











# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the  
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

1951

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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January, 1951



## *The Tools of a Union Man*

Heber White, an old time member of Local 317, Aberdeen, Wash.

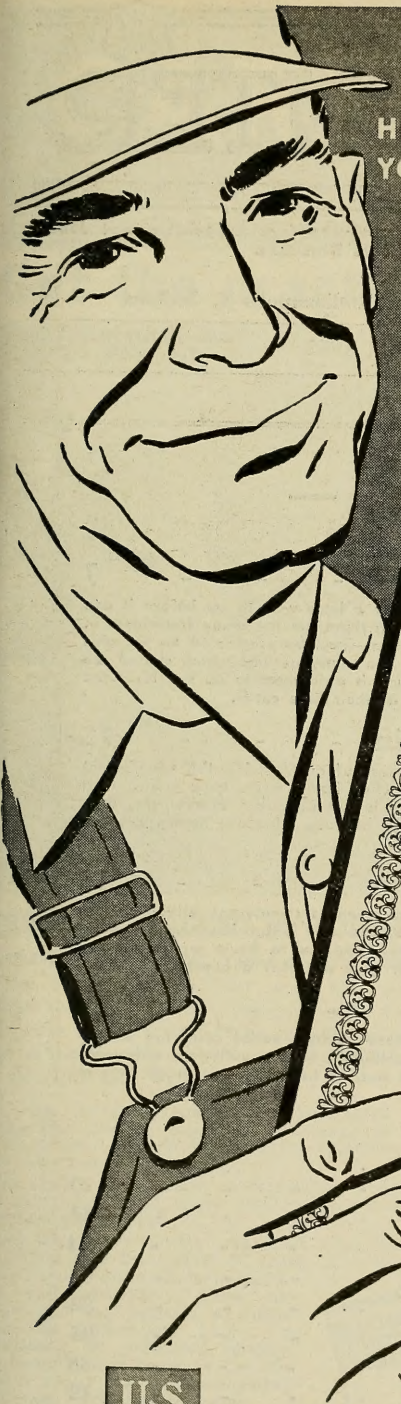
*I've packed my tools in the old, pine chest,  
All sharpened and oiled with care;  
And someway, I feel we've done our best  
As I gaze on my old friends, there.  
Together we battled through sun and rain,  
Through sunshine and storms of life;  
Old worn-out tools! Not quite in vain,  
We shared in the toil and strife.*

*We're no longer needed. We're laid away,  
Like memories, old and worn;  
That linger with thoughts of a by-gone day,  
And dreams of a hope, forlorn.  
The "working cards" that cover the lid,  
Unashamed in their fading hue;  
Mute tokens of faith in all we did—  
We tried to be "square" when due.*

*Together we toiled. Those ringing saws  
Just fitted my hand like a glove;  
The old steel square, like union laws,  
I labored to learn and love.  
And age-checked, lie my rose-wood planes,  
My brace, bits, chisels and rule;  
Like me, on each are mars and stains  
Of toil upon every tool.*

*I've packed them all in the old, pine chest,  
There waiting in need or call;  
A construction gang that stood the test  
Of labor, for great and small.  
Together, we're ready to do our share,  
Whatever the Master's plan;  
With compass and rule and old, steel square—  
The tools of a union man.*





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# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



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### Too Many Free-Riders - - - - - 7

Korea has proved that the United Nations still has a long way to go before it can maintain world peace. The trouble lies in the fact that there are too many free-riders in UN. Any union—whether of nations or of working men—must be predicated on the philosophy that an injury to one is an injury to all. Too many nations which signed the United Nations charter have ignored that fact because it paid them to do so. Now the time has come when they must take another look at their hole cards.

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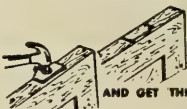
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# Too Many FREE-RIDERS



**A**S THIS IS being written, thousands upon thousands of fine, young Americans have their backs to the wall in Korea. Outnumbered and outgunned, they are fighting with a courage that has seldom been equaled in human history. Inch by inch they are being pushed back, but every inch is costing the enemy dearly. Whatever the ultimate outcome turns out to be, no American soldier will ever have to hang his head in shame because of Korea. Too many valiant soldiers, sailors and marines have stood their ground against impossible odds for that to ever occur. The men in the armed services have not failed in any respect; the failure lies with those sitting in high places not only in this nation but in practically all nations of the world.

It is not the purpose of this journal to pose as an authority on military strategy or international affairs, yet there are some things which are so basic and so universally true involved in the present situation that even an eight-year-old with ordinary common sense should be able easily to recognize them. The real tragedy of the present crisis is the failure of the United Nations to meet the challenge posed by the times. Only five years ago the United Nations was brought into existence amid high hopes from all freedom-loving nations in the world. Organized as a union of nations interested in maintaining peace and stopping aggression, the charter adopted by the United Nations gave the world real hope for permanent security. But that hope is rapidly fading. Why?

The United Nations is losing prestige because Korea is proving that too many nations did not mean what they agreed to when they signed the UN charter. The big disappointment is not Russia. Anyone who knows anything about communism knows that communists keep their word only so long as it suits their purposes better

than lying, cheating or reneging. To communists, integrity, honesty and sanctity of the pledged word are bourgeois manifestations of a decadent democracy. They laugh at such old-fashioned virtues. The American labor movement, which has had to contend with communist tactics for better than a quarter of a century, was not surprised by the needless Russian vetos, distortions and outright lies. Those are standard operating procedures of all communists.

The disappointment has been the attitude of many traditionally freedom loving countries which signed the UN charter. It took Korea to separate the sheep from the goats. And the sad truth of the matter is that there are too many goats among the signers of the charter.

Korea presented a clear-cut challenge to the free world. It presented the very kind of aggression the UN was set up to prevent. Yet when the chips were down, most of the UN nations gave little except lip service to the fight against communist world expansion by force. There were plenty of fine speeches at UN headquarters

at Lake Success, but there was darn little support in the form of soldiers at the front. Six months after the Korean outbreak, ninety-five per cent of the men and equipment fighting the communist hordes were still American. Country after country sitting right under the very shadow of the Kremlin, sent a handful of men or a few outmoded pieces of equipment to Korea. For the rest, their contributions consisted of enthusiastic speeches and the old admonition made famous by prizefight managers: "Go get 'em, boys, they can't hurt us."

Ironically enough, these same nations are looking to the United States for protection from Russian aggression in their own directions. Whenever the Kremlin casts a menacing look towards them they run to the United States demanding sanctuary and support.

To those of us who have spent any time in the labor movement, such events are not new. We have all seen them time and time again in our own back yards. We have seen the free riders who in return for a few puny concessions from the boss say, "Why should I join your Union?" Every locality has at least a few of these. They are the boys who are haughty and independent until the going gets rough. When that time comes, they are quick enough to run to the union and ask for protection and backing. Overnight they become enthusiastic supporters of the union—so long as it profits them to do so.

To our way of thinking, something exactly like this is going on in the UN. The nations which ought to be supporting UN most vigorously are weaseling because they can pick up a few extra dollars in trade or hang on to some juicy colonial empires they built up over the years. Like the non-union men and free riders they are

shortsighted enough to think only of themselves when they ought to be thinking of the common good. In unionism the day inevitably comes when free riders find that their shortsightedness cost them plenty. And we suspect that a similar day of awakening is in store for the UN nations which have been playing both ends against the middle.

The principles of unionism are the same whether the union be one of working people or of nations. The success of the union depends on all members sticking together for the common good and always keeping in mind the old adage that "an injury to one is an injury to all." Had all UN nations followed this philosophy, a couple million men and enough equipment to make them an effective fighting force would have been thrown into the Korean conflict and American boys would not now be fighting with their backs to the wall.

This piece is not intended to discredit the United Nations. It still remains the one hope of the world for international justice and lasting peace. But the time has come for all member nations to start acting as if they were really members of the union. No labor union could long survive if all the other members said "well, that's too bad but we are doing all right" whenever one member was unjustly fired. Neither will United Nations survive if practically all nations turn a deaf ear when one nation gets into trouble trying to do the right thing. When a union man gets unjustly fired, all the other union men demand that he be given a fair shake, even if it means going out on strike and losing plenty of money in the process. Union men do this not because they like to lose money but because they know that if one man is unjustly fired and nothing is done about it, no other man is safe.



When the UN learns that fact and accepts it, it will have a good chance of keeping peace in the world. But not before.

The only chance individual European nations have for survival against Russian aggression is a strong union. One by one, the Russian bear can gobble them up without even belching. With a strong union, however, they can stand up to the Kremlin. The UN offers them just such a union. But too many of them are looking for ways to make a fast buck to worry about what is happening to the other fellow. There are too many free-riders in the UN as it is constituted at present. The sooner all nations learn what union men had to learn long ago—namely “an injury to one is an injury to all”—the sooner can UN be made a really effective world police agency.

The test is at hand. If the European nations fail to grasp the situation, eventually all of them will fall under the Russian ax. If they learn that a union means every member subjugating his immediate individual profit, if necessary, for the common good (which will pay off in the end), UN can yet become the effective

force people all over the world hoped it would be. Before too long the choice will have to be made.

The Atlantic Pact nations are now embarked on an idea of building up an integrated armed force in Europe under the leadership of General Eisenhower. Like the United Nations Charter, the idea sounds fine. However, if it is going to mean anything effective the European nations are going to have to do more than make speeches. They are going to have to supply some soldiers. They are going to have to put some of their factories into war production. They are going to have to pay part of the cost. And, most important of all, they are going to have to subjugate some chances for immediate and temporary individual gain to promote the common welfare.

These are blunt words. The boys in the striped pants may not like them. But the boys in the striped pants are the ones who got us in all this mess in the first place. It is time that some good, straight-from-the-shoulder union talk entered the picture. It is time the free-riders in both the labor movement and the world union got the ultimatum to “put up or shut up.”

#### TOBIN SEES FEW LOSSES OF JOBS

Washington.—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin thinks there will be very little unemployment—and that for only a brief period—caused by the shift of industry from peace to defense production.

He announced a government policy to place defense production and facilities—orders and plants—in relation to available labor supply and creation of regional and area committees to make most effective use of manpower.

Secretary Tobin told a news conference that:

1. He expected very little unemployment and that for a short period as plants change over to defense production.
2. There is no need now for any relaxation of federal wage and hour standards, safety or working rules.
3. No mandatory controls for manpower to direct workers into defense jobs or regulate their transfers are required.

And he knocked down emphatically the report that a Defense Department officer had said the government would deliberately try to create unemployment in some areas in order to get workers to move to centers where defense workers were needed.

He said the policy agreed upon by him and federal departments on needed manpower was designed to avoid any large-scale migrations of workers and any extreme dislocations of economic and family life.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## AS JOE SEES IT

For the benefit of the discouraged, Joe Paup, premiere bard of the bar room, whipped up the following little pearly gem, based on many years of experience:

"A man may fall a thousand times, but he isn't a failure until he starts yelling that someone pushed him."

★ ★ ★

## NO COVER UP

When a lawyer makes a mistake, he buries it under appeals; when an architect makes a mistake, he covers it with ivy; when a doctor makes a mistake, he covers it with sod; but when a business agent makes a mistake, all the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys in the whole membership, together with all their wives, relatives and friends, hear about it and never let him forget it.

★ ★ ★

## NO FOOLING

From an old-time unionist in Eastern Oregon comes the following little pearly gem:

People don't realize how much a union man with his union wages contributes to the financial life-blood of the community until he is laid off or a payroll leaves town. If Big Business interests ever break the unions they will find themselves in the same fix as

the lady who went into a butcher shop and ordered twenty-five pounds of hamburger, fifteen pounds of steak, two heavy rib roasts and twenty pounds of stew meat. When her order was all filled and wrapped, she said:

"Please deliver it all to my house."

"I'm sorry, lady," replied the butcher, "But we don't have any delivery service."

"Don't be silly," countered the customer. "Why there's your delivery wagon right out front."

"I know, Ma'am," replied the butcher. "But you just bought most of the horse."

★ ★ ★

## TRUE ANALYSIS

Hundreds of columnists, commentators and assorted political and military "experts" are daily assaulting our eyes and ears with "exclusive" analyses of the tense world situation. However, an editorial writer for the Cincinnati Enquirer came closer to hitting the nail on the head than anyone when he said recently:

"Something's going to slip sooner or later. The world is standing on Uncle Sam's shoulders, he is standing on the American taxpayer's back, and the American taxpayer is standing on the ragged edge."

★ ★ ★

## JOE SHRINKS

This story has been going the rounds in Czechoslovakia. Stalin was given a piece of cloth by an admirer. He took it to a Russian tailor and asked what could be made of it. Only a pair of shorts he was told.

Not satisfied, Stalin went to a Polish tailor. A pair of trousers could be cut from it he was informed.

Next he went to Czechoslovakia and there learned that he could get both trousers and a vest.

In France, the tailor could cut a coat and trousers.

At last Stalin went to a famous tailor in London and asked if he could make a suit from the cloth. "How many?" asked the Englishman.

Surprised, Stalin asked how it was possible when only shorts could be made in Russia.

"You see, Comrade Stalin," said the English tailor, "the farther you get from Moscow the smaller you become."



53. 153 © 1930 CARL STAMMWITZ.

"Union maid—Tried and found not wanting!"



### UNEXPECTED RESULTS

November 7th was a sad day for all Americans who believe in progress. Because working people stayed away from the polls in droves, dozens of tried and true friends of the under-dog went down to defeat; this despite the valiant efforts of thousands upon thousands of good union men who worked day and night to awaken working people to the vital necessity of voting. The great sacrifices these voluntary union political workers made largely went for nothing, and, to our way of thinking, they bring to mind the old story about the physical culture radio program.

The physical culturist was telling his audience how to get and stay healthy through exercise. One exercise he particularly recommended.

"Stand upright," he told his listeners. "Now extend both arms as far to the right as possible. At the same time gradually swing your hips to the left and gently lower yourself to the floor until you are in a sitting position. Now rise the same way, making sure that you keep your arms extended as far to the right as possible all the time. Do this half a dozen times each day and be sure to write in and tell me what results you get."

A few days later he got a single postcard with a single word written on it—"Hernia".



### A SHOT IN THE DARK

Despite the many scandals which developed during the last war by the placing of "dollar-a-year" men in high positions, the President is reluctantly compelled to call them in again in the present emergency. The salaries paid by Uncle Sam are too small to attract top-notch men. As a result, there are no candidates for many of the top level defense jobs. To get the rearmament program rolling, the President has been forced to turn to the dollar-a-year men even though he dislikes the idea very much.

During World War II unscrupulous dollar-a-year men did a lot of damage. Since they were getting their regular salaries from their corporations while they were on loan to the government, many of them used their official government positions to swell the profits of their regular employers. However, they did get the job done and despite his distaste for the idea the man in the White House is compelled to resort to them again. In this respect he sort of brings to mind the hired hand.

It seems this hired hand worked for an extra stingy farmer. One day the farmer

bawled him out for carrying a lighted lantern to call on his girl. "The idea," he exclaimed. "When I was courting I never carried a lantern; I went in the dark."

"Yes," replied the hired hand. "And look what you got."



### ANXIOUS TO KICK US

If they aren't already in effect by the time this reaches print, it is a cinch that some sort of controls will go into effect within the next few weeks. Prices have literally run away since the start of the Korean conflict despite all efforts of government agencies to hold the line on a voluntary basis.

Of course, the Big Business interests are bitterly opposed to any controls that might do an effective job. The pressure is on for "voluntary" controls although experience to date has shown such "controls" are totally worthless. Since the Big Business interests won a substantial victory at the polls last November, there is every reason to believe that the Profit Boys will come out on top in any changes that are made. More than anything else they remind us of the enlisted men's soccer team which was to play a military police team. A soldier was outlining the principles of the game:

"If you can't kick the ball," he said "kick one of the other men. Now where's the ball."

"Never mind the ball", shouted a husky young PFC. "Let's get on with the game."



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"Well, you see, I'm non-union—and I work for peanuts!"

# “Socialized Medicine Is No Bargain”

An Address By

**WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON**, General President,

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor

Prepared for Delivery at a Joint Session of  
the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association  
and the Third Annual Conference of the  
A. M. A. National Education Campaign, Cleveland, Ohio,  
Nationwide Broadcast, ABC Network  
4:00 P.M., December 7, 1950

(Note: Mr. Hutcheson, because of illness, authorized the reading of his address to the Convention by his assistant, Mr. Peter E. Terzick, Editor of “The Carpenter”.)



I AM AGAINST socialized medicine. So is the organization which I have the honor of heading. At the Twenty-sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Cincinnati last September, 1,300 delegates, representing better than 54 per cent of the total membership, voted down a resolution to support the National Health Program. This probably does not jibe with the feelings of a good deal of the rest of the labor movement because much of the pressure for “free” medical care is coming from labor organizations. But it does reflect my sentiments and the sentiments of our recent convention.

Saving a dollar has never been distasteful to me. In fact I like to get as much for my money as the next man. That is one of the reasons why I oppose socialized medicine. It is no bargain. It looks cheap the way the backers present it, but when you dig down under the fancy layer of propaganda frosting, you find that it can be mighty expensive. The British people have already discovered this fact. The July issue of International Labour Office, contains some very interesting data on the operation of the National Health Service in Britain. I quote a few lines of that report:

“The total (gross) cost of the National Health Service in 1948-1949, the first year of operation, greatly exceeded the original estimate. This was 265 million pounds, as against a revised estimate of 368 million pounds, with a net cost to the taxpayer of 278 million pounds. “The revised estimate

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for the year 1949-1950 was 450 million pounds as against an original estimate of 352 million pounds. For the year 1950-1951, the cost is estimated at 484 million pounds; in 1946 when the Bill was passed, the service was believed to cost 167 million pounds a year.”

In case you don't understand what the International Labour Office is, I can best explain its functions by quoting a bit from its preamble:

“The International Labour Office is an association of nations, financed by Governments and democratically con-



trolled by representatives of Government, of management and of Labour organizations.

"Its purpose is to promote social justice in all countries of the world. To this end it collects facts about labour and social conditions, formulates minimum international standards, and supervises their national application."

The I.L.O.'s publication, "International Labour Review", is published in the United Kingdom. As an international organization, I.L.O.'s findings are supposed to be strictly impartial.

Getting back to the report; if I read it correctly, service that was supposed to cost 167 million pounds per year when the plan was set up in 1946 costs 484 million pounds per year, and the end is not yet in sight. By my old-fashioned kind of arithmetic that is an increase of better than 345 per cent and I am sure my poor old mother, who always made a dime do the work of a quarter, would not consider that kind of proposition any bargain.

I know! I know! The Socialists claim that money is of no consequence in the matter of national health;—getting the poor the same quality and quantity of medical care as the rich can get under private enterprise is the advertised objective of the National Health Program. That sounds fine, too; but on Page 57 of the I.L.O. report, I find the following sentences:

"Survey of the distribution of doctors by boroughs shows that certain wealthier districts (of London) have an average of one doctor for 1,261 patients, while in the inner East End there are 2,472, or twice as many patients, per doctor. For a group of southern boroughs, the average is 2,897."

If that isn't the "one horse and one rabbit" recipe transferred from the meat pie maker's kitchen to the Na-

tional Health program, then I need new reading glasses. I have tried to figure it from all angles but the answer I always come up with is that the lumbago, shingles and bellyaches of London's South Siders get only half the attention that similar ailments get in the swankier districts. For all the planning that has been done, there is still an uneven distribution of doctors in London. If the backers of the National Health Program are to achieve their objective of equal health protection for all, the next step must be to tell doctors when and where and how they are to practice. Therein lies my greatest fear of socialization.

Socialization and death have one thing in common; you cannot be either a little bit socialized or a little bit dead. It is whole hog or nothing. After two years of the National Health Program, London doctors still have preferences as to where they want to practice. By compulsion of one kind or another, somebody is going to have to shoo doctors away from the fancy neighborhoods into the tenement districts or the program will wind up where it started. When the government is given authority to tell one group or one profession where and how its members are to work, no other group or profession can be safe for long.

If the day ever comes to America when Uncle Sam usurps the power to dictate to doctors under a health plan, it will be a sad day for carpenters. Adequate housing is still an unsolved problem in this country, especially for the poor. If it is logical to nationalize the medical profession to get more medical service for the poor, it is equally logical to nationalize the home construction industry to get roofs over the heads of the lower income groups.

I do not know much about doctors, but I know quite a bit about carpenters. They are an independent lot. They want to work where and how they please. The first bureaucrat who told a carpenter he had to work in Little Rock when he wanted to work in Lancaster would be gumming his food for lack of teeth. Carpenters want to be free agents; free to work where they want to; free to negotiate the terms of their wages and working conditions through collective bargaining; yes, even free to leave the industry and try their luck at something else if the spirit moves them.

They will retain these freedoms only as long as all other groups retain theirs. Socialization is like a wolf with a tapeworm; once it starts gnawing, it never can stop. Socialized medicine would only be the first bite out of our free enterprise system; it would not be many years before the carpenters would be feeling the teeth of socialization on the seats of their overalls. Any way you look at it, socialized medicine is no bargain and the carpenters want none of it.

I know that the backers of the national health plan in this country resent the term "socialized medicine." They have all sorts of arguments to "prove" that doctors and patients will remain free as the air under their program. They make a strong case. Perhaps if human nature were less

ornery and less avaricious, an idealistic health program might work out all right. But so long as people have preferences, so long as Park Avenue has more appeal than Hell's Kitchen, there will be an uneven distribution of doctors under any plan that does not contain compulsion. And once compulsion enters the picture, the rights and freedoms of all citizens stand in jeopardy. To me it is as simple as that. For forty years, I have fought Communism tooth and toenail because I do not want anyone pushing me around. I certainly do not want to put my head into a socialization noose voluntarily when the results can be as undesirable as communism.

I have always respected the medical profession for the fine contribution American medicine has made to human welfare. As I watched your battle against regimentation during the past two years, I have added to that respect. The physicians of this country have shown that they are willing to fight for their conviction. I salute you today not only as doctors but as crusading citizens as well. We in the labor movement have our own cross of regimentation to bear. The fight you are making is part of the same war. It is a war against concentration of authority in a few hands in Washington. As a veteran of forty years in the labor movement, I know what it is to fight for human rights. I am happy to take my stand beside you.

#### **AFL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH N. WEBER, MUSICIANS' PAST EXECUTIVE, DIES**

AFL Vice-President Joseph N. Weber, president emeritus of the American Federation of Musicians which he helped to found, died at 1 A. M. Tuesday, December 12, at his home in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Mr. Weber was born in Austria-Hungary and came to the United States when 14 years old. He began a musical career in this country playing at the Tabor Opera House in Denver, Colo. There with other musicians he organized the Denver Musical Union.

At the invitation of AFL President Samuel Gompers, this Denver local joined with other musicians' locals around the country to form the American Federation of Musicians at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1896.

Mr. Weber became president of the musicians' international union in 1900 and held the position for 40 years until his retirement in 1940 at the Indianapolis convention.



# You Can't Win!

**Editor's Note:** Congressional investigation of gambling in the United States has focused national attention on the matter. Citizens—mostly working people—toss somewhere between seven and twenty billion dollars per year into the laps of crooks and racketeers who control gambling through strong-arm methods and collusion with crooked politicians and law enforcement officers. The sad part is that the worker who forks over part of his pay on various types of gambling enterprises never has a chance to win because the motto of the racketeer is "Never give a sucker a break". The following roundup of data on gambling in the nation comes from "Information Service" published by the Federal Council of Churches.



**T**OTAL ESTIMATES of the amount of money gambled in the United States in a single year run from about \$7,000,000,000 to \$21,500,000,000, divided as follows:

	Minimum Estimate:	Maximum Estimate:
Pari-Mutuel -----	\$1,500,000,000	\$ 1,500,000,000
Off-the-Track Betting -----	3,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
Sports Pools -----		5,000,000,000
Numbers Pools -----	300,000,000	2,000,000,000
Slot Machine Racket -----	2,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
	<u>\$6,800,000,000</u>	<u>\$21,500,000,000</u>

This does not include "amounts gambled in lotteries, raffles, carnival games or other innumerable gambling facilities." It should be recognized, of course, that the inveterate gambler who follows any form of gambling regularly may be betting any gains made earlier. Even so the sums are staggering.

A large portion of the amount bet goes into the operator's pockets. Ernest E. Blanche, chief statistician for the Logistics Division, General Staff, U. S. Army, who has been analyzing gambling games for twenty years estimates that in the numbers or policy game the operator takes from 46 to 64 per cent of all money wagered. Sweepstakes tickets sold in this country are, he says, "usually counterfeit." There is no accurate way to determine the amount spent annually on them, but it has been estimated as high as a billion dollars, with "the proceeds finally reaching some racketeer's pocket."

Football pools are perhaps the most popular lottery attraction today, "em-

bracing as many as 25 million players." The operator takes "from 37.5 to 80 per cent of all the wagers." In the baseball pool, Dr. Blanche estimates, the operators take from 50 to 80 per cent of all the money. Local lotteries for merchandise, chain schemes, and "pyramid clubs" are, he says, "as pernicious as the other gambling games." The mathematical odds are such that only the operator can win "during the continued conduct" of all gambling games. A large proportion of games are "fixed" so that the player has no chance to win. The bingo operator gets a profit of 50 to 80 per cent. "Most card and dice games are crooked." Even if they are honest the operators take from 1.5 to 30 per cent of the pceeds. Proprietors of punch-

boards take from 50 to 70 per cent of the cash paid for prizes. "All slot machines are fixed to take from 40 to 80 per cent of the coins put into them." The "numbers racketeers take from 46 to 64 per cent" of the money bet in that game. (*In Annals of the American Academy. May, 1950, pp. 71-80.*)

In every state except Nevada various forms of gambling are forbidden. In New York State, for instance, the constitution forbids the legislature to authorize any kind of gambling, except pari-mutuel betting at horse races. Judge Morris Ploscowe of the New York City Magistrates' Court summarizes the prohibitions in the different states as follows:

"The gambling house in all its forms is outlawed. . . . The statutes prohibit gambling, betting, or the maintenance of slot machines in particular types of premises for which licenses must be obtained from public authorities . . . . The statutes penalize the professional gambler, game keeper, or bookmaker, as distinguished from the occasional or casual gambler or bettor . . . . The statutes prohibit the possession, maintenance, rental, or sale of various types of devices or apparatus used for the purpose of gambling. . . . The statutes prohibit particular forms of gambling. . . . The statutes prohibit the activities of the touts and shills who persuade others to bet or to visit places where gambling is carried on, or who encourage minors to gamble. The statutes place a responsibility upon certain individuals . . . to eliminate and suppress gambling from the vessels or premises under their control. The statutes provide for the seizure and destruction of gambling devices . . . . The statutes prohibit wagers and bets and declare gambling or wagering contracts to be void and unenforceable in the courts."

Nevertheless, he comments, "legalized gambling is very much alive."

To enact legislation is one thing, to enforce it another, Virgil W. Peterson, operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission, discusses the difficulties of enforcement in the issue of the *Annals* already cited. Two very important factors in this connection are, he comments, the "tradition of lawbreaking" in America and "the tremendous importance of gambling as a source of political power." The "principal objective" of gambling laws is not the moral issue but "social protection." Even character-building agencies raise money through illegal gambling enterprises and justify the evasion by the argument that "gambling is not immoral." But Mr. Peterson comments, "a charity facade has long been utilized in connection with large-scale gambling enterprises, many times conducted by notorious racketeers."

"Historical experience," he adds, "has established that the legalization of any form of gambling greatly increases its illegitimate offspring." Also, "the history of gaming clearly reflects that dishonesty and fraud have always been integral parts of the gambling business."

The most important factor in the failure to enforce gambling laws is perhaps "gambling as a source of political power." Control of police departments in large cities by professional gamblers is "commonplace in American history."

Nevada is the one "wide-open" state for gambling. The situation is sometimes described in glowing terms. Thus, Joseph F. McDonald, editor of the *Nevada State Journal* (Reno) writes in the same issue of the *Annals* that the State Tax Commission, charged with licensing gambling houses, is "wholly honest, fearless, and also aggressive in law enforcement." The gambling business provides almost 17 per cent of the state's



administrative expenses and about 18 per cent for cities like Reno and Las Vegas. While he recognizes that gambling is "a wasteful, non-productive business," it is "here to stay" in Nevada "as long as the state keeps it clean and keeps the gangsters out."

On the other hand, Albert Q. Maisel, writing in the October *Woman's Home Companion* about the situation in Las Vegas, is less rosy. He agrees that gaming licenses are a very important part of city revenue. But he points out that this is not "pure velvet." Las Vegas has 60 policemen—three per thousand where ordinarily 20 would be enough for a city of its size. "Gunmen, stickup artists, safe crackers and confidence men flock to Las Vegas whenever their own home towns get too hot for them. . . . In addition to such birds of passage, the town with its surrounding area houses a substantial number of ex-convicts. Many are gambling-house operators. . . ."

Many gambling houses are just beyond the city limits where all their expenses, including the gaming licenses, are lower, which makes higher city taxes impractical. "Strapped between growing needs for civic improvements and the danger of driving the gamblers out of town, Las Vegas is chronically on the edge of bankruptcy." "Gambling costs the city administration just about as much, in special services, as it pays in special taxes," he believes. In spite of conspicuous contributions to some charities, social agencies find it difficult to secure their budgets.

The big gambling houses in the tourist section probably do not draw local residents to any great extent. But Mr. Maisel found that "in drugstores and other retail establishments seldom patronized by tourists . . . the familiar slot machines" were "merrily tossing up bars, bells, oranges and

lemons. And "nothing" can keep children out of "drugstores and similar shops where the slot machines are a most prominent part of the equipment. To the youngsters of Las Vegas, gambling looms as a natural and expected part of life."

On May 3, 1950, the U. S. Senate authorized an investigation of organized crime in interstate commerce (S. Res. 202, 81st Congress). Senator Estes Kefauver, Tennessee, is chairman of the committee in charge of the study. An Interim Report of the Committee's findings appeared during the summer. The Committee found not only evidence of highly-organized groups of criminals but also that these same groups were very active in the field of organized gambling in many parts of the country. A summary of the findings follows:

"1. There is substantial and strongly convincing evidence that organized groups of criminals have been engaged in many parts of the nation in illegal activities, utilizing the channels of interstate commerce, and often operating throughout many states.

"2. These organized groups of criminals command very large amounts of capital and are in a strongly advantageous position to compete both in criminal and non-criminal activities.

"3. These criminal organizations have succeeded in monopolizing certain of the channels of interstate communication and commerce by means of violence, bribery, corruption and intimidation.

"4. The Committee's investigation has not yet proceeded far enough to warrant a conclusion as to whether or not the various criminal organizations are knit into one or more nationwide syndicates. . . .

"5. The criminal organizations about whose existence the committee

now has definite proof presently operate in the field of gambling. . . . There is every reason to believe that these individuals have turned, and will turn, to any activity, criminal or otherwise, which will yield large cash proceeds which can be concealed at least in part from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

"6. These individuals, frequently using their criminal organizations, have engaged in various legitimate enterprises. . . .

"7. . . . We must weigh the full evil effects upon the body politic of permitting powerful groups of criminals to utilize the channels of interstate commerce for the purpose of controlling illegal enterprises, when it is clear that these groups now obtain and always have secured their power by (1) using violence and intimidation; (2) attempting to corrupt and control local government; and (3) obtaining overbearing economic power by amassing great wealth through non-payment of taxes and by means of monopoly."

The Senate Committee reports particularly on the situation in Broward and Dade Counties, Florida, and in the cities of Miami and Miami Beach, located in Dade County. The Committee found these "general patterns of organized criminal activity" there and have "convincing evidence" that similar conditions exist in other parts of the state. "Known gangsters" from New York, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia run their establishments "openly and notoriously in clear violation of Florida law." In Miami Beach the racing-wire service and bookmaking have been tightly controlled by the S&G syndicate (a local group) for a number of years. In 1949 a Chicago resident, Harry Russell, with "clearly established connections" with the Chicago Capone group secured a "substantial interest" in this syndicate

"under most suspicious circumstances." (This syndicate has been dissolved since these facts were established.) William H. Johnston, an operator of dog and horse tracks in Florida and the Chicago area admitted that he had secured about \$100,000 in contributions for the election campaign of Governor Fuller Warren of Florida; of this \$40,000 was his own.

The sheriff of Dade County had done nothing "effective" to enforce the anti-gambling laws. Moreover, he and at least one of his deputies could not account satisfactorily for "large amounts of property" they had accumulated while in office: The sheriff of Broward County was a partner in a firm operating gambling games, from which "the greater part of his income" had come for some time.

Later revelations show that the wire racing services providing information for bookmakers about the results of races, odds, etc., were important customers of Western Union. One of the large stockholders in Western Union, William Molasky (he and his wife were fifteenth and fourteenth in the list of practical stockholders) was also vice-president of Pioneer News Service in Saint Louis, which provides the information about racing on which the bookmakers depend. In several large cities in the area he also controlled the distribution of *The Daily Racing Form*, described as the "standby of the race bettors." "In many years" his income has been "more than \$100,000 a year." (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 4.)

Western Union office managers have also been offered a "cut" of wire bookmaking profits" and an instruction sheet with "a nation-wide list of bookmakers" to make wire betting easier, the daily press reported in June. Records seized in a raid on a bookmaking establishment in Wellston, St. Louis Co., Mo., revealed the instructions to



the agents. Twelve thousand telegrams from all parts of the country were found in this establishment, most of them sent in the month of May. For three days early in the month the total business was \$135,000; for one of these days the profit was \$8,821. A raid on the Bridgeton, N. J., (population 16,000 in 1940) telegraph office revealed that 80 per cent of the business was betting telegrams.

A summary of more recent developments in the federal investigation in the *New York Times* for November 12 points out that the Committee is not yet ready to say that no central organization exists. "They are in position only to prove that flexible working arrangements, including friendly allocation of territory, exist between loose regional federations of mobsters. Locally—as in the case of Chicago—the ruling gang is often the lineal descendant of a mob that acquired control during Prohibition days."

Lester Velie, writing in *Colliers* for September 30, reported that in Chicago "bookie betting and other gambling is a monopoly of the Capone mob." The gangsters "have become so rooted in Chicago life that a politician can never be sure whether he's dispensing a favor to a legitimate businessman or honest citizen—or to a secret front for the mob. . . . In Illinois, the Capone-organized crime syndicate's links tie right into the law-making machinery of a great state itself."

In 1948 the Public Utilities Commission of California requested the Federal Communications Commission to investigate the use of interstate and foreign communication facilities in bookmaking with a view to adopting a rule for regulating their use. The California agency said: "The adoption of such a rule by the Federal Communications Commission would unquestionably constitute a major

blow to organized crime and racketeering through the United States. It would destroy the 'wire service' and with it the bookmaking racket which is based upon it. It would reduce bookmaking from a major racket of national scope to a petty nuisance of local significance. Such action would also, of course, greatly reduce the total amount of money lost by the public throughout the country. . . ."

In December, 1949, the *Brooklyn Eagle* printed a series of articles on the police protection of gamblers. A few days later the term of the Kings County Grand Jury was extended for three months at the request of District Attorney Miles F. McDonald. It is still functioning. In January, 1950, Mayor O'Dwyer urged the state legislature to legalize betting on public sports events and to put the enforcement of gambling laws under state control. In 1940 there had been 2,598 bookmaking convictions in the city, but only 29 jail sentences. As recently as October, 1949, John M. Murtagh, then Commissioner of Investigation for New York City, had said: "I know exactly where organized gambling is located. It is not in New York City. There is nothing left in New York City but the small bookmaker, who is always a problem."

Several of the men deeply involved in the New York area are, as has already been noted, also big operators in Florida and are closely related to underworld figures in other cities. The records seized in Frank Erickson's files showed that the Colonial Inn, Hallendale, Florida, made a profit in the year, November 1, 1945-October 31, 1946, of \$685,538.76. (*New York Herald Tribune*, May 18, 1950.) Since Mr. Gross's arrest several police officers have committed suicide when it became evident that they had received bribes from the big gamblers, and

many others have hastily retired to avoid testifying.

On October 30 a former "runner" for a bookmaker (who has been arrested 50 times, "yet never passed a day in jail") in the Flatbush area of Brooklyn testified that two or three bookies, including his employer, working along Kings Highway in Brooklyn until last May had paid from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a month for police protection; that each bookie also paid \$750 monthly for each telephone used in his business, and that this was collected by a "special" policeman from another district. The witness had been arrested in place of his bookmaker employer five times and was merely fined each time. "His bail, his lawyer's fees and the fines were paid" by the bookmaker. When two of the detectives who had been on the "payroll" retired they became bookmakers. In one "phony" arrest "false betting slips" to be used as evidence had been written out while he was in the police car. His employer's "clear profit" was from \$2,000 to \$3,000 weekly. (New York *Herald Tribune*, October 31, 1950.)

With the concern about organized gambling in general has come a realization of the extent in factories.

Among the estimates for plant gambling are \$2,000,000 on the numbers in the three largest rubber factories" in Akron, Ohio, and \$25,000,000 in all Wayne County, Michigan, plants.

A survey of gambling in factories in seven large industrial cities by *Business Week* (August 21, 1948) indicated that:

"(1) On the average, one out of every 250 employes of industry is also employed by a gambling syndicate as an in-plant agent.

"(2) The illegal income of these in-plant agents varied, in cases studied,

from 50 per cent to 1,700 per cent of their legitimate wages. . . .

"(3) For every job opening as an agent, there are a dozen applicants from among workers regularly employed in the plant.

"(4) The risk of being seriously punished if caught is relatively slight.

"(5) In plants of 1,000 employes or more, an average of 10 per cent of production workers consistently gamble on the job. Around 50 per cent of all employes in these plants gamble at some time or other.

"(6) In plants of less than 1,000 employes, almost nobody gambles or almost everybody gambles.

"(7) It is nearly impossible for the lower echelons of plant supervision to be unaware that gambling is going on.

"(8) It is not unusual to find foremen or assistant foremen acting as gambling agents, or overlooking the activities of in-plant agents in return for a 'cut.'

"(9) In-plant gambling is a much more highly organized business since the end of the war. National syndicates are involved as never before.

"(10) The principal forms of in-plant gambling are: first, numbers (sometimes called policy betting), second, handbook (horse-race betting); third, football and baseball pools. . . .

While it is possible to root out factory gambling if the company is sufficiently concerned, it is difficult to secure "airtight" proof. Mr. Ross found that the "usual" attitude of management was to "disclaim responsibility." The Massachusetts Citizens' Committee had the same experience.

Virgil Peterson, director of the Chicago Crime Commission, states in a monograph entitled *Why Honest People Steal*: "Based on the experience of over twenty of the largest surety



companies, it will appear that the two principal factors contributing to employee dishonesty are gambling and extravagant living standards.

"Some companies estimated that gambling on the part of employees had been responsible for 30 per cent of the losses of these companies. Other companies blamed gambling for as high as 75 per cent of their total losses."

The Massachusetts Citizens' Committee also found that "merchants in the vicinity of race tracks throughout the country have noted a decrease in business and an increase in unpaid debts coincidental with the duration of race meetings.

"Violent crime is a commonplace in gangster-ridden communities. And when individuals or groups attempt

to compete with existing gambling organizations in given areas, death and violent injury are the result.

Reference has already been made to the large amounts paid by gamblers for police protection in New York City. The Massachusetts Citizens' Committee reports that slot machine interests "allot ten to twenty per cent of their gross profits for protection and graft. The Crime Study Commission in a western state estimates that \$400,000,000 is spent annually by the slot machine interests for bribery and the corruption of public officers." Investigators in Cleveland in 1948 showed that the head of the Vice Bureau had been "responsible . . . for actually arranging and directing the formation of the policy ring itself."

## Rate Your School Against This List

By JOHN M. EKLUND

President, AFL American Federation of Teachers

Unless the public schools of the nation receive \$1 billion support from federal revenues within the near future they face extensive curtailment of an already depleted service.

The shrinking real revenue from local and state sources, largely from real property taxes, has brought thousands of school districts to the brink of financial and educational bankruptcy.

Parents should watch for the signs of deterioration in their schools. Here are listed danger signs so that parents may realize before it is too late.

- (1) If the 1950-51 budget for schools is not at least double the 1940-41 budget.
- (2) If there is not now a diminishing of the number of children in double and triple sessions.
- (3) If actual class sizes are greater than 28 in the elementary grades and 32 in the high schools.
- (4) If the average age of teachers has gone up since 1946.
- (5) If there are any teachers on emergency certificates.
- (6) If the auxiliary services such as kindergarten, health, psychiatric, vocational are increasingly unavailable.
- (7) If there is not now being built additional elementary classroom units.
- (8) If the median wage of all teachers and school employees is not twice what it was in 1940-41.

The increase of 25 per cent in the number of children enrolled in the public schools, the reluctance of local boards to increase sufficiently the revenues from real property, and the unavoidable increases in the fixed items of budget have combined to cause the circumstances which are now precipitating a most critical condition.

In many instances state levy limitations prevent the school board or boards of levy from increasing the levies to keep pace with needs.

# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

## HOW TO INVEST \$1,000

This issue of The Locker deals with the problem of a very cautious and thrifty man who finds himself in possession of \$1,000 and wants to know a perfectly safe way in which to invest it and how much the investment would earn in 12 years. The pros and cons of each plan are stated and total earnings given. As this is information and not advice, no particular investment is favored or guaranteed. We recommend nothing.

Based on 12 year's earnings

**POSTAL SAVINGS.** \$1,000 put into Postal Savings account at 2% simple interest—\$240.00

This savings system started in 1910 solely for the protection of the savings of those persons of moderate means. It always has paid a fixed rate of 2% simple interest. Any individual 10 years of age or over may open an account. Joint, or organization accounts are not accepted. It could be called the safest bank in the world. It has on deposit more than 3½ billion dollars. If you are more concerned with security than earnings, and distrustful of banks, this system was intended for you.

**Objections:** Simple interest, which in some years is less than the current rate. Right now it is the same. Regardless of what day of the month you make your deposit it does not draw interest until the following month. No passbook is issued wherein you can readily note your balance. Instead, certificates equal to the amount deposited are issued, made out in your name. If one dollar is deposited you receive a certificate for that amount. If your deposits are small and numerous you are apt to find yourself with a sizeable batch of these certificates. The Postal Savings system is not as efficient or accommodating as a savings bank. It is admittedly safe, but banks are safe too.

**SAVINGS BANKS.** \$1,000 put in bank at 2% interest compounded semi-annually \$269.73  
\$1,000 placed in bank at 2% compound interest entered quarterly----- \$274.49

Savings banks under strict State supervision may invest their funds only in approved securities. Each account is insured against loss for \$10,000 with The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Banks pay for this insurance by contributing every 6 months an amount equal to one-twelfth of one per cent of their average deposits. Out of 15,000 banks 1,000 are not insured. You can check on yours by looking for the FDIC sign over the teller's window. This guarantees that in case of failure you will get your deposits back 100 per cent and get them promptly. Savings banks are often used as a depository for funds which can be readily available in an emergency. After 30 days' you may withdraw your funds in full, subject of course to a 60-day withdrawal notice rule which is very rarely enforced. Some banks pay interest from the day of deposit, others from the first of the quarter if deposits are in within a certain time limit. \$100 banked too late for interest would lose 50 cents for that quarter. Thrifty people should bank their money to the best advantage. Whether interest is entered semi-annually or quarterly makes little difference.

**Objections:** Savings bank interest for a long period ahead is not fixed or guaranteed. Over a number of past years it has ranged from 1½% to 4½%. Currently it is 2% which a speculative investor would consider rather small. You are responsible for the safe-keeping of your passbook. A bank rule may read: "Possession of the passbook shall be sufficient authority for the Bank to warrant any payment made and entered in it." If this rule were strictly observed, you would have no legal claim against your bank for reimbursement of any of your money paid to an unauthorized person in possession of your book. However, a reliable bank would be inclined to overlook this rule, and for reasons of good will protect itself and its depositors against this contingency. But the rule is there nevertheless, so don't take chances. Keep your passbook safely.

<b>U. S. SAVINGS BONDS.</b> \$740 paid for \$1,000 F bond. Int. for 12 years--\$260.00		
\$260 deposited in bank at 2% interest for 12 years. Interest yield-----	70.32	\$330.32
<b>\$1,000 paid for \$1,000 G bond. Simple interest at 2½% paid semi-annually by mailed check for \$12.50. Interest for 12 years-----</b>		
<b>23 interest checks for \$12.50 each deposited immediately on receipt at 2% interest. Interest earned on checks for 11½ years-----</b>	<b>34.40</b>	<b>334.40</b>
<b>\$750 paid for \$1,000 E bond. Interest received at end of 10 years-----</b>		
<b>\$250 deposited in bank for 12 years at 2%. Interest yield-----</b>	<b>67.63</b>	
<b>\$1,000 received at maturity deposited at 2% for 2 years. Interest-----</b>	<b>40.60</b>	<b>358.23</b>
<b>\$993.75 paid for \$1,325 worth of E bonds. Interest for 12 years-----</b>		
<b>\$6.25 deposited at 2% for 12 years. Interest earned-----</b>	<b>1.70</b>	
<b>\$1,325 received at maturity deposited at 2% for 2 years. Interest yield--</b>	<b>53.55</b>	<b>386.50</b>



U. S. Savings bonds are surely the safest investment of all. The interest is guaranteed and certain, and no market fluctuations can lower their value. They cannot be kicked around like the Liberty bonds which many owners were forced to let go at a 20 per cent loss or more. E, F and G bonds may be bought by individuals. E and F bonds are sold at a discount price equal to the interest earned at maturity. G bonds are sold for full face value and pay  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  simple interest. A check for \$12.50 is mailed semi-annually to the owner, which may be utilized at current dollar value or deposited for further interest as shown here. At the owner's death G bonds are redeemed at full face value by the estate. For those who want a steady and sure income from their investment this type of bond is ideal. The interest rate of these 3 bonds works out at: G bond 2.5%, F bond 2.53%, E bond 2.9%. As shown above the E bond yields most, which is why it is purchaseable only by individuals.

**Objections:** Except for G bonds the full earnings cannot be realized until maturity, at which time the dollar may have a deflated value. To get the full worth of any of these bonds it must be held for either 10 or 12 years. A G bond cashed in at the end of 5 years brings only \$947 to which must be added \$125 interest received, making its earnings \$72. \$1,000 in a savings bank for the same period would earn \$104. An E bond similarly cashed would be worth \$810, a gain of \$60 on an investment of \$750. A savings bank would pay \$78. Federal income tax is paid on savings bond interest. If report of interest is not made until maturity you may have an unusually high bill that year. You may report interest yearly if you wish. In spite of these objections, it might be considered appropriate and advisable for one in a position to do so, to invest in the economic security of his country. The Government will get it anyway.

**SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.** \$1,000 deposited at 3% compound interest \$426.00

Currently many of these Associations are paying 3%, some are paying more. Most of the funds in these places are invested in local home first mortgages and other long-range investments, all of which bring in a comparatively high yield. Hence the high rate of interest paid. They operate similar to savings banks, and in some localities are only savings institutions, as in Suffolk County, N. Y., where there is but one savings bank. Mostly they operate under Federal charter, and if so, are compelled to insure with The Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation much like the savings banks insure with the FDIC. Deposits are insured against loss up to \$10,000. It is claimed that because they are sufficiently supervised and protected they can be considered about as safe as any similar type of banking institution.

**Objections:** In case of failure you may not collect as fully or promptly as in the case of savings banks. Your account may be transferred in your name to another Association, or you may receive immediately 10 per cent of your deposits, the balance being payable by non-interest bearing notes over a 3-year period. However, full return of your deposits is assured, though you lose a certain amount of interest. As the funds of these Associations are likely to be concentrated in long-range investments which cannot be quickly liquidated it is possible that withdrawals may be restricted. Presently this is not being done. It should be mentioned that savings banks also have a 60-day notice rule on withdrawals, which they do not ordinarily enforce.

**ANNUITIES.** \$1,000 paid at age 53 for Immediate Life Annuity with guarantee of 10 years' payments. \$54.63 yearly payment. 12 years'

receipts ----- \$655.56

11 payments of \$54.63 deposited on receipt at 2%. 11 years' interest --- 76.00 \$731.56

These are the figures of one company on their Annuity which pays most. Other places may pay more or less. What's the catch, you may ask. Well, you must live 12 years to collect this nice sum of money. Your principal is not returnable. Another type of Annuity whereby in case of death your beneficiary gets the unpaid balance of \$1,000 would pay a yearly sum of \$49.80. In some future issue we hope to be able to give more space to the subject of Annuities. Consult your insurance company if interested.

**STOCKS AND BONDS.** An ad on the financial page of a local paper reads: "PUT YOUR IDLE MONEY TO WORK AT 7% INSTEAD OF 2%. Dividends paid in every one of the last 50 years." We couldn't help figuring out the 12-year yield. If dividends were deposited at 2% on receipt the earnings over 12 years would be \$939, and we hope you can't read it. Remember Twenty-nine! If that kind of investment is going begging, what's the gimmick?

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# Editorial

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## Not a Nation But a Policy Fails

The pride of the American people has been wounded by the defeat of American arms in Korea.

The government leaders—and they are not confined to one party are jittery.

Leaders in that state of mind are not in shape to make well considered major decisions. And the country is not in shape to pass upon those decisions.

If such decisions are now attempted, the strong probability is that they will stem not from careful thinking but from the desire to relieve emotions; there is danger that we will attempt to retrieve defeat by some dramatic coup, which will not retrieve but take us deeper into trouble.

We think it will be well if at this stage we ask ourselves what has been basically changed by the events in Korea. Has American strength been greatly sapped? Has the American morale been badly impaired?

It seems to us neither has happened. American ability to produce has not been hurt and probably it has even been stimulated. What our enemies could do to us after Korea is no greater than what they could have done before Korea. This country has not been injured physically.

But what has gone to pieces in Korea is a policy. It has been brought smashingly home to the country—and we hope to its leaders—that this country can not make commitments all over the world and hope to carry out these commitments. We can now see that the attempt to do such a thing is to give our enemies the opportunity gradually to bleed us by the infliction of minor wounds.

The first step should be just what any prudent man does when he finds himself in an irretrievable situation. He cuts his losses. We should get out of Korea by agreement worked out through the United Nations, if that is possible. If it is not possible, as now seems the case, then we should evacuate our troops from Korea.

When that is done and when Gen. MacArthur's army again is in Japan, protected by superior American sea power, we will have cut American losses in the Far East to the minimum.

Then the country, and we hope those in governmental seats of power, will be in position to reexamine the foreign policies that they have been proclaiming. And when that is done in the light of reason and not emotionally, then we believe they will come to the conclusion that not even American power could do what it had been committed to do. When they have correctly appraised the limits of American power, they can make commitments well within the limits of the possible.

What is it that we are hearing from Washington now?



That there should be a "national emergency" declared. What that will accomplish no one knows. It is a case of distraught men acting for the sake of action that will relieve their own feelings.

Then we hear of a limited war on China. How long do wars stay limited? How long before we will be wasting atomic bombs that ought to be kept for the time when America may be physically threatened?

What would we accomplish by keeping a beachhead in Korea? We would merely give an endless horde of Chinese a chance to wear down by attrition more than half the battle trained troops that this country possesses.

The thing which we intend to say next may seem a hard statement to thousands in this country whose sons and husbands and friends fell in Korea. We have first hand knowledge of how they feel. And we think it might be some small solace to them if they could think that other boys will not fall in ventures that accomplish nothing but suffering and defeat.

And so we say that Korea has been a warning. If we will heed, it may even be a salutary warning.—W. S. Journal

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### It Makes A Difference

It may be a surprise to most people, but General Motors went on strike last month. Because the government ordered the car manufacturers to cut back their prices as the first step in controlling inflation, G.M. ordered all its dealers to stop selling cars. No ifs, ands, or buts about it. Just no more cars sold until G.M. demands for a restoration of the last price increase met by the government. As this was being written, the strike was still on and no G.M. cars were being sold.

Though we diligently searched a number of daily papers, we did not find one single line of criticism of G.M. Nor in fact did we find a single paper calling it a strike. Most of the papers we read were backing G.M. to the hilt.

And this brings up the question, what would the papers be doing if the automobile workers, rather than the company, were on strike? Every front page in the country would be screaming about the callousness of the automobile workers. Thousands of editorial pages would be tub-thumping for punitive action against the heartless strikers who were "unpatriotic" enough to call a strike when boys are dying in Korea to protect our way of life. The flag, the constitution, Abraham Lincoln, San Juan Hill, Independence Hall and just about every sacred symbol of American freedom would be dargged into editorials blasting people unpatriotic enough to go on strike in critical times such as these.

However, since it was the company that went on strike, the papers have all but ignored the matter, just as the strike of the automobile companies in 1940 was ignored. Away back before World War II when the nation was awakening to its danger and deciding to do something about it, the automobile companies were urged to quit making cars and start making war materials. The program bogged down simply because the automobile companies were loathe to take up war work until a profits arrangement satisfactory to them could be wangled out of Uncle Sam. How much war pro-

duction was slowed up by the auto makers' insistence on ample profits cannot be estimated.

Whether or not General Motors is justified in its present stand against a price rollback, this journal is in no position to say. Nor do we question the right of G.M. to go on strike if it feels itself aggrieved. The only point we are making is that strikes by employers get a lot different treatment than do strikes by employes. If the employers go on strike, it seems to be all right with the papers. But if workers go on strike they immediately become bums and saboteurs and the demand for punitive legislation swells into an anvil chorus. So long as newspapers derive the bulk of their revenue from advertising financed by corporations it will probably ever be thus. However, that is no sign it is fair or that union people will like it.

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### Survival Under Atomic Attack

Talking about an atomic attack is not a pleasant subject. Yet in view of the tenseness of the world situation, the possibility of enemy planes dropping atomic bombs on American cities cannot be ignored. With a long history of treacherous sneak attacks behind her, the possibility of a surprise atomic attack by Russia cannot be discounted, even though at the present writing such a possibility seems remote.

Recognizing the need for educating Americans to the dangers of atomic warfare, the United States government has issued a pamphlet entitled "Survival Under Atomic Attack". The pamphlet discusses the A and H bombs rather thoroughly. It emphasizes two points as the key to survival: know the bomb's true dangers and know the steps you can take to escape them. Both points the pamphlet covers from A to Z. The pamphlets are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at ten cents each. In these days when ten cents is practically worthless, a better investment than a copy of the pamphlet can hardly be found.

According to the pamphlet, if a modern A-bomb exploded without warning in the air over your home town tonight, your calculated chances of living through the raid would run something like this:

Should you happen to be one of the unlucky people right under the bomb, there is practically no hope of living. In fact, anywhere within one-half mile of the center of the explosion, your chances of surviving are about one in ten. From one-half to one mile from the center of the explosion the odds are only fifteen in a hundred that you will be killed. At points from farther away, your chances of survival increase greatly. In this respect, the atomic bomb is little different from the ordinary bomb. If you are far enough away from the explosion, your chances of living are good.

But what about radiation? The government pamphlet exposes many of the fallacies that have grown up about radiation. It points out that there are two types of radiation: explosive radiation is the kind that occurs at the time the bomb bursts. It is powerful and extremely dangerous. However, it lasts only a few seconds and affects the immediate vicinity of the explosion. If you are not close enough to the explosion to be hurt by the blast, you are



probably too far away to be hurt much by initial radiation. The second type of radiation is lingering radiation. This is the secondary effect of an atom bomb. Tiny particles of dust and waste materials become strongly radioactive. These particles are scattered by the winds and the particles settle on practically everything much as ordinary dust does. This type of radiation should be guarded against and with ordinary precautions such as bathing after a blast, changing clothing worn during the attack, taking care that food is not contaminated, etc. it can be nullified. To do so requires no special equipment and no special training other than common sense.

The advice contained in the pamphlet can be summarized in three points: 1. Try to get shielded. If you have time, get down in a basement or subway. Should you unexpectedly be caught out-of-doors, seek shelter alongside a building or jump in any handy gutter or ditch. 2. Drop flat on the floor or ground. To keep from being tossed about and to lessen the chances of being struck by falling or flying objects, flatten out at the base of a wall, or at the bottom of an embankment. 3. Bury your face in your arms. When you drop flat, hide your eyes in the crook of your elbow. That will protect your face from flash burns, prevent temporary blindness and keep flying objects out of your eyes.

However, the instructions contained in the manual are much more explicit and explanatory than these few lines will permit us to be. It seems to us the government could well supply at least one copy of the pamphlet to each family in the nation. Until that is done, a ten cent piece sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., can produce a pamphlet that may be worth its weight in gold at some future date.

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### Child Labor Is Still A Problem

Child labor still is far from a solved problem, according to the National Child Labor Committee which recently released its annual report, "Child Labor at the Mid-Century."

In part, the committee's report said: "The fact that (as reported by the U. S. Census Bureau) more than three million school-age boys and girls were at work some time during 1949, part or full time, in industry or agriculture—and that well over a million and a half were employed on the average during the year is a matter of continuing concern."

Particularly on the "Factory" farms—where a large percentage of the youngsters were employed—shocking exploitation existed. That such conditions should prevail in a nation as enlightened and as wealthy as the United States is shocking. Yet the growth of corporate, assembly line farms is creating conditions as conducive to child labor exploitation as was the old sweatshop factory of fifty years ago. Exploitation of children presents a challenge to the nation—a challenge that must be met.

Child labor laws have been on the books for generations. However, it is apparent that they are not being enforced adequately or else they contain too many loopholes by which the spirit and intent of the law can be evaded by unscrupulous employers. Whatever the defects in the present laws may be, the time is ripe for overhauling them in such a way as to make them airtight. The chief asset of the nation is its children. It is an asset which we cannot afford to dissipate.

# Uncounted Social Costs



LATE LAST year there appeared on the market a thought-provoking book that economists, politicians, captains of industry and plain ordinary citizens could read with considerable benefit. It is "The Social Costs of Private Enterprise," by K. William Kapp, Wesleyan University professor. In his book Professor Kapp discusses the indirect costs which accumulate to society from the growth of the machine age—costs which cannot be determined in dollars and cents. While offering no specific solutions, Professor Kapp deftly focuses attention on the need for a re-evaluation of our social and economic structure in the light of conditions as they really exist.

What are "costs of production"? Some items are analyzed and discussed in annual reports of business corporations, in agricultural literature, in newspapers and magazines, and in economic treatises. These are the costs paid in the first instance by enterprisers in production. Likewise we are kept somewhat acquainted with the costs of distributors. As consumers, we assume that producers and distributors include these costs, plus profits commensurate in the long run with risks and services, in the prices we pay—else our economic wants would not be met. The allocation of resources in production and distribution through private enterprise is largely determined on this basis.

Now and then, however, we are reminded that there are other costs resulting from the operations of business enterprises which the same enterprisers do not pay even in the first instance and which are not counted in the prices we pay in the market for the products of those same operations, but which have to be paid nevertheless and must be included in the total costs of our economic system. Vogt and Osborne have dramatized the tremendous waste of soil and other natural resources in our own country and around the world.

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The annual cost of air pollution in one city (Pittsburgh) was computed at 10 million dollars, without counting impairment of health. The cost to communities in the destruction or removal of industries on which the people have largely depended; the waste of labor and capital in duplication and inefficiency in retailing; the cost of unplanned land utilization in urban areas—these and countless other costs, often regarded as the price of progress, may also be questioned as to their real contribution to progress.

In successive chapters Professor Kapp takes up the social costs resulting from the impairment of the human factor of production; from air and water pollution; from depletion and destruction of animal resources; from premature depletion of energy resources; from soil erosion, soil depletion, and deforestation; from technological change; from unemployment of idle resources; from monopoly; from uneconomic features of distribution (as duplication of outlets, advertising, other forms of sales promo-



tion); from transportation wastes; and from frustration of science (especially medical, biological, and social).

"The struggle for a more equal distribution of social costs or their prevention and the shift in the balance of power" from "groups responsible for initiating economic change to those who bore the brunt of the social losses in the past" the author views as "nothing but an integral part of the general expansion of democracy." He believes that "a more complete system of social accounting" would tend to reduce "the cleavage between those who cling to the status quo and those who expect to gain by change," and that technological change would be less disturbing if its "costs were more rationally allocated" and "full compensation" for social losses provided.

We can give only a few notes on the author's analysis of specific industries. As to energy resources, "the price mechanism of the market economy actually tends to accelerate the exhaustion of available resources. . . . Indeed low prices . . . make it unprofitable for the individual producer to apply technically efficient methods of production which would permit a higher rate of total recovery of given reserves." As to technological change, "the individual entrepreneur tends to disregard completely two important types of social losses to which his innovation tends to give rise: first, the capital losses which other firms suffer as a result of the new technique of production; second, the losses which technical changes tend to cause to laborers. . . . Technical improvements may appear economically justified from the point of view of the individual entrepreneur (i.e., in terms of private costs and private returns), although a more accurate calculation of the total costs of the innovation might show its introduction to be unjusti-

fied, premature, and wasteful." It may be somewhat unfair, however, to state these controversial and apparently inconsistent conclusions without the explanation and qualification which the two respective chapters provide.

In his treatment of monopoly, the author is impressed by Schumpeter's analysis in *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy* (1942) and recognizes that in some industries monopoly or oligopoly has increased productive efficiency and reduced social costs; but he calls attention also to the degradation of quality and other abuses involving social costs that have sometimes attended the domination of the market by a few producers.

Distribution appears to the author to involve large social losses. He points out that "more than half of all retail outlets operate with exorbitant ratios of expense to total sales." These retailers, however, nearly a million in number, account for less than 10 per cent of retail sales. The costs of advertising come in for criticism, especially the "manipulative" rather than the informative type of sales promotion. "A substantial proportion of advertising outlays," he believes, "are unnecessary and wasteful," and "the convenient promotion of fashions and styles," by "reducing and destroying the economic usefulness of durable goods" contributes to "substantial losses."

In transportation, the uneconomic character of the present system in various respects is pointed out. The unequal competitive conditions involve uneconomic utilization of facilities. Some carriers, using publicly provided facilities, have to cover only part of their costs, while "the railroads have to charge rates high enough to cover their total costs."

Without attempting to offer formulas for reduction or elimination of these various social costs, and without

going on to appraise social returns as a balancing factor, Professor Kapp urges in conclusion a reorientation of economic science that would take into account economic and social reality. He quotes Professor Clark's dictum that "it is unscientific to exclude any evidence relevant to the problem at hand," and adds that "any delimitation of the scope of economic analysis is likely to yield only a distorted picture of the problems with which economic science actually has to deal."

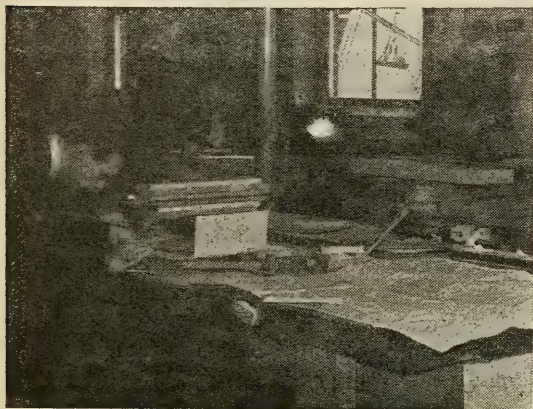
"The new concepts of wealth and production will have to be defined in such a manner as to include also non-market values. Indeed, wealth consists not merely of goods and services which are traded in markets; it includes all values and utilities irrespective of whether they can be exchanged and evaluated accurately in terms of exchange values. And, correspondingly, production refers to the creation of everything that is considered useful and valuable, whether exchangeable or not exchangeable, privately appropriable or socially beneficial. . . ."

Public revenues spent for "remedying the losses caused by air and water pollution, erosion, deforestation, unemployment, etc." measure "that part of the costs of production which private enterprise is able to shift to society. Exactly the same is true for other government revenues and expenditure." They represent costs of production in another sense also, as "outlays required for the production of such goods and services as private enterprise finds unprofitable to produce," either "goods and services of immediate utility . . . or durable goods such as improved means of transportation or better housing, yielding social benefits over a period of time."

"By including social costs, social returns, and social value within the range of its analysis, economic science would become 'political economy' in a deeper and broader sense than even the classical economists conceived . . . and would at last prove its status as a system of knowledge concerned with the study of the nature and causes of the values of nations."

## HOW ECA HELPS

This picture of a class of carpenters learning their trade at a labor training school in Holland is a practical demonstration of how the money spent by the United States through



the Economic Cooperation Administration gets down to the workers themselves. There are thirty-four schools in Holland which supply Dutch industry with a steady flow of skilled men. It has been announced that 3 million guilder (\$790,000) of Marshall Plan counterpart funds will be used to purchase tools and machinery and thereby enable these schools to double enrollment in order to meet the demands of the Netherlands 5-year industrialization program. What are counterpart funds? Well, for every dollar that goes into a recovery project—to put Europe on its feet to meet Communist aggression more effectively—each government

must spend another dollar of its own money for construction projects endorsed by ECA like the labor training schools of Holland.



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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
WM. L. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
M. A. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY  
ALBERT E. FISCHER  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
JOHN R. STEVENSON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
S. P. MEADOWS  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS  
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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## *Notice to Recording Secretaries*

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February, and March, 1951, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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## Notice to All Local Unions

It is important that the Bond Report of your Trustees for the six months ending December 31, 1950, be completed and returned to the General Office without delay. Bond Report Forms were mailed out early in December. Local Unions which failed to receive their forms may obtain new ones by writing to

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary,  
222 E. Michigan St.  
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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# In Memoriam

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Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

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## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| SANFORD ABBE, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.             | ALBIN JOHNSON, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.             |
| MARION C. ACKMAN, L. U. 1206, Norwood,<br>Ohio          | FRED KARP, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.                |
| OSCAR ANDERSEN, L. U. 740, New York,<br>N. Y.           | WILLIAM J. KELLY, L. U. 1307, Kenilworth,<br>Ill.        |
| MERION ARCHDEACON, L. U. 44, Champaign-<br>Urbana, Ill. | SVEN LARSEN, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.                  |
| R. L. ARTHUR, L. U. 1469, Charlotte, N. C.              | JOSEPH OSCAR LIMOGES, L. U. 96, Spring-<br>field, Mass.  |
| MICHAEL BARNEY, L. U. 366, New York,<br>N. Y.           | OSCAR W. McALPINE, L. U. 1020, Portland,<br>Ore.         |
| JOSEPH BUDIL, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.                 | R. T. McBERRY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.                   |
| W. L. CARROLL, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas                   | JAMES McFADZEAN, L. U. 1307, Kenilworth,<br>Ill.         |
| HENRY J. CASSON, L. U. 1307, Kenilworth,<br>Ill.        | BERT McQUARRIE, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City,<br>Utah       |
| HANS CHRISTENSON, L. U. 337, Detroit,<br>Mich.          | NELEY MANDERVILLE, L. U. 281, Bingham-<br>ton, N. Y.     |
| W. W. COX, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.                  | JAMES MARTIN, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City,<br>Utah         |
| THOS. W. CULPEPPER, Jr., L. U. 225, Atlan-<br>ta, Ga.   | W. T. MARTIN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.                    |
| THOS. W. CULPEPPER, Sr., L. U. 225, Atlan-<br>ta, Ga.   | ISAAC NAFSHUN, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.                 |
| JOHN CUNDY, Jr., L. U. 281, Binghamton,<br>N. Y.        | PATRICK O'CONNOR, L. U. 177, Springfield,<br>Mass.       |
| NELSON DeNELL, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.                | HENRY PAHLS, L. U. 1206, Norwood, Ohio                   |
| JOHN S. DONALDSON, L. U. 103, Birmingham,<br>Ala.       | ANDREW C. PITTMAN, L. U. 1098, Baton<br>Rouge, La.       |
| OLEY EADS, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.               | JOSEPH QUINT, L. U. 1206, Norwood, Ohio                  |
| MERL FLETCHER, L. U. 1776, Pendleton, Ore.              | E. B. SHANKLIN, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W.<br>Va.        |
| CHARLES FRALEY, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.                | H. E. STIFF, L. U. 622, Waco, Texas                      |
| J. H. FRAZIER, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana,<br>Ill.      | THEO. TECHENTEN, L. U. 334, Saginaw,<br>Mich.            |
| CHARLES GRAH, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.                 | WELTON TIDWELL, L. U. 103, Birmingham,<br>Ala.           |
| ANDREW J. HALL, L. U. 281, Binghamton,<br>N. Y.         | FRANK T. YOUNG, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.                |
| HARPER C. HAWKINS, L. U. 103, Birming-<br>ham, Ala.     | OTTO WARTENBURG, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.               |
| FRED HAYDEN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.                  | ALEXANDER WATCHMAN, L. U. 2164, San<br>Francisco, Calif. |
| W. T. HOUSWORTH, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.                |  |
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# PROBLEMS OF THE CIRCLE

By Conrad Schreiber, San Francisco, Cal.

**Problems of the Circle.**—There are quite a number of methods pertaining to the manner of obtaining the length of the circumference of a circle, or the contents of its area, and also, the squaring of a circle being published in various text-books. •

Those problems have always been of great interest to me, and therefore I decided to write something along this line.

**Circumference of Circle.**—I have found that the constant 3.146—the ratio, which the diameter has to the circumference of circle, and by multiplying the diameter of any size circle by the constant 3.146, the exact length of its circumference is found.

The sum of the squares described on its hypotenuse  $A-B=21.28436$  multiplied by itself equals  $453.024$  sq. ins.=area of circle.

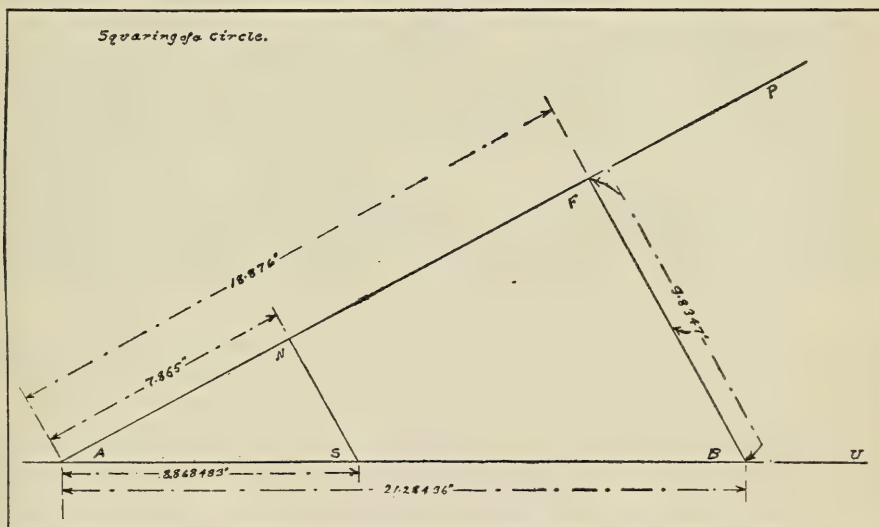
The area on side  $A-F=18.876 \times 18.876=356.303$  sq. ins.

By subtracting this result from the area on side  $A-B$  then area on side  $F-B$  is found thus:

453.024  
minus 356.303

96.721

Then  $F-B=96.721$  plus  $A-F=356.303$  equals  $453.024$  sq. ins. Any size circle may be squared by this method but  $\frac{1}{4}$  of circumference of circle must be measured off on



**The Squaring of a Circle.**—With the aid of a steel square construct angle  $A-P-U$  by having 18.876 ins. on the blade on the line  $A-P$  and 9.8347 ins. on tongue of square.

The hypotenuse  $A-B$  of this angle= $21.28436$  inches—the length of side of square, which when squared will be equal to the area of a 24-inch diameter circle.

The length or distance  $A-F$  measures 18.876 ins.= $18\frac{3}{4}$  and is the exact length of  $\frac{1}{4}$  the circumference of a 24-inch diameter circle.

**Prove.**—The squaring of a circle can also be proved by using the well known principle of the right triangle: In any right triangle, the square described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other sides.

line  $A-P$ , and the hypotenuse found on the line  $A-U$  will be the length of side of square.

(Note.— $\frac{1}{4}$  of the circumference of circle is readily found by multiplying the diameter of circle by the constant .7865.)

**To Find the Length of an Arc.**—Divide 180 degrees by the number of degrees of the arc, then divide the circumference of circle previously obtained, and the result will be the length of the arc: Example: To find the length of an arc of 60 degrees of a circle, having a diameter of 30 inches: Circumference= $30 \times 3.146=94.38$  inches.  $94.38:3=31.46$  inches—the length of arc.

**Areas of Circles E.T.C.**—(Note:  $3.146:4=$  .7865. This ratio is used when computing the areas of circles e.t.c.)

To find the area: Square the diameter and multiply the result by the constant .7865. Example:  $24 \times 24 = 576$ , the area of that square, and  $576 \times .7865 = 453.024$  sq. ins., the area of that circle.

**Prove.**—Divide the area by 3.146 and multiply by 453024:  $3.146 = 144 \times 4 = 576$  sq. ins. = the area of the square of the diameter.

Another method of obtaining the area is: Divide the diameter of circle by 4, the result obtained will be the ratio, which the circumference has to the area of circle, and by multiplying this result by the circumference, the area is obtained. Example: A circle having a diameter of 30 inches:  $30:4 = 7.5$  then  $7.5 \times 94.38 =$  the circumference  $= 707.85$  sq. ins. area.

**Another Method of the Squaring of Circle.**—This is accomplished by multiplying

the diameter of circle by the constant .8868483, thereby obtaining the length of side, and by multiplying this length by itself, the area of circle is obtained. Example: A 24-in. circle  $= 24 \times .8868483 = 21.28436 =$  length of side, then  $21.28436 \times 21.28436 = 453.024$  sq. in. area.

The area of a 10-in. circle  $= 10 \times .8868483 = 8.868483$  for length of side and  $8.868483 \times 8.868483 = 78.65$  sq. in. area.

For a 30-in. circle  $= 30 \times .8868483 = 26.605$  in. = length of side and  $26.605 \times 26.605 = 707.85$  sq. ins., the area of that circle.

(Note: The distance A-N, as shown in the drawing 7.865 is the length of  $\frac{1}{4}$  the circumference of a 10-inch diameter circle and the distance A-S 8.868483 ins. is the length of side of square.)

## Building Trades Secretary Rivers Dies

Herbert Rivers, 62, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department continuously since 1937 and a personal friend of President Truman, died December 6 at Georgetown Hospital following an operation.

AFL President William Green and Building Trades Department President Richard J. Gray headed the host of AFL officials and colleagues who mourned his passing.

The operation on Mr. Rivers was performed to remedy after effects of injuries suffered a year ago in a Montana automobile accident. He had gone there from the St. Paul convention of the AFL to help local building trades councils negotiate new construction agreements.

Mr. Rivers started work as a hod carrier after a public school education in Kansas City. He climbed upward through union ranks until his word carried influence wherever construction was underway in the United States.

He took out his first union card in 1910 when he joined laborers' Local 264 in Kansas City. When he died he was second vice-president of the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers Union.

## Here's What Makes Housing Costs High

One of the biggest and most ignored reasons for the high cost of housing was illustrated last month when 40 acres of bare land in the District of Columbia were sold for \$1,250,000.

That figures out at about \$31,000 an acre. If each acre were divided into 10 little "lots," 40 feet by 100 in size, each lot would cost around \$3,000.

As a matter of fact, the lots will be bigger than that, and cost more than \$3,000 each, but even that sum is a staggering price to pay for a place to put a house.

Why let land speculators put such a burden on housing, and blame building labor for the high cost of homes?—Labor



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# Correspondence

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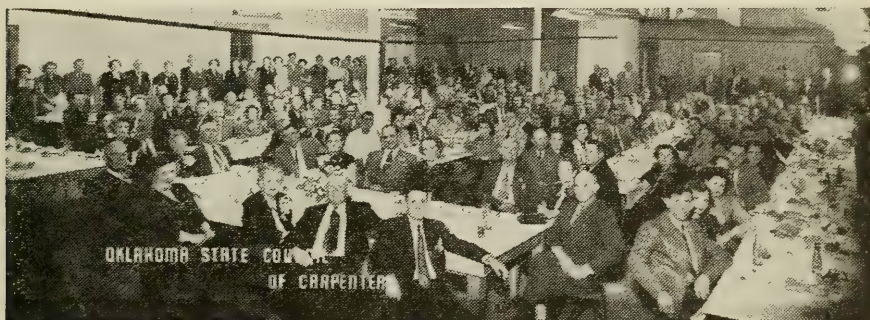


This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

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## LOCAL 329 ENTERTAINS 40th OKLAHOMA STATE COUNCIL MEET

With nearly all Local Unions represented, the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters held its Fortieth Annual Convention in Oklahoma City, October 2nd, 3rd and 4th. In a very full session the Council disposed many matters pertinent to the general welfare of the carpenters of Oklahoma. A highlight of the session was a fine banquet tendered to the delegates and their wives by Local Union No. 329. The Oklahoma convention is always in a manner a joint affair inasmuch as the State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries usually



meets at the same time. As a result, the banquet was a large affair. Invited were not only State Council delegates and their wives, but also Auxiliary delegates and members of Local Union No. 329.

Speakers were: Bob Roberts, General Executive Board member; Mel Shassere, St. Louis and Joe William, Houston; all of whom were accompanied by their charming wives. The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of Lon A. Thomas, F. N. Bull, Dock Bennett, M. P. Milner, and A. W. Gray. A fine time was had by all.

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## BROWNWOOD LABOR MAKES LABOR DAY PAY DIVIDENDS

Carrying on the idea which was inaugurated two years ago, organized labor of Brownwood, Texas, last Labor Day raised some \$1,267.29 for the Crippled Children's Fund through the election of a Labor Day Queen. Many civic and fraternal organizations cooperated with the project. Various groups sponsored a candidate for Labor Day Queen. Then tickets were sold at twenty-five cents each with each ticket entitling the purchaser to vote for his favorite candidate. All proceeds went into the Crippled Children's Fund.

Brother H. M. Wood started the idea in 1949. It was such a tremendous success that it was tried again in 1950, with Brother Wood still acting as sparkplug. Few events in Brownwood history aroused the enthusiasm which the Labor Day Queen contest aroused last September. Not only did the campaign raise considerable money for a worthy cause, but also it brought organized labor and the general public into much closer contact than has ever been the case before. Relations between Brownwood union and the citizens as a whole on a new high plane.

It is the feeling of Brownwood organized labor that the event could be made a state-wide affair to good advantage. Both the Texas State Council of Carpenters and the Texas State Federation have placed their stamp of approval on the idea. Perhaps a few years from now the entire labor movement of the nation may be participating in such a worthwhile endeavor.

## A RED LETTER DAY IN BROOKLYN

**FIVE OF A KIND.**—When five millwright members of the Carpenters Union walked into Brooklyn Center of the Red Cross Blood Program to give blood just before Thanksgiving Day, Red Cross nurses and volunteers realized they had a problem on their hands because all five were surnamed Welsch. In unraveling relationships, it was discovered that there were two pair of brothers, with a first-cousinship existing between pairs and the



son of one of the elder Welsches. The men were giving blood as part of the program of their union, Millwrights Local 740. Shown giving blood for the first time is 19-year-old Ernst, Jr. (foreground), lying alongside his father. Ernst, Sr.'s brother Otto is standing left, looking at (unrelated) Nurse Patricia Sanchez. Brothers Gustave and George beam down at their cousins. George is business agent for the Local.

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 ROCHESTER HONORS OLD-TIMERS

Carpenters' Local Union No. 72 of Rochester, New York, which was chartered in August, 1882, celebrated Old Timers' Night on Saturday, November 4, 1950. Approximately 600 members of the Union and guests attended the affair, which was under Chairmanship of Richard McInerney. Local Union No. 72 honored eleven Old Timers, who were initiated as members from February, 1889, to March, 1900.

The honored guests for the evening were as follows: Representing the General President, John O'Donnell, General Representative; John McMahon, representing the New York State Council of Carpenters; Mayor Dicker of the City of Rochester; Albert Skinner, Sheriff of Monroe County; along with many Business Agents from throughout the State of New York.

Brother O'Donnell, in extending the fraternal greetings of the General Office, gave a brief history of the United Brotherhood.

At the conclusion of the program, each of the Old Timers was presented an engraved pocketbook, with a check from Carpenters' Local Union No. 72, commemorating their over fifty years in the United Brotherhood.



## SPRINGFIELD LOCAL UNION HOLDS 62nd ANNIVERSARY MEETING



One of the highlights of the 62nd anniversary meeting of Local 16, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was the awarding of a fifty year pin to John Casserly in recognition of his half century of continuous membership in the Brotherhood. Left to right above are, John J. Tonges, Walter E. Flesch and Edward L. Schuster who received quarter century pins, Casserly and Paul R. Peters, Recording Secretary, who made the presentations. Edward Perkins and Everett Watts were not present to receive their 25 year awards.

business agent and treasurer, reports that the Carpenters and Joiners Local 16 is working to bring their members and friends an even bigger anniversary observance next year.

The 62nd anniversary meeting of Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Illinois, was held November 7 at the K. of C. hall with a special program for members, families and guests, presented under the direction of John J. Yard, chairman of the Anniversary program committee

The program featured the presentation of 25-year pins to Edward Perkins, Everett Watts, Edward Schuster, John I. Tonges and Walter E. Flesch. John Casserly received a 50-year pin. The presentations were made by Paul Peters, Recording Secretary.

Entertainment was furnished by the Laetitia Hoffman dancers. The Great Bernardo and Renee with their "Flirtations in Music" and music by the Music Masters.

Clarence E. Fochtman, busi-

## ILLINOIS COUNCIL DEDICATES 22nd CONVENTION TO GOMPERS

The 22nd Convention of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters convened in East St. Louis, Illinois, Thursday, August 3rd. There were one-hundred and thirteen Delegates; also Fraternal Delegates from Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri.

President Ottens was presented with a very fine gavel, a gift from Local Union No. 169 of East St. Louis. The Ladies' Auxiliary was host to the Delegates' wives at a style show, held in the Broadview Hotel. The evening of August 4th was set aside for a social gathering. An exceptionally fine banquet, with a floor show and dancing afterwards, was enjoyed by all.

Second General Vice-President John R. Stevenson made a very fine contribution to the Convention by giving an interesting and informative history of Samuel Compers and Peter J. McGuire from their early days on through their entire lives.

Many Resolutions dealing with problems concerning members of the Brotherhood were given consideration, some of which were referred to the General Convention.

A new type of material, known as "Bildrok" was explained to the Delegates by Mr. Coulter, President of the Bildrok Company. He also showed a thirty minute film which explained the method of construction and showed houses and other buildings after completion. This material is similar to stone or concrete, or possibly plaster, and is very durable and strong, but can be readily nailed and sawed with an ordinary hand saw.

Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, J. Vernon Johnston, Area Supervisor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Reuben G. Soderstrum, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and others gave very enlightening talks on matters of interest to the Delegates.

On Saturday, August 5th, after considerable discussion on matters pertaining to the good and welfare of the United Brotherhood, the Convention was closed by President Ottens, with thanks to all for their cooperation during the Convention and the past year.

# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## HOUSTON AUXILIARY ROUNDS OUT 35 YEARS

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6 of Houston, Texas, celebrated its 35th Anniversary with a dinner at Wind Swept Inn on July 26, and was entertained by Mr. Frank Clauder, a magician.

Captain Vassie Parker led the ladies in their drill at the Convention Ball. In their crisp white gowns they paraded in military form.

A sewing group meets the first Wednesday of each month and works for a bazaar to be held in the fall. A covered dish luncheon is enjoyed by all.



A committee is now working on a history of the Auxiliary which should be completed by June. It will be in the form of a scrap book.

Our meetings are held on the first and third Fridays with the third Friday being social after the meeting. Refreshments are served and games are played.

Houston, reports a fine time by all who attended the International Convention. Folks from all over the Universe were there except those countries that oppose Democracy.

Be sure and visit with us if in Houston. We invite all Sister members.

Fraternally,

Mrs. S. T. Knudsen, Reporter.

## OAKLAND LADIES HELP MANY WORTHY CAUSES

The Editor:

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries from Ladies' Auxiliary 160 of Oakland, California.

We recently celebrated our 24th Anniversary by having a dinner for our members and their families.

On July 28th, we installed the following officers for the coming year: President, Diana Holder; Vice-President, Aline Haake; Recording Secretary, Bea Cameron; Financial Sec-



retary-Treasurer, Betty Shumake; Past President, Eleanor Clapp; Conductress, Josephine Wheeler; Chaplain, Jean Kiney; Trustees, Annie Elvin, Theresa Michelson, Agnes Anderson; Press Correspondent, Veronica Walsh; Warden, Mae Briston; Pianist, Ida Leory.

Our meetings are held on the second and fourth Friday nights of each month; the second Friday is our social and the fourth Friday our business meeting. We spend very enjoyable evenings on our social nights by playing games or cards. Refreshments are served by our committee of three which is selected for three months. Our husbands join us after their meeting.

At our business meeting, we have a penny march and that money is used by our Sunshine Committee for cards and flowers for sick members.

We contribute to the Polio and Red Cross funds and the Community Chest. On Thanksgiving and Christmas, we send baskets to needy Carpenters' families. We sponsored a trip to summer camp for two weeks for a little girl whose father has been ill for a long time.

Our Ways and Means Committee raises funds by having card parties, bingo parties and raffles.

We would be very happy to have Sisters from other Auxiliaries visit us any time they come to Oakland.

Fraternally,

Veronica Walsh, Press Correspondent

## FAR NORTH AUXILIARY IS DOING GOOD WORK

The Editor:

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 527 of Anchorage, Alaska.

Our big project this summer was a float for the Fourth of July parade. The Carpenters built a 6 x 8 ft. child's playhouse with windows, shutters, and a regular size door. We



put it on a truck and used moss and small spruce trees for the yard around it. The front of the truck was completely covered with crepe paper flowers made by the ladies. After the Fourth, we sold chances on the playhouse and it was awarded to an eleven-year old girl. The Anchorage Times gave us some good publicity on this project.

In July the following officers were installed at a candlelight ceremony:

Mrs. Donald Koppenberg, President; Mrs. Earle Jones, Vice-President; Mrs. Robert Green, Treasurer; Mrs. Clifford Olson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Leo Kareen, Warden; Mrs. Donald Curtis, Conductor; and Mrs. Joe Oates, Trustee. Mrs. Grover Fisher remained as Trustee, and Mrs. Frank Lindleaf was elected to fill the vacancy created by Mrs. Green's resignation as trustee to accept the position of Treasurer. Corsages of white gardenias tied with blue ribbon to make up our colors were given each new and retiring officer.

A fancy work sale is planned for this fall.

We are looking forward to the completion of the new Carpenters' hall in Anchorage.

As this is sent, we are saddened by the death of Mrs. Martin Sorte, our first Auxiliary President.

We would appreciate hearing from any Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Dorothy Jean Olson, Recording Secretary.

## FORT COLLINS AUXILIARY HAS FULL SCHEDULE

The Editor:

Hello to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 404 of Fort Collins, Colorado.

Under the leadership of our President, Sister Minnie Schultz, we increased our treasury a full \$102.90 above current expenses this year. We held a rummage sale, a cooked food sale and sold union made ties at a profit of 35 cents each.

It was not all work and no play for the Auxiliary though. We had a Christmas party for members of Local 1340 and their families. The children furnished the program which was concluded with a Santa Claus and candy and refreshments for everyone. We are saving now for our next Christmas party.

At three-month intervals we devote a social meeting to a birthday party honoring our members who have had birthdays during the previous period. The honored guests deposit 50 cents each in the Christmas bank. This bank will be opened in December.

Since there were no birthdays to be celebrated in June, we celebrated the 8th Anniversary of our Auxiliary by having a picnic for members of Carpenters' Union and their families.

We are proud that the President of the Colorado State Council of Auxiliaries, Sister Grace Dazey, is a member of our Auxiliary.

We read and enjoy the letters from Sister Auxiliaries in THE CARPENTER.

Fraternally, ROSALIE ROHRBACKER, Recording Secretary.

## ANCHORAGE LADIES PLAN MANY EVENTS

The Editor:

Greetings to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 527 of Anchorage, Alaska.

A bazaar to be given by our organization will be held on December 2. There will be several booths, including one for hand work and one for white elephants. A dinner will be served, and a hamper of groceries will be awarded some lucky person.

On December 22, our Auxiliary is holding a Christmas party for all the carpenters and their families. The party will be in the new Carpenters' Hall, our first meeting there.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

Fraternally, Mrs. Angeline Dalzell, Recording Secretary

## AUXILIARY 211 ENTERTAINS STATE COUNCIL

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 211 of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, wishes to send special Holiday Greetings to Auxiliaries everywhere.

We are very proud of our very lovely room and kitchen in the new Carpenters' Hall at 914½ W. California Street.

On October 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, we held our annual convention in Oklahoma City for the State Council of Auxiliaries. Everyone has worked hard to make this convention a success. Present were 17 delegates, 23 visitors and 4 officers.

On Monday, October 2nd, after a very busy day, we served coffee and cake in our room, after which we visited the State Museum building.

On Tuesday, October 3rd, we had a special luncheon at the Huckins Hotel and in the evening, the Carpenters had a lovely banquet and dance at the Hall. Everyone enjoyed this very much.

On Wednesday, October 4th, we finished the reports, which were all wonderful, from every Auxiliary represented.

The following state officers were elected: Mrs. Alice Redding, President; Mrs. Albert Gray, Vice-President; Mrs. Virginia Self, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eula Berry, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Nina Beekler, Trustee.

We are especially proud of the Vice-President, Mrs. Albert Gray, as she is one of our own members.

We were very happy to be host to all these lovely ladies and we are looking forward to our convention next year which will be held in Enid, Okla.

Anytime any of you good people are in Oklahoma City, drop by the Hall and visit us.

Fraternally, Mrs. Lillie Mae McCalip, Recording Sec.



## CALIFORNIA AUXILIARY COUNCIL MAKING PROGRESS

The Editor:

The State Council of California wishes to extend greetings to Auxiliaries all over the United States. Our Council has been organized since 1942. We now have twenty-five Auxiliaries affiliated with us with promise of more very soon. We have our state divided into four districts with an executive board member in each district. We had a very fine convention at San Diego last March, with an interested and enthusiastic group of delegates. Many subjects of vital importance were discussed, and we came away with the feeling of having really accomplished something. We have a very fine group of officers this year and everyone is in there pitching. Our President is Ruth Magnusson of San Diego.

The Council will meet in March of 1951 in Sacramento at the same time as the State Council of Carpenters, and we would be happy to welcome members of any Auxiliary.

There are only six state councils in the United States, so get busy, Sisters, and organize one in your state. Just remember that you are affiliated with one of the finest trades in the world—the carpenter trade. What would your civilization be like if the carpenter did not come in first and build you a home in which to live, a place to worship, schools for your children, etc.?

I would like to hear from Auxiliaries in other states, as we in California are very much interested in our Sisters scattered over this nation.

Fraternally, Ethel Wash, Secretary-Treasurer

## OAKRIDGE, ORE., FORMS AUXILIARY

The Editor:

On October 29th, 1950, at 2:00 p. m., at the Legion Hall, Mr. Harold McKenzie, Representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, installed a charter for Ladies' Auxiliary No. 598, of Oakridge, Oregon.

Elmer L. Samson, Financial Secretary of Local 2453, recorded the minutes of the installation.

Mrs. Elmer Samson, Past President and charter member of Auxiliary 282 of Reedsport, initiated the new members after which Mr. McKenzie presented the charter. Officers were then elected and installed. On behalf of the Local Union, Mrs. Samson presented lovely corsages to each new officer.

Mrs. Richard Grazer was elected to be first President of the Auxiliary. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Samson, and her husband is now serving in the U. S. Navy. Mrs. Archie Harrison was elected Vice-President. Her husband is now serving as Treasurer for the Local Union. Mrs. Everett Willey was elected Secretary and Mrs. Melvin Purcell was elected Financial Secretary-Treasurer. Her husband is a past-President of the Local. Mrs. Elmer Ordway was elected Conductor; Mrs. Frank Rofinat, Warden; and Trustees elected were Mrs. William Croner, Mrs. Clarence Hebert and Mrs. Jim Neff; Musician, Mrs. William Croner, and Reporter, Mrs. James Talbott.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting with Mrs. Talbott acting as Chairman of the Refreshment Committee.

## AUXILIARY 588 SPONSORS GRAND PARTY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 588, of Shreveport, Louisiana, entertained the Carpenters on the 5th Monday night of October, by having a traditional Halloween program with witches, kissing booths, dog house and a fishing pond. Entertainment, which included singing, dancing, and piano playing, was furnished by members of Carpenters' families and a group from the city recreation department. The "Rebecca's" gave an unusual drill, forming the letters C. L. U. for Carpenters' Local Union.

The Auxiliary Ladies served home-made sandwiches, salads, candies, cookies, coffee and cokes.

Approximately 250 were present, and we met many ladies who are interested in the Auxiliary since they have seen just how we carry on our work.

Fraternally, Mrs. T. H. Vincent, Recording Secretary

# Craft Problems



## Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

### LESSON 268

**Plank Stairs.**—Plank steps and plank stairs are built primarily for service. Stairs to basements in a great many instances are made of plank, both the stringers and the treads. Steps to loading docks, porches, stands, and so forth, are also often made of plank. The rules for building plank stairs are practically the same as the rules for building any other kind of stairs, excepting that fewer rules are necessary. Otherwise the specifications for such stairs or steps can be written in two words, substantial construction.

**Old Fashioned Fence.**—Fig. 1 shows a square with an old fashioned wooden fence fastened to it. The figures to which the

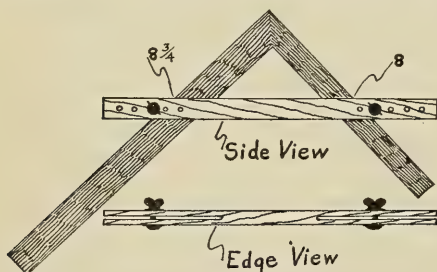


Fig. 1.

fence is set are 8 on the tongue and  $8\frac{3}{4}$  on the blade. An edge view of the fence is shown at the bottom of the drawing. This fence gives good service in all cases where the material is perfectly straight. If the material that the square is used on is crooked, then it is unreliable.

**Metal Guides.**—Fig. 2 shows by the upper drawing a square with a pair of metal guides on it. One contacts the figure 8 on the tongue, and the other is set at the  $8\frac{3}{4}$  point on the blade. These figures are just about right for the run and rise of a plank stair step. Two views of a metal guide is shown directly below the square. At A is shown a side view, while B shows the inside edge of the guide.

**How to Use Fence.**—Fig. 3 shows a square with a fence on it, in position for marking a plank stair horse. The first three steps are

shown marked. The word "out" on the triangles with the slanting marks, indicates the parts that are cut out when the horse is framed. Notice the figures given for the rise

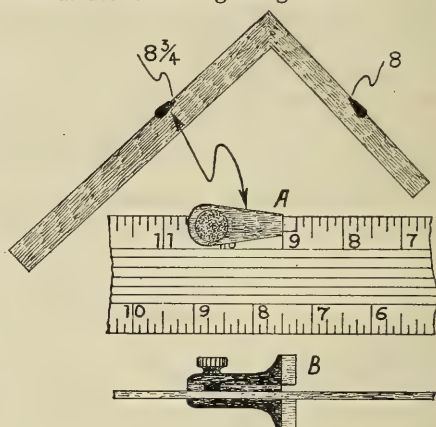


Fig. 2

and run of the upper step shown. The rise and run of all the other steps are the same, excepting that the first rise of the horse is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches lower than the others to take care of the thickness of the tread. To the upper

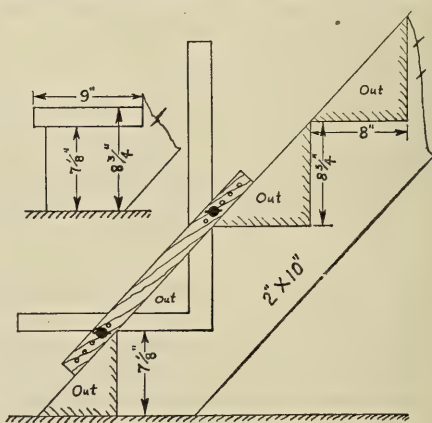


Fig. 3

left is shown an end view of the first step, giving in figures the rise for the horse and also the rise for the completed step.

**How to Use Guides.**—Fig. 4 shows a plank stringer in part. The dotted-line square shows the first position of the square in lay-



ing out the housing for the treads on the stringer. In this position the bottom and the right end of the housing are marked. Then the square is moved up to the shaded position and the top of the housing is marked. The part that is to be housed for the tread

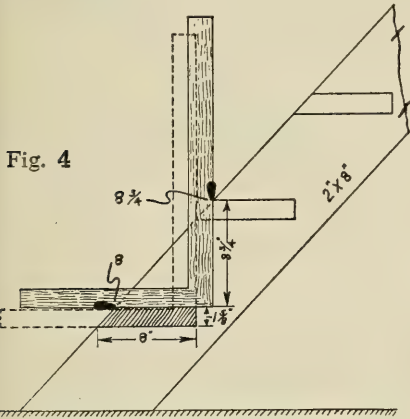


Fig. 4

is shown shaded. The tread, as the figures will show, will be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 8 inches. Two other housings for treads are shown marked. The guides on the square are again fastened at 8 and  $8\frac{3}{4}$ , as indicated on the drawing.

**A Perspective View.**—Fig. 5 shows a perspective view of the first step of a housed plank stair. The stringers are made of  $2\times 8$ s, while the tread is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by 8 inches. The run of a step of this stair is 8 inches, while the

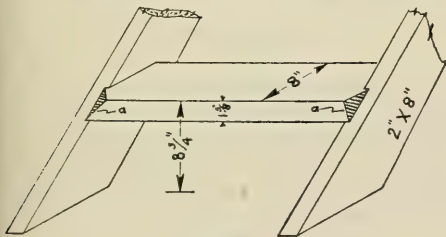


Fig. 5

rise is  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches, just as shown in the other illustrations of this lesson. Where the corners of the tread should be dubbed off, is shown shaded at a and a.

**Notched and Housed Stringer.**—Fig 6 shows to the left a side view of a stringer in part, gained out for the tread and notched for a lug that is to be cut on the tread. To the right is shown an outside view of the other stringer, showing the end of the lug, and by dotted lines the housing for the tread.

**Tread with Lugs.**—Fig. 7 shows by the top drawing the elevation, or front view, of

the first step of a housed plank stair. The bottom drawing shows a plan of the step, showing the lugs on each of the ends. The

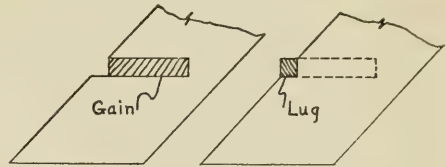


Fig. 6

depth of the housing is shown by dotted lines. The two stringers are shown only in part.

**Plank Cellar Stairs.**—Fig. 8 shows a stringer in place of a plank stair, which has a full run of 96 inches, and a full rise of 105 inches. It should be noted that there are 12 runs and 12 rises for steps shown on this stringer. The bottom and top black squares are applied to the stringer for mark-

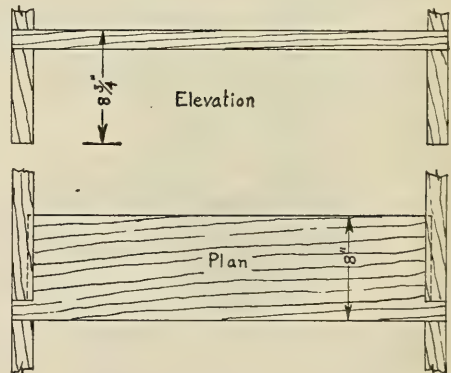


Fig. 7

ing the foot and top cuts, respectively. The dotted-line squares show how the stepping off is done. The blades of the dotted-line squares are in position for marking the top

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of the housing for the treads. This is also true of the top shaded square. The blade of the bottom shaded square, as stated before, is in position for marking the foot cut. After the cut is marked as far as this application reaches, the square must be pushed forward so that the line can be drawn in full.

**Headroom.**—The same stair is shown by Fig. 9, where the nosings of the treads are pointed out. How to obtain the headroom is shown to the left. A distance of 7 feet from the headroom header down to the nosing line, as shown, will give ample room for going up and down on this stair without bumping the head.

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**Other Ways of Building Plank Stairs.**—Nothing has been said about plank stairs in which the unhoused stringers are nailed to the treads, which is a cheap construction

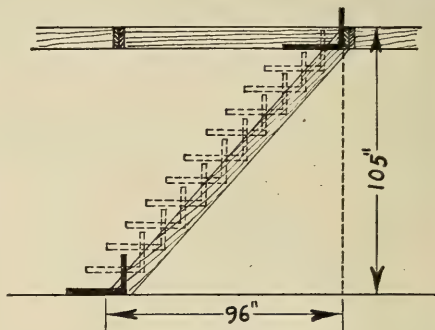


Fig. 8

and should be used with caution. Another cheap construction is to nail cleats to the stringers for supporting the treads. Such stairs, will give good service when they are well built, and are always dry. If they are

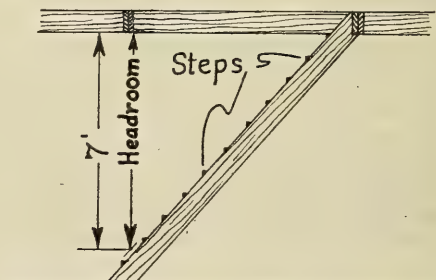


Fig. 9

used in wet places for only short periods of time they are all right. Otherwise there is danger of the nails rusting and the wood rotting. The marking of the stringers, in both instances, is the same as for any other stair stringers.

**Circular Scribing**

Everyone who has given it thought, knows that scribing around a circle with a pair of

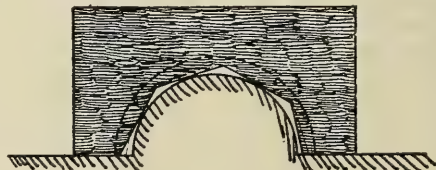


Fig. 1

scribers, merely increases the radius of the circle (or reduces the radius, if the scribing



is done on the inside of a circle.) For instance, you have to fit wallboard to a circular projection such as is shown in Fig 1, and you decided to do it by scribing, how would

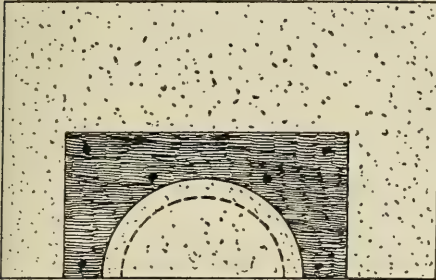


Fig. 2

you go about it? The dotted line on the shaded templet shows that if the templet were cut to it, it would not fit at all. However, a first-class job of making such a fit

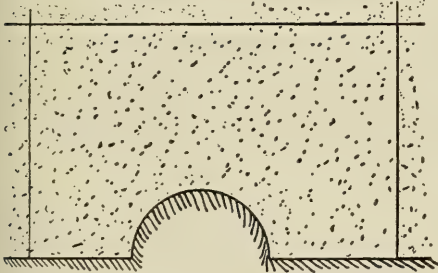


Fig. 3

by scribing is possible and practical. Take a piece of stiff paper (cardboard would be exactly right) and cut it roughly as shown, and then scribe it as the dotted half circle indicates. The templet is then cut to the scribed line, which will give it the form shown by Fig. 2. Now fasten this templet to the wallboard with thumb tacks, as shown

in the figure, and use the scribes in reverse order, which will give you the circular line that you want, or as shown by the dotted half circle. Fig. 3 shows the wallboard cut and in place.

When the circular part has a true circle curve, and the radius is known, then the marking can be done with a radius pole, but if the circular line is irregular, then scribing as explained above will give the best results.

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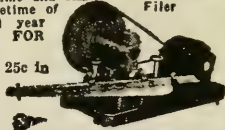
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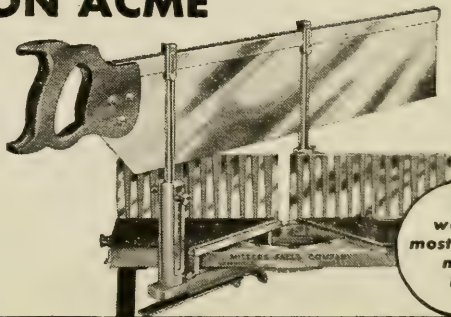


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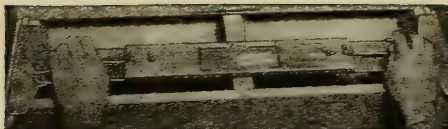
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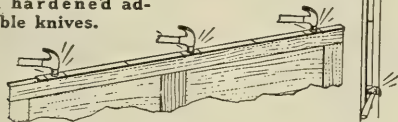
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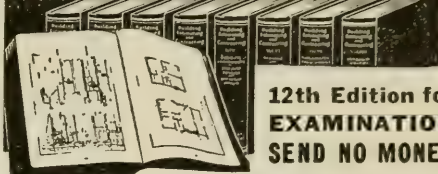
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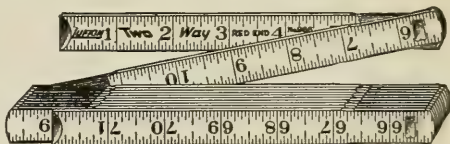
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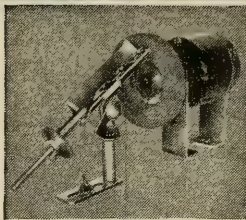
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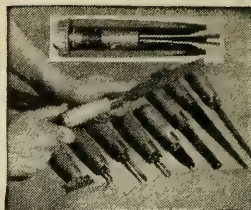
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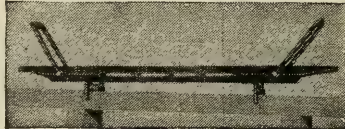
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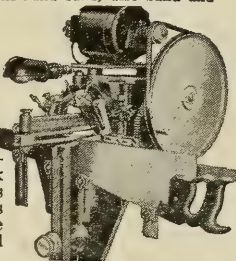
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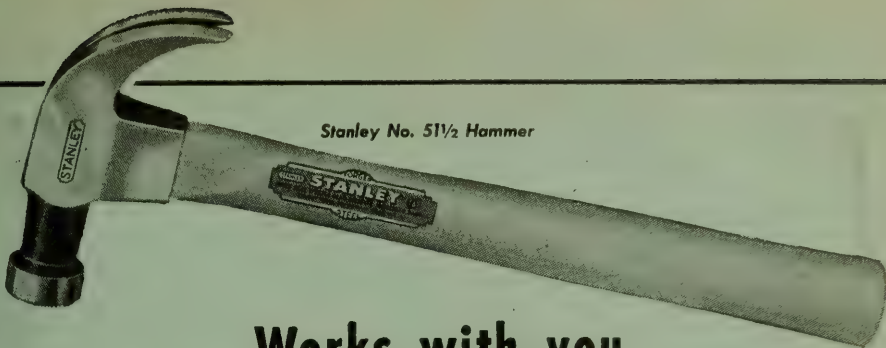
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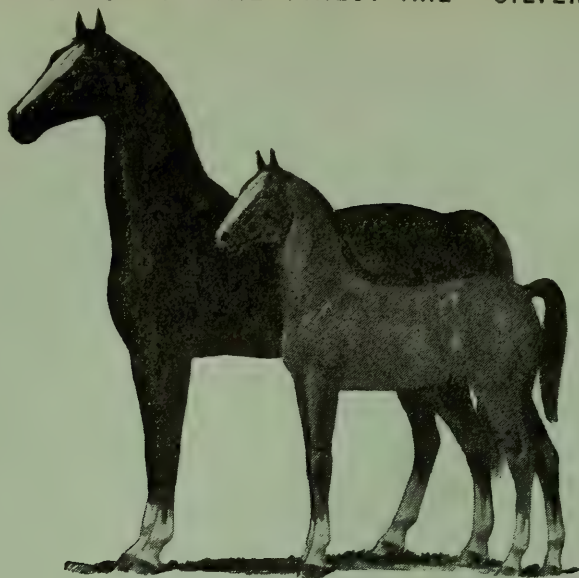
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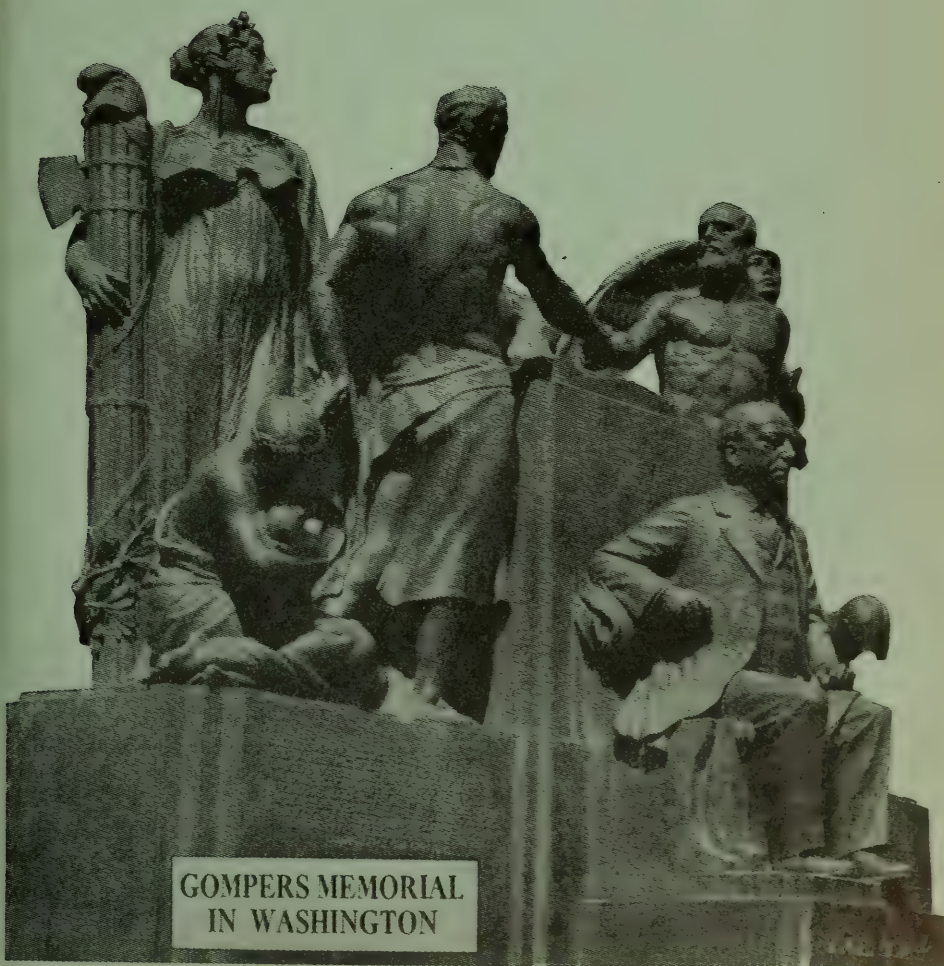


# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

*Official Publication of the*  
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

*February, 1951*



GOMPERS MEMORIAL  
IN WASHINGTON



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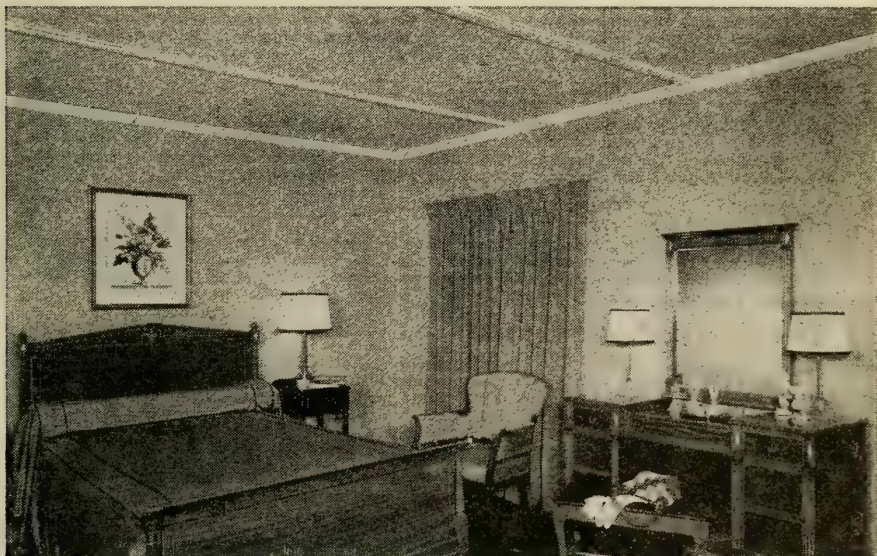
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# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



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A Brother asks for a definition of Brotherhood. All the great men of all ages have tried to answer the question, which may make it presumptuous for a labor editor to try to add to their efforts. However, since Brotherhood is a matter of the heart rather than the mind, there cannot be too many definitions.

### All Must Sacrifice Equally - - - - - 8

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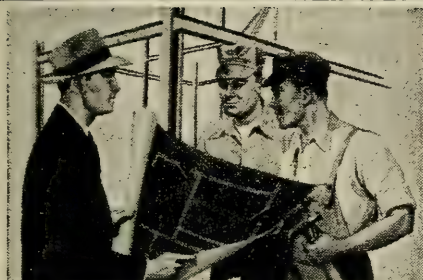


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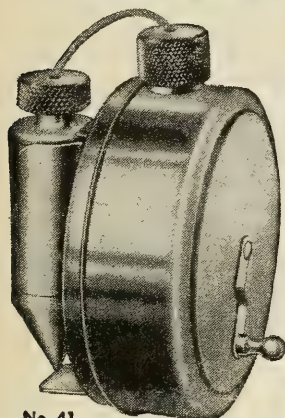
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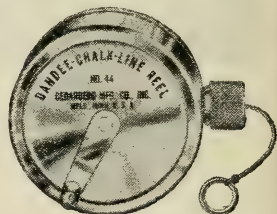
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# What Is Brotherhood?



**I**N A CHRISTMAS greeting to the General Office, a staunch and loyal Brotherhood member from Kansas writes: "Hope the New Year will bring about a new peace among men and nations. I enjoy reading the Carpenter. I might suggest you have the editor explain the meaning of Brotherhood in the next issue. I have the feeling in my heart but I am not an educated man and cannot get it into words. It has the blessing of the Good Lord I know, and I think if our members knew the real meaning of Brotherhood we would have a bigger, stronger and more wonderful union."

The great thinkers and philosophers of all ages have endeavored to define Brotherhood. For a humble labor editor to attempt to add to their efforts may be presumptuous. However, Brotherhood is not a matter of deep thinking or fine words; it is a matter of the heart. It is as available and as significant to the man who swings the hammer or wields the saw as it is to the college professor. In that light, your editor herewith presents a few paragraphs on Brotherhood, as he understands it:



**What is Brotherhood?** It is everything, or everything is nothing. It is the catalyst that separates a human being from the beast of the jungle. It is the leavening of love and the scaffolding upon which society rests. It is the glowing light which has beckoned mankind along the tortuous path of progress from the law of the fang to the Bill of Rights. It is the cornerstone of Democracy and the fountainhead of human dignity. It is the strength of the past and the hope of the future.

**What is Brotherhood?** It is the biggest thing in the world and at the same time the smallest. It is a thousand union men walking a picket line for weeks or months to redress an injustice done to a single member. But also it is a housewife baking a cake for an ailing neighbor. It is battered and beaten GI's with bone-weary arms and frozen feet carrying wounded comrades out of the frigid wastes of Korea. But also it is a vigorous young carpenter giving a lift to a tired old-timer working by his side. It is a hundred and fifty million people placing their homes, their savings and

even their lives at the disposal of the nation to protect the principles of liberty and equality. But no less it is Bill Smith mowing the lawn of the old couple up the street. It is a dozen or a hundred or a thousand people working together to maintain a church or a lodge or a union. It is the fifty cent contribution or the hour of committee work given by the least of them.

**What is Brotherhood?** It is the wisdom of Lincoln and the warmth of Ghandi. It is the humility of Jesus, the humbleness of Mohammed and the humanitarianism of Confucius. It is Catholic and Protestant and Jew living together in peacefulness and harmony. It is Italian and Dane and Bulgarian and Pole working side by side on the job and sitting shoulder to shoulder in the union hall searching for ways to advance the common good. It is the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. It is the Bible, the Talmud and the Koran. It is the essence of all wisdom of all ages distilled into a single word. But equally it is the understanding of neighbors and friends who sorrow at your misfortunes and rejoice at your triumphs. You cannot see Brotherhood; neither can you hear it or taste it. But you can feel it a hundred times a day. It is the pat on the back when things look gloomy. It is the smile of encouragement when the way seems hard. It is the helping hand when the burden becomes unbearable.

**What is Brotherhood?** It is pioneer Americans of faiths and creeds and colors banding together to raise a barn for a neighbor. It is men in leather breeches and homespun shirts taking wagons apart and carrying them over the mountains, piece by piece, to get wagon trains into California and Oregon. It is working men risking their jobs, their homes and their futures to build unions capable of eliminating exploitation and poverty and industrial slavery. It is men and women working for a common cause that is bigger than any individual.

**What is Brotherhood?** It is the hope of mankind for immortality. Man comes into the world from whence he knows not. He struggles a while and departs again into whence he knows not. But like the tiny crustaceans which create the magnificent coral reefs, he makes a tiny contribution to the universal plan. The coral comes into the world, lives awhile, and then dies



to add its tiny skeleton to the skeletons of millions of generations which went before. In the end, a beautiful coral island rises out of the sea. Like the coral, man comes into the world to live awhile and eventually pass on. Like the coral, he makes his contribution to the universal plan. Brotherhood is the mortar that holds together the contributions of all men in all ages.

**What is Brotherhood?** It is not life. It is more than that. It is that which gives meaning to life and makes it worth the living.

**That is Brotherhood.**

---

## Labor's Advice Needed For Long Haul

---

Because Moscow's war against the free world may last 10 or even 20 years—

Because we face a long period of sacrifice and hard work on the home front—

It is essential that we organize our effort so that those free and voluntary institutions which are our greatest strength may be preserved and may serve us now.

Thus the AFL Labor's Monthly Survey pinpoints the problem of making full use of our organized labor and other voluntary movements in this country for however long it is necessary to remain mobilized to defeat communist aggression.

The discussion is in the current issue of the Survey which appeared just before President Truman's State of the Union message and in advance of the government conference with labor and industry leaders on wage stabilization.

The survey said in part:

The dynamic quality of our economy which has its roots in free alert citizens has made America the most productive country in the world. This will be our basic weapon in fighting an enemy that hopes to force its tyrannical controls on all nations, and to eliminate self-government throughout the world. The people know how grave the situation is. If labor, management and farmers are consulted and given the facts to make clear their duties and responsibilities, they will do their part.

A self-governing country cannot mobilize its full powers without voluntary organization through which to channel the joint efforts of its free citizens who are responsible for economic life—whether they are management, labor, farmers, bankers or consumers.

We are fortunate that dependable voluntary organizations already exist in these groups; it remains only to coordinate them under the Defense Administration so that a united effort will result—to get out defense equipment with all speed and to maintain the life and welfare of our nation.

Such coordination can easily be accomplished, as AFL President Green has suggested. He proposes that defense authorities consult with joint committees composed of representatives from management, labor, farm and other organizations, and that these committees be responsible (1) to cooperate in formulating defense policies, (2) to mobilize their membership for compliance and maximum effort.

By providing for such joint committees at national, industry and plant levels and by arranging for periodic meetings with factual information on developments and reports on compliance, this voluntary organization could become the basic force for effective action on the home front in the years ahead. Free men will find the best way when they have the facts before them and an organization through which they can participate.

So far the administration has failed to make full use of organized labor's advice, experience and willingness to help.

# All Must Sacrifice Equally



WITH ECONOMIC controls certain to be applied in the very near future—possibly even before this issue gets into print—organized labor is putting up a valiant fight to insure fair treatment for the nation's wage earners in any stabilization moves that may become necessary. Last month the United Labor Committee, a joint committee of all branches of the labor movement, met with the Wage Stabilization Board and with Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson, overall czar of the anti-inflationary machinery, to point out the conditions which must be met if any stabilization program is to give working people a fair break, a situation that must prevail before any anti-inflationary program can hope to succeed. In addition to stating labor's position on the economics of wage and price stabilization, the committee also pleaded for greater labor participation in the whole stabilization program at the policy-making level.

Briefly put, labor's position is this: any wage stabilization should be a supplement to rather than a substitute for collective bargaining. In other words, collective bargaining must be maintained as an instrument for determining wages in the uncertain times that lie ahead. A dictatorial czar empowered to fix wages by fiat cannot maintain principles of fairness and equality of sacrifice, highly necessary components of any program capable of succeeding. On the other hand, through collective bargaining within a given framework, economic justice for workers as well as employers can be maintained on a more or less permanent basis. Only a free and independent board with labor representatives on it can do the proper administrative job.

The committee severely criticized the Defense Production Act of 1950 as it is now constituted. It is clear that the Act as it now exists cannot keep the cost of living from spiralling upward further, despite the brave language contained therein. Labor views the weaknesses of the Act as follows:

1. No power is given anyone to hold down effectively the prices of foodstuffs, the chief item in the wage earner's budget.
2. No power is provided for halting speculation in commodity markets, one of the main factors in driving up prices in a seller's market.
3. No power is provided by Congress for holding rents in line—another feature that hits hardest at the wage earner.
4. No effective power is delegated for prohibiting price increases through reductions in quality—one of the main defects in the anti-inflation machinery set up during the recent war.

The Wage Board was warned not to succumb to the temptation to distort income relationships to cover up for failures in other fields of the anti-inflationary program. Rather the Wage Board must recognize collec-



tive bargaining as a "stabilizing influence on the economy in peacetime and national emergency". The committee further warned that "Our defense effort will not be served by any action which undermines the unparalleled stability which already exists in industrial relations. . . . Interference with existing contracts arrived at through collective bargaining would inevitably lead to industrial unrest and thereby defeat the very goal of stabilization." To perform the proper stabilizing role, collective bargaining "must continue to be the primary means by which working standards are established and administered."

The committee pointed out that promotions, reclassifications, merit increases and other traditional practices within industry constitute a substantial part of a worker's ability to achieve economic justice through collective bargaining. It emphasized the fact that such adjustments require, prompt and realistic action. No board is capable of handling them expeditiously and fairly. Therefore they should be left to the normal practices of collective bargaining with the board confined solely to a policing function to prevent abuses.

However, the committee laid particular emphasis on the inequalities which can develop in a stabilization program when flexibility is lacking and definite stabilization dates are set. To freeze such inequalities would be to ask for trouble right from the start, the committee pointed out. Commodity prices have already increased by from thirteen to fifteen per cent from the start of the Korean debacle to the present time. Comparatively, wages have remained relatively stationary. Freezing the existing situation through an arbitrary starting date for stabilization would penalize millions of workers and place an undue burden on them.

Wage inequities existing when wage stabilization starts should be recognized and allowed to be corrected through collective bargaining. Wage inequities should not be frozen into the wage structure through the application of an arbitrary formula.

Examples: 1. **Expiration dates of collective contracts** vary: some unions have been able to negotiate contracts, others are in the process of negotiating new agreements—but other unions have to wait until contracts expire to negotiate new ones. In the latter case, no recent wage adjustments have been made—but would be ready in the normal course of events.

The Wage Stabilization Board was warned that this last group should not bear "unequal burdens" due to a wage lag growing out of later contract expiration dates.

2. **Partial wage settlements** were made in 1949 and 1950 on the understanding of reopening for further wage negotiations. Workers should be permitted to "complete these wage settlements."

3. **Depressed industries** have been unable to give workers increases in the past, but "many of these have bounced back."

"Workers are entitled to an equitable share in the new-found prosperity and should be permitted to bargain collectively on such adjustments. Imposition of wage stabilization should not prohibit these workers from bargaining to eliminate this inequity."

4. Workers in "industries of unusual and even phenomenal growth" have not been able to fully negotiate agreements which reflect wages that bear equitable relationship to those of comparable industries. So flexible wage stabilization policies are urged to "permit adjustments through collective bargaining to remove these accumulated inequities."

5. Shifts in union set-ups—newly strengthened unions or unions re-organized from under communist control may not have had time to bargain effectively to permit “accumulated past inequities.”

In such cases, labor-management groups should be permitted to negotiate through collective bargaining and arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement “without pre-judgment by the board.”

The board was also urged to permit wage adjustments to meet increases in the cost of living.

Such adjustments should not be banned or limited by wage stabilization policy. Reason: “Such adjustments only reflect past inflation; they do not cause inflation.”

“Such cost-of-living adjustments will be unnecessary if and when the price line is held. Cost-of-living wage adjustments would then serve merely as a form of insurance for workers, protecting them against an improbable hazard.”

During the last war, millions of American workers took a beating because the stabilization program was

rigged against them. Controls which were supposed to hold prices in line failed to do so. On the other hand, wage controls were rigid and inflexible. Millions of men were frozen to low paying jobs at a time when higher paying industries were begging for men. What few wage increases were granted came only after long periods of appeals through innumerable boards and agencies. Many economists are convinced that had the war lasted another year, the entire economic structure might well have broken down because of the growing inequities.

Such a situation must be avoided this time. Labor is willing to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to insure the national security. All it asks is that the burden of sacrifice be equalized on all sections of society.

If the suggestions made by the United Labor Committee are followed out, everyone will be treated fairly. The nation will then be able to get ahead with the all-out mobilization program at maximum speed. Let us hope the powers that be in Washington have enough sense to grasp this fact.

---

### GOMPERS NAMED “MAN-OF-HALF-CENTURY”

---

Samuel Gompers, AFL founder and first president, was listed among the world’s “great men of the half-century” in a poll of scholars and editors conducted by “Year,” an annual review of current history.

The poll, conducted for “Year’s” special mid-century edition, which has a foreword by Charles Seymour, president emeritus of Yale University, placed Gompers with Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Scientist Albert Einstein, Philosopher John Dewey, Inventor Thomas Edison, Industrialist Henry Ford, Missionary Albert Schweitzer, and world figures Winston Churchill, Stalin and Mahatma Ghandi.

It credits Gompers with having led labor’s “uphill battle” for recognition.

The “Year’s” mid-century edition, which is a text-and-photograph record of the first half of the twentieth century, contains, on facing pages, two pictures of topical interest.

One is of President William Howard Taft with his son Robert A., now Senator Taft and coauthor of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The other shows Gompers with Robert M. LaFollette. The text notes that LaFollette was a leader of the Progressive Republican rebellion against the older Taft, and that Gompers “fought use of federal court injunctions to break strikes by opposing Taft’s 1903 election.”



# LET US RESOLVE

Every generation of Americans since 1776 has faced a threat of one kind or another to the liberties and rights of our people. Each time the American people have faced the challenge squarely and carried on to victory. Our own generation is facing the greatest test of them all. At home and abroad, vicious, unprincipled communist attacks are being directed against everything we cherish. We, too, must rise to the occasion. What has been done before to insure victory we can do again. Let the politicians rant and rave and play politics if they want to. We, the people are the ones who have to do the job. Therefore:

## *Let Us Resolve*

TO KEEP OUR FEET ON  
THE GROUND.

## *Let Us Resolve*

TO KEEP OUR HEADS IN  
THE AIR.

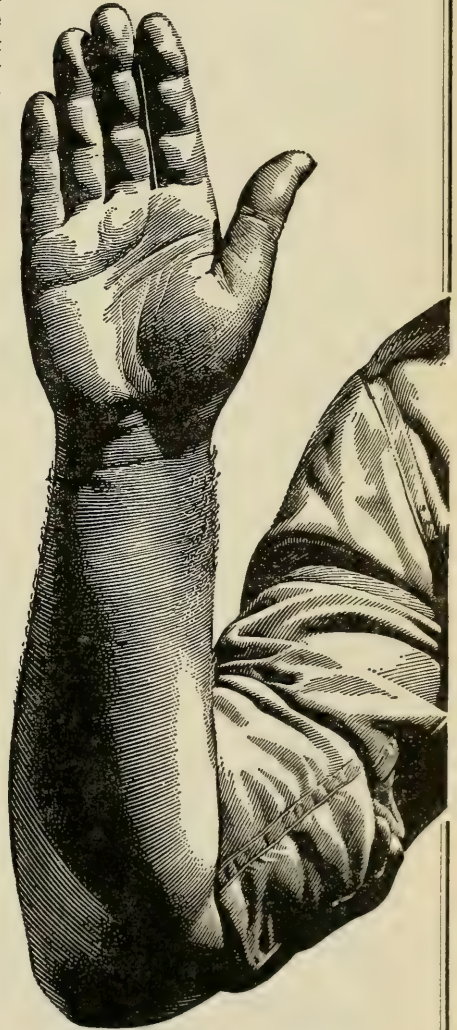
## *Let Us Resolve*

TO WORK AS HARD AS  
WE CAN.

## *Let Us Resolve*

TO BUY BONDS TO THE  
LIMIT.

More than 6,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are now serving in the armed forces. They are giving up their homes, their families, their jobs and possibly even their lives to protect us and the nation. Whatever sacrifices we on the home front have to make will be negligible compared to the sacrifices they are making. We dare not let them down in any way. Rather let us back them to the hilt.



# PLANE GOSSIP

## AN IDEA AT LEAST

In a certain village the populace was about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. Peace is maintained between the parties by permitting each party to control three of the community's six public offices. But into this rural Eden one day there appeared a serpent in the form of an edict from the state legislature to the effect that the village must appoint a supervisor of the poor.

There followed much bickering over which party should control the seventh office—until a local genius suggested the following:

"There is, as we all know, only one pauper in town. Suppose we appoint him supervisor of the poor, and pay him a salary, thus rendering him self-supporting?"

Everyone agreed and with one master stroke two vexing problems—relief and patronage—were settled.

Could there be any moral in this for the nations of the world?



The biggest room in mankind's house is the room for improvement.



62. 153 © 1950 CARL STAMMITZ

"Which are you now? Chairman of the bargaining or grievance committee?"

## LOOK AT THE SMARTIES

Do you find the world pretty confusing at times? Do you get the feeling every once in awhile that everything you do is wrong? Do you occasionally get the feeling that nothing makes sense. If the answer is "yes" we advise you to do as your editor does every so often; Consider what the smart people of the nation are doing. To wit:

On paper, this country is still at war with Germany and Japan because hostilities have never been declared officially ended. Theoretically, Russia is still our ally. So we are asking Germany and Japan, our enemies, to help raise armies to fight our ally, Russia.

Prices have been running wild for the past few months. So the government decides to do something about the situation. So the first action of the price controllers is to slap price ceilings on Cadillacs.

Eighteen-year-olds are considered too young to be given the vote, but as this is being written, a draft law for eighteen-year-olds is being asked for by the top brass.

If the smart guys can't do any better than that, how in Hell can us ordinary Joes help but be confused?



## HOW ABOUT IT?

A man and his wife were engaged in a bitter and prolonged quarrel. The woman looked out the breakfast nook window and noticed a team of horses straining on either side of a long, sturdy tongue. Slowly but surely their efforts were moving a heavily-laden wagon up the hill.

"There you are," she said to her husband, "why can't we pull together like that?"

"Well," rejoined the husband, "maybe we could if we had only one tongue between us."

To our way thinking, the above little gem should be framed and hung over every desk in Congress and the Kremlin.



## PAUP ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Carefully looking over the world situation through the bottom of a highball glass, Joe Paup, chairman of Alcoholics Unanimous, offered the State Department the following bit of ninety-proof advice:

"Before we give arms to other nations, we ought to be mighty sure we know whom they are going to embrace."



### TIME FOR A SWITCH?

The public school situation is becoming mighty strained in many communities. In addition to inadequate building facilities and a shortage of competent teachers, many schools are faced with increasing parental criticism of teaching methods. "Progressive" education has long been the accepted standard in most schools. The basis of this sort of education is that everything ought to be fun for the pupils; no straps, no homework, no rigid discipline. One teacher explains it as follows:

"The teachers are afraid of the principal. The principal is afraid of the superintendent. The superintendent is afraid of the school board. The school board is afraid of the parents. The parents are afraid of the children. And the children are afraid of nobody."

Now some people are convinced that schools ought to have less switches on the baseboards and more on the children.



### NEEDS MORE HEIGHT

Somehow or other the brave new world which all nations were going to build has crumbled in the ashes of Korea. The United Nations, which was to maintain law and order for all time to come, has degenerated into a debating society. Aggression in Korea threw down the gauntlet. UN failed to meet the challenge, mainly because too many signatory nations have been more interested in turning up a fast buck than in protecting the common security. The result has been cold wars and hot wars and luke-warm wars.

Despite all its shortcomings, however, maybe UN can still save the day. Perhaps UN is like a certain woman who got weighed on a penny scale in front of a store. As she stepped off the scale with a frown on her forehead her husband asked:

"Well, what's the verdict? A little overweight?"

"Oh, no," replied the lady, "I wouldn't say that at all. But according to the chart printed on the front of the scale I should be about six inches taller."



### GOOD ENGLISH

Jobs are scarce in China, as this application for a stenographic position attests:

"Sir—I am Wong. I can drive a typewriter with great noise and my English is great. My last job has left itself from me for the good reason that the large man has dead. It was no fault of mine, so, honorable sir, what about it? If I can be of big use to you I will arrive at some date that you should guess."

### REALLY SERIOUS

The Wall Street Journal has finally admitted that the working stiff is taking a licking in the present crisis. Maybe that worthy journal is something like the motorist facing the judge.

The driver was up for negligent manslaughter. He had been in court seven times before.

"This is your eighth offense," said the judge. "The court has been lenient before, but I hope you understand what your situation is now."

"Yes, your honor," replied the driver meekly.

"Where's your lawyer?" asked the judge.

"I don't have one, your honor," replied the hapless driver. "This is so serious I decided the best thing to do would be to tell the truth."



### NO DEEP SECRET

Before the atom bomb was revealed to the public, the Senate decided to investigate the mysterious doings down in Tennessee, and a committee went down to find out what was being done with the money. The senators prowled around and asked a lot of questions. Finally, one of them stepped up to a man operating a machine that looked like something created by Rube Goldberg.

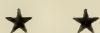
"And just what are you making?" the senator asked.

The worker looked at him a moment, shifted his tobacco quid and said: "Dollar sixty-five an hour!"



"Some people don't like unions, but I'm gonna make 'em eat those words!"

# DON'T FORGET THE PEOPLE



**M**OST PEOPLE who read the newspapers are familiar with the endless battle which has been touched off in the television field by the advent of colored televising. For a number of years the Columbia Broadcasting System and Radio Corporation of America have locked in a legal free-for-all involving domination of the colored TV field as the prize. The Federal Communications Commission is determined that only one method of televising colored pictures will be accepted as standard for the nation. CBS and RCA have developed rival systems. Each is anxious to have its special system adopted as standard because millions, if not billions, are involved. Recently the FCC settled on the CBS system as the most practical and fairest to the owners of black-and-white sets. But RCA has not taken the decision lying down. Almost immediately it appealed to the Federal courts and obtained a temporary restraining order blocking the approval of the CBS system by the Federal Communications Commission. As this was being written, the legal big wigs on both sides were hauling up their heaviest ammunition for a last-ditch fight.

The battle between CBS and RCA has made considerable news in most daily papers. However, an even more important battle insofar as the ordinary people are concerned, has been all but ignored, even though it too involves the television field. Ever since television was first proved practical, a number of prominent Congressmen, college presidents, teachers and civic leaders have felt that TV offered the teaching profession a fine new medium for educating youngsters. They wanted this fact recognized in all licensing of stations. Their efforts to get a minimum number of television channels set aside for educational purposes made little progress. However, by perseverance and organizing, they managed to build up enough pressure for their cause that the Federal Communications Commission fin-

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ally granted them a hearing on the matter. In December and January the FCC heard educators demand recognition for education in the television field.

To carry on the fight for a recognition of the rights of education, a Joint Committee on Educational Television was created by six national educational organizations as follows: the National Education Association, American Council on Education, the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the National Association of State Universities, the National Council of Chief State School Officers, the Association for Education by Radio.

Much additional support for the project was obtained from the U. S. Office of Education and the University of Chicago.

Educators are asking for a set-aside in both bands in which television is now operating, and in the ultra-high frequency band considered by electronics engineers practical for broadcasting purposes after further research and experiment.



Brigadier-General Telford Taylor, New York attorney and former United States Chief of Counsel at the Nuremberg War Crime Trials, was named counsel for the educators. I. Keith Tyler, director of radio education, Ohio State University, heads the Joint Committee and Belmont Farley, Director of Press and Radio Relations, National Education Association, is secretary-treasurer.

"There is room for only about 500 television stations on the channels now available in the very high frequency band of the spectrum," said Gen. Taylor as the hearings opened.

"Of these, 107 are now allocated, and there are numerous competing applicants for the remaining slots. We feel that it is imperative for the national welfare that the FCC take decisive steps now to insure that there will be at least one television channel for educational use in each large city and each important educational center."

The Joint Committee is requesting that approximately 20 per cent of the channels in the ultra-high frequency band be set aside exclusively for education; that one very high frequency channel in each metropolitan center or major educational center be reserved for school use. The Committee is asking also that, in communities where only one channel is allocated, the single channel be shared by educators and commercial broadcasters.

In his testimony before the Commission, Mark C. Shinnerer, superintendent of Cleveland Public Schools, cited the historical precedent already established in this country for "safeguarding education . . . by giving it preferred position."

"It is an historical fact that our forefathers saw the need for the encouragement of education," he continued. "In 1785 the Northwest Or-

dinance set aside Lot 16 in each township for the support of public schools. Later land grant legislation laid the foundation for our great public colleges and universities."

". . . . Television represents a great opportunity to the schools of the nation. It will give our educational institutions a chance to instruct "the general public as well. . ."

"We in education may seem to move slowly. Sometimes the reasons are not apparent to the layman. A shortage of funds to do all that we know should be done is only part of the story. We cannot, like a corporation for profit, issue stock and quickly capitalize. Before budgeting a special service it is imperative that our employers—the general public—understand the reasons for our action. All too often we hear the tag of fads and frills given to forward-looking steps."

Dr. Farley urged the commission to "secure the rights of education in the domain of the air and to grant a writ of abeyance for a reasonable time until the costs of television can be included in the budgets of educational institutions."

He explained that schools also were faced with the problem—even if the rights were granted by FCC—of creating a favorable public opinion to the use "of what many non-educators may consider radically new equipment."

"This security is important, especially to the thousands of small school systems to which radio facilities will bring a needed enrichment of educational services," he said.

Maurice G. Blair, associate superintendent of Los Angeles city schools, told Commission members that the school system in Los Angeles already is operating a many-sided radio and television program.

He said that a television program entitled "Know Your Schools" is being presented weekly in the Los Angeles area while two other similar programs are in the planning stage.

"It is possible that the day will come when all commercial television time will be completely sold out," Louis P. Hoyer, Superintendent of Philadelphia public schools, said:

"If educational television is to survive and expand, there must be safeguards against this eventuality.

"In some areas of the country it may be that educational institutions are ready and able now to finance and operate their own stations . . . if channels are allocated. In other areas, such operations will require some time, perhaps a number of years. If, however, the development of television follows the pattern of radio, the cost of equipment and programming will decrease. This will hasten the development of educational stations."

Speaking on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, George Meany, AFL Secretary-treasurer, made a powerful plea for restraint in turning over channels to commercial dollar-chasers exclusively. In part, he said:

"We of the American Federation of Labor feel that this new and powerful medium should not be handed over entirely to the advertising industry for exploitation as a sales medium. The government owes a greater obligation to the American people. The Federal Communications Commission is the sole guardian of their

rights. It should protect the nation's children and its grown-ups from the over-commercialization to which they are now subjected. We want our children to learn something more from television than singing commercials.

"Labor also wants to see the facilities of television made available for the presentation of various points of view on national problems. Existing television stations have failed to provide that kind of forum.

"That is why I have come here today, on behalf of the eight million members of the American Federation of Labor, to support the position taken by the educators and to urge this Commission to reserve television channels for the exclusive use of educational institutions.

"The home life of countless American families and the educational opportunities of generations to come will be affected by your decision now."

In the fight between CBS and RCA to determine which corporation shall reap the golden harvest of profits TV seems to offer, the needs of the schools and the people may be ignored or lost in the shuffle. More than once in American history such a thing has happened; the millions and the billions got the attention while the people were left holding the bag. Television must be spared that fate. The needs of the schools and the people must get first consideration. Who, if anybody, makes the millions afterwards makes little difference.

#### SPECULATORS PREY EVEN ON THE DEAD

The Evergreen Memorial Park Association "sells burial lots wholesale, with a promise that buyers will be able to resell the lots at higher prices," thus making a fat profit, a Federal court at Philadelphia is told by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The S. E. C. asks the court to compel the "cemetery association" to "register" its burial lot sales with the commission, just as sales of stock must be registered.

In other words, the S. E. C. is trying to protect the "investors" who buy the graveyard lots for speculative profit. The commission is not attempting to protect grief-stricken people who are "soaked" high speculative prices for "lots" in which to bury their dear ones.—Labor.



# THE BROTHERHOOD SPIRIT



**W**HENEVER disaster strikes, whenever people are threatened with privation or misery, organized labor is always the first to respond with help. Whether the need be for funds to feed disaster victims, or blood to make life-giving plasma, or volunteer work to put roofs over homeless heads, the working people are always the first to respond. And invariably their response is the most generous. Committee heads and society women organizers may get their names in the papers and make the important speeches, but the blood or the money or the work mostly comes from the ordinary Joes who wield a saw or a pick or a wrench.

An article in a recent issue of TLC News, the official organ of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, dramatically points up this fact. It tells of the magnificent part organized labor played in relieving suffering in Cabano and Rimouski when the two Quebec cities were razed by fire early last year. Before the ashes had cooled, organized labor was laying plans for helping the unfortunate victims of the two disastrous fires. Within a few days, relief was flowing into the stricken cities. How much that relief meant to the victims of Cabano is described in the TLC article.

Among the unions aiding the fire victims, our own United Brotherhood played a major role. The General Office sent a donation of \$20,000. Brotherhood locals throughout the stricken area not only sent funds, but also supplied tools and muscle. Less than a year has elapsed since the two fires levelled the Quebec cities. However, they are already well on their way back to normalcy—thanks largely to the aid of working people throughout Canada and the United States. The TLC News article tells the story in the following words:

Forty families in the Quebec town of Cabano, which was nearly destroyed by fire in May of last year,

now have new homes as a result of the prompt and co-operative action of the Quebec Federation of Labor of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

As soon as it was learned that the cities of Rimouski and Cabano had been nearly destroyed by fire, on May 6 and 9 of this year, the Quebec Federation of Labor decided to do something about it. A subscription was launched among all affiliated unions, which netted 30-odd thousand dollars inside of a few weeks.

The Federation then set itself to the task of distributing the relief between the stricken population of the two cities. Bro. R. Boisvert, publicity man of the Federation, was sent by the Executive Council and came back in a few days, with a complete report on the situation and the major needs.

Bro. M. E. Francq, president of the Federation, then got in touch with a leading chain store. Accounts were opened with this store in the names of the neediest families, and goods of all nature started to pour into

Rimouski and Cabano. Items ranged from the lowly family washtub to a brand-new stove, including clothing of all descriptions for children and adults. Hundreds of requests were studied and met by the Federation office, in Montreal.

Two months and \$30,000 later, it is found that relief has been equally divided between the two cities. This is not as originally planned. The population in Rimouski has suffered losses superior in number and importance. But it was found that their power of recovery was considerably bigger than in Cabano.

The Cabano population had less money, less credit possibility and less borrowing power. In consequence, His Worship Emilien Morin, mayor of that city, sent the Federation a special plea, saying that a great number of Cabano families would not have a home during the winter months unless some means was found of providing them with carpenters and joiners.

As soon as this was known, the Federation decided that this was a problem that could be tackled. It was decided, jointly with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that a group of eleven members, including a foreman, would go to Cabano at the expense of the Federation.

Bro. Edouard Larose, international representative of the Brotherhood, and secretary-treasurer of the Quebec Federation, rounded up his men inside of a few days. The group was led by Bro. J. M. Perrault, and included Bros. J. Parise, L. Loisel, J. Boucher, F. Methot, E. Loisel, D. Loisel, H. Forest, S. Saint-Laurent, A. Roy, and D. Loisel Jr.

Our brother unionists grasped the situation at once and showed, throughout the job, a magnificent spirit of co-operation. They were in Cabano for six weeks. They put in 80 hours of work per week, and to-

talled 5,300 hours of work. All of them were found extremely competent in the operations of their trade. They have built for 40 Cabano families as many permanent memorials of the true spirit of trade unionism.

Due to the generosity of all the unions affiliated to the Federation, and to the perfect teamwork accomplished by Federation officials and our brothers of the carpentry trade, no Cabano family has to care now about getting comfortable homes for the winter season.

Rev. L. P. Cyr, parish priest of Cabano, has paid high tribute to the job accomplished. He has sung our carpenters' praise from the pulpit, at High Mass. He has told the Federation that, having seen the work done in many homes, he finds that the group sent to Cabano was formed exclusively of "high-skilled, competent and eager workers". He has also declared that the whole operation was "the most efficient help extended to the population of Cabano, and this I will say for the whole world to hear".

The Cabano city council and His Worship Mayor Morin have also been enthusiastic in their appreciation of this help. But the highest praise has come from the families themselves:

—Without your help, I don't think I would ever have had a home again.

—I was just about to drop the whole thing and sell.

—We were living in a summer shack by the lake, and we would have had to stay there for winter.

—I will use this cupboard every day of my life. And every time I use it, I will remember your men and your Federation.

Our Cabano story will be remembered as one outstanding example of the results that can be obtained when the principles underlying trade unionism are put into action.



# NO ROOM FOR ARGUMENT



**I**N THE present highly critical international situation, charges and counter-charges are flying thick and fast. Republicans are blaming Democrats and Democrats are blaming Republicans for the mess which now exists. Many men on Capitol Hill who ought to know better are using the crisis for political ends, thereby jeopardizing the very security of the nation. How we got into the mess makes little difference right now. The question which should be uppermost in everyone's mind is, how can we get out of it without sacrificing millions of lives, wrecking the national economy and bringing about complete chaos?

Pointing the finger of blame is as dangerous as it is futile. Probably all of us are to blame in some degree. Yet a little sober reflection brings

war threatens is certainly no fault of the American people.

Since the end of World War II, billions of dollars in hard American currency and billions of dollars in



A group of women working in a small plant at Salzburg, Austria, make weaver's shuttles. These "little people" have been definitely helped by Marshall Plan aid.

home the inescapable truth that this generation of Americans has sacrificed more and given up more in an effort to maintain peace than any generation in human history. That

goods have been ladled out to war-devastated European nations. How many billions in all, this journal is in no position to know. The money and the goods went to former friends



Such ruins as the Patscheider Farm at Blambach, Austria, are being reconstructed with Marshall Plan aid.

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Austria's vocational training includes classes for young, as yet unskilled workers. These boys learn trades of the timber industry.



and foes alike. Most important of all, the dollars went with no strings attached to them. In all probability, every family in the United States and Canada dug up many hundred dollars on the average to keep the Marshall Plan going. In times such as these, when living costs are terrific, such generosity cannot be belittled. Never before in human history has such an example of generosity and humanitarianism been displayed by a victorious people. That all of it seems to be coming to naught does not dim the glory of it.

One of the pet themes of Communist anti-Marshall Plan propaganda is that ordinary, little people in Europe are being ground under the heel of European capitalists with the aid of Wall Street.

Thousands of ordinary, little people in Europe have not swallowed this lie because too many of them are receiving immediate, tangible benefits stemming from Marshall Plan projects. They are working on productive jobs; they are finding more and more food and commodities available in markets and shops; they have more reason to face the future with hope and confidence.

Illustrative of the way in which Marshall Plan aid has reached the average citizen are three recent examples of its impact in Austria upon ordinary Austrians.

Frau Ernst, a war widow with 5 children, has new, necessary buildings on her farm, constructed with the aid of Marshall Plan counterpart funds. The farm is now a modern one which will aid, directly and by example, the recovery of Austrian agriculture.

A small factory near Salzburg which produces weavers' shuttles has kept going because \$70,000 worth of Marshall Plan funds were authorized to purchase rare imported woods pe-

culiarly adapted for the construction of its product. The inhabitants of Zell am See will not be persuaded that this aid has meant nothing to them. Many of them work in the factory. Others depend upon the purchasing power of the factory workers to keep themselves in various kinds of small businesses.

Austria's timber industry, one of the most important in her overall economy, needs trained labor. To help supply skilled technicians for the nation's 5,500 saw mills scattered throughout forest lands, a vocational school has been in operation for the past several years. Marshall Plan counterpart funds totalling 2,000,000 shillings have been allotted to expand the school and enhance its effectiveness. In the process more instructors have been hired to teach more pupils.

What are these farmers, shuttle workers, teachers and pupils if they are not ordinary, average people? Has the Marshall Plan ground them under the heel of European capitalists?

Obviously not; yet apparently the phony Russian propaganda about peace and prosperity has fooled millions of Europeans into thinking Russia is their friend and we are their foe—this despite the fact millions of American workers have dug deeply into their pockets during the last five years to help rehabilitate Europe. On the other hand, Russia has done nothing but take from the nations where she has seized control. The situation may not look very good now, but surely Europeans are smart enough to catch on to the truth eventually. In the meantime, whatever mistakes our boys in the striped pants may have made, all of us ordinary people can rest content in the thought that we have made the greatest effort in history to establish peace on earth and friendship among nations by cooperation, sacrifice and neighborliness.

# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

## CARPENTER FOREMAN WANTED

Rule one in any contractor's book is: "There is no boundary line to the knowledge required of a carpenter." As soon as he has mastered his own trade he is expected to master the other fellow's. And somehow or another many of them do.

The answers to these questions are stretched out a bit so that they may perhaps be helpful in supplying a little information to anyone interested. If you wish to test yourself take 2 points for each known answer. Total points is your percentage. Fix your own passing mark. And the answers are on page 23.

	Points
1. A concrete mix is 1:2:4. What figure represents the fine aggregate?-----	-----
2. A 3-bell signal means what to a hoisting engineer?-----	-----
3. Answer this question with one word. What is prima vera?-----	-----
4. What is the standard over-all length of a 16 oz. claw hammer?-----	-----
5. In what room in an apartment are you most likely to find a curb?-----	-----
6. You know of course what Celotex is. What is it made from?-----	-----
7. As used in the building line what is a green wall?-----	-----
8. This question is a cinch for some carpenters. What is a snub gable?-----	-----
9. In what kind of work does a carpenter provide clean-out pockets?-----	-----
10. How many inches long is a standard sheet of metal lath?-----	-----
11. What precisely is meant by plain concrete?-----	-----
12. How many pieces of wood are customarily used to make a boatswains chair?-----	-----
13. What is the general name for the kind of tile used for sound absorption?-----	-----
14. In a metal lath and plaster 2-in. partition what width stud is used?-----	-----
15. Whereabouts on a house would you look for snow guards?-----	-----
16. About how many bricks are figured on for a cu. ft. of wall? 12, 21, 28, 32.-----	-----
17. A job figured at \$6,380 cost \$5,500. What percentage profit was made?-----	-----
18. Which width board has the greater tendency to cup? 4 inch or 8 inch.-----	-----
19. For what purpose are quarry tile mostly used?-----	-----
20. What mechanic uses hairpins in connection with his trade?-----	-----
21. When used in a building what does a salamander consume?-----	-----
22. How many inches to a foot are there in an engineer's rule?-----	-----
23. The word salmon to a bricklayer means what?-----	-----
24. What is a field rivet?-----	-----
25. In a typical terrazo floor the terrazo topping is? $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", 2"-----	-----
26. Give two other names for joist hangers.-----	-----
27. When an inactive door is indicated what does it mean?-----	-----
28. On the erection of a hoist tower what would a deadman be used for?-----	-----
29. A vision light door is specified for an opening. What is a vision light?-----	-----
30. How many inches wide is Rocklath?-----	-----
31. Referring to pipe measurement what is meant by the letters OD?-----	-----
32. Generally the most wood laths nailed without breaking joint is? 3, 5, 7, 11-----	-----
33. How many yards of concrete are needed for a 4 ft. x 18 ft. wall, 18 in. thick-----	-----
34. In what type of building construction are waste molds very often used?-----	-----
35. On what part of a house is a verge or barge board located?-----	-----
36. Random rubble construction is specified for a wall. What is random rubble?-----	-----
37. Give another and better known name for structural clay tile.-----	-----
38. Which of these is a "means of egress"? Incinerator, louver, fire escape?-----	-----
39. What are dimensions of a regular light switch cover plate?-----	-----
40. Which of these mechanics would set a quoin? Roofer, lather, mason, glazier-----	-----
41. What thickness ground is used for a plastered brick wall? $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ ", $\frac{7}{8}$ "-----	-----
42. Which trade is most familiar with Keene's Cement?-----	-----
43. What is the difference between a perspective and an isometric drawing?-----	-----
44. When a wall is racked what has been done to it?-----	-----
45. What kind of a door is a DA door?-----	-----
46. Which column has the volute as its main feature? Doric, Ionic, Corinthian.-----	-----
47. How is a barefoot bit different from a regular auger bit?-----	-----
48. In appearance chestnut is like? butternut, walnut, hickory, oak, red gum.-----	-----
49. What are snap headers?-----	-----
50. About how many cinder blocks go into 100 sq. ft. of wall? 70, 100, 110, 125-----	-----

Total points -----



## ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. **2.** These figures mean 1 of cement, 2 of sand, 4 of coarse aggregate. All parts measured by volume, not weight.
2. **Down.** 1 bell—stop. 2—up. 3—down.
3. **Wood.** It is a whitish hardwood much used in store fixtures. Often wrongly called white mahogany.
4. **13 inches.** A heavier hammer is longer.
5. **The bathroom.** A curb is often built around a shower stall in order to contain the water.
6. **Sugar cane fibre.**
7. **A newly built wall with unset mortar.**
8. **A gable with a snubbed peak formed like a very small hip roof.**
9. **Concrete formwork.** Left loose for cleaning out until ready for pouring.
10. **96.** Sheets 24 x 96 come 9 to a bundle covering 16 s. yds. Sheets 27 x 96 are 10 to a bundle covering 20 s. yds.
11. **Concretè not reinforced.**
12. **1; if cleated, 3.** It is a short seat slung by a rope, the kind used when a tall flagpole is painted.
13. **Acoustical tile.**
14.  **$\frac{3}{4}$  in.** Wire lath laced to these channel studs and a 5 coat plaster job make up a 2 in. solid partition.
15. **On the roof.** They are usually small projections of metal spaced along the lower roof edge. They hold the snow until it melts. Almost unknown here.
16. **21.** This is the average amount.
17. **16 per cent.** Profit divided by cost.
18. **8 inch.** Cupping means curling up.
19. **Floors, mainly.** They are the large tile with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. joints usually seen in corridors, etc. They are made much like brick by a finer process.
20. **A metal lather.** They are used to secure the furring channels to the pur-lins in suspended ceilings.
21. **Fuel.** Generally coke. It is a perforated metal drum used to dry out the plaster in a new building.
22. **12.** An engineers rule is marked on one side in tenths of a foot and hundredths. Each foot and tenth is numbered. To prevent errors this side is marked with a warning red line.
23. **An under-baked soft brick.** So called because of its pale red color. Never use one to support anything weighty.
24. **Any rivet driven on the job.**
25.  **$\frac{5}{8}$  in.** Terrazzo floor dividing strips are usually  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide. Half is sunk in the mortar underbed the projecting top half regulates the depth of the terrazzo topping.
26. **Stirrups, bridle irons.**
27. **In a pair of doors the one which is fastened with the flush bolts.**
28. **To secure the lower end of the guy wire.** A deadman is a name for a log or other object buried in the ground for any purpose like the above.
29. **A small pane of glass set in a door at eye level height.**
30. **16.** Other plaster bases vary.
31. **Outside diameter.**
32. **7.** Most rules specify maximum.
33. **4.**  $4 \times 18 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  divided by 27.
34. **Architectural concrete.** They are made of plaster to form a pattern on the wall and are chipped off after the forms are stripped.
35. **The gable.** This is the board some fellow called a sloping fascia.
36. **Stonework set without regard to courses, each stone fitted closely with equal joints in a mosaic pattern. They are not squared.**
37. **Hollow tile.**
38. **Fire escape.** A way to get out.
39.  **$2\frac{3}{4}$  ins. x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins.** A good thing to know when setting bucks or cutting for receptacle boxes.
40. **Mason.** A quoin is usually known as a corner stone block in a masonry wall.
41.  **$\frac{5}{8}$  in.** So the plaster boss says.
42. **Plasterer.** Keene's Cement is made of gypsum and is used for wainscoting where a very hard surface is needed.
43. **Perspective:** Drawn as seen by the eye. **Isometric:** Drawn with regard to showing full dimensions. That's nearly right.
44. **It is stepped back to form a bond for future continuation of the wall.**
45. **Double acting.** A swinging door.
46. **Ionic.** Conspicuous on the capital.
47. **A barefoot bit has no spur or screw.** A good bit for boring for flush bolts.
48. **Oak.** Chestnut grain is coarser.
49. **False headers.** Half bricks used to show a header in the bond in order to economize on the face brick.
50. **110.** Blocks are  $8 \times 8 \times 16$  inches. 110 would be about right.

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# Editorial

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## A First Rate Idea

Like their brothers south of the border Canadian workers are finding themselves caught in a serious economic squeeze as skyrocketing prices and relatively stationary wage rates combine to undermine living standards. Commodity prices in Canada have climbed fully as fast as they have in the United States. On the other hand, wages have been slow to move upward. As a result, the average Canadian worker is finding the going getting tougher week by week.

But the Canadian workers are not taking the situation lying down. Through their unions they are demanding immediate government action to halt the economic squeeze. For the first time in history, Canada's four major labor organizations have combined their efforts for joint action. Through a continuing committee they are preparing to make an all-out assault on the spiralling cost of living. To the more than one million organized workers in the nation they expect to add the support of many other groups who feel the pinch as keenly as do union members. A nation-wide campaign is expected to line up the support of several million people outside of the labor movement.

As a starter in their campaign against inflation brought on by greed, the four labor organizations issued a joint statement. In part, that statement said:

*"The repeated appeals made by all of our organizations individually having failed to impress the government with the need for immediate price control measures, the four major trade union centres now are inaugurating a jointly-sponsored nation-wide campaign. This campaign will enlist the participation of our more than one million members and their families and we are confident that our campaign will also enjoy the support of the Canadian public as a whole in our efforts to protect their living standards.*

*"The four trade union centres at the end of the war urged that price controls be maintained and at no time since have we retired from that position. We have always been unanimous in saying that the immediate result of the removal of controls would be the sky-rocketing of prices, making it more difficult for average Canadian families to meet their household requirements and maintain themselves in decency and dignity. We were repeatedly told by spokesmen for the government, however, that once price controls were removed prices would level off and automatically adjust themselves.*

*"Our warnings went unheeded. The ill-timed removal of price controls led to an alarming increase in the price of all commodities, an increase which is still continuing. The effectiveness of control measures is well illustrated by the government's own figures. During the war under controls the cost of living index rose only 5.0 points between December, 1941, and April, 1946. Since April, 1946, when controls were removed, the cost of living index has shot up 50 points from 120.8 to 170.7 on November 1, 1950.*

*"Statements to the effect that wage increases are the cause of higher prices are misleading. Since the removal of controls, prices have been free to rise at*



*the will of the employer. Wages, on the other hand, can only be adjusted by negotiation, conciliation or even arbitration."*

Of particular significance is the last paragraph in the statement. As this journal has repeatedly pointed out, wage controls are always in effect. If workers feel they are entitled to more money, how do they go about getting it? Do they just say "starting tomorrow, our wages are up twenty cents an hour"? Heck, no. They have to start negotiations. If they do not get what they think they are entitled to in negotiations they have to call in the government to conciliate. If that doesn't bring about a satisfactory settlement, the case moves on to higher tribunals, and in the end the workers may have to hit the bricks to get anything.

On the other hand, what does the businessman have to do to get higher profits for himself? Nothing. He merely takes an eraser and rubs out the dollar price tag and puts on a dollar-and-a-quarter one instead. He doesn't have to ask anybody or negotiate with anybody. He doesn't have to call in any conciliators. He doesn't have to reach any agreement with the persons who will be required to pay the higher prices. He just goes ahead and raises prices when he feels like it.

Of course, in normal times, when goods are more plentiful than customers, competition tends to hold the businessman in line. But in abnormal times such as these, when the buyer is at mercy of the seller, the businessman's conscience is the only brake on prices.

Percy R. Bengough, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, has made a novel suggestion. He insists that if it is fair to compel workers to negotiate for wage increases, it is equally fair to compel merchants and manufacturers to negotiate with their customers for any price increases they might desire. Therefore he suggests that business establishments be prohibited from putting into effect any price increases except those negotiated with the consumers who buy their products.

To our way of thinking, his plan has real merit. However, we doubt if it gets any serious consideration. There never seems to be anything inflationary about millions or billions in extra profits. It is only when the working stiff gets an extra five cents an hour that the big wheels in government start pacing the floor and tearing their hair. It was ever thus, and probably ever will be. However, that does not prevent us from thinking that Brother Bengough has a first rate idea.

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### They Should Find A Better System First

What is wrong with American public relations at the international level? For the past six years America has literally carried the rest of the world on its shoulders. You and I have dug deeply into our pay envelopes to provide credit and dollars and goods for nations that faced complete bankruptcy and chaos without our aid. We have done without things and paid higher prices for the things we could get in order that we could share them with other nations which found themselves in less fortunate circumstances after the shooting stopped in 1945. Yet today we are the least loved and most mistrusted nation on the face of the earth, with the possible exception of Russia. Why?

Probably there are many answers. But certainly one of them is that even our best friends do not know us. How true this is came home to us forcefully a few weeks ago when a labor paper from New Zealand came to our attention. Entitled "Level" this paper claims to be the official organ of Auckland Carpenters, Joiners and Joiners' Machinists Industrial Union of Workers. From its contents we judge it to be definitely anti-communist. Yet in a front page editorial, it had this to say:

*The inference is that America is predominantly capitalistic. Its trade unions are not dominant factors in Government administration. The standard of housing for workers is deplorable. Present figures of four million unemployed, nine million partly employed, with two out of five young people leaving school unable to find jobs, with the average miner working 200 out of 365 days and with some employees of large stores forced to seven weeks' holiday at Christmas time without pay, fill the progressive mind with trepidation. If the world is to fight a vicious foe to protect an un-social system, then trade unionists throughout the world must needs make haste to create government within their own boundaries which will preserve humanity, foster security and remain humane in opposition to that heartless "competitive spirit" that controls nations and individuals for the "god of gain".*

What kind of an evaluation of America is this? From communist-dominated sources such propaganda is to be expected; but from a nation as democratic and progressive as New Zealand, it is more than a little startling. How is it possible for New Zealanders to be so misinformed in this day and age of rapid and comprehensive communication?

To be sure, there are some defects in our economic system. Not all American workers live like kings. But more Americans get more of the good things of life than any other people on earth. To anyone who reads the want-ad sections of the paper, the charge that department store clerks had to take seven weeks lay-off at Christmas is preposterous. Even more fantastic is the charge that thirteen million Americans are unemployed or working only part time. Such a condition has not existed since 1932. As to the propaganda that coal miners work only 200 days out of the year, that comes a little bit closer to the truth. With the five-day week and two weeks vacation with pay, the American coal miner would only work 250 days in the year if he worked every day possible. Deduct from that the legal holidays in the year, and the figure shrinks even more. What the editorial failed to mention is the fact that American coal miners earn roughly twice the daily pay their brethren do in England. And they do it by working considerably less time each year.

There is little point in our pointing out the advantages American workers enjoy. The contrast is too obvious. The fact that America—with something like six per cent of the world's population—owns half the world's automobiles, three-quarters of the world's bathtubs, etc. has been pointed out enough times already. If New Zealanders and citizens of other enlightened nations have not grasped the significance of the figures by this time, they are never going to.

So now the New Zealanders are weeping for us in our unhappy circumstances and suggesting a labor government to protect us from the "competitive spirit" which did nothing for us save give us a living standard at least twice as high as that enjoyed by any other people on earth. Our system is "un-social" they tell us, a system which recently raised Social Security pensions



70%, a system which, in ten or eleven years, has put eight million workers under private retirement plans, a system which has built merely four million houses since the end of the war, a system which not only built but provided a market for eight million automobiles in one year, a system which has built and sold twenty million television sets since the war. How many TV sets are there in Auckland with its workers' paradise?

There are defects in this system which the New Zealanders call the "competitive spirit" but they are defects we are all cognizant of striving hard to eliminate. But the answer does not lie in putting everybody on an equal basis. Remember that in England at the time of Karl Marx women were employed to haul coal cars in the English mines. Naked to the waist, they crawled on all fours through narrow passageways dragging coal cars behind them. Was elimination of the profit system the answer to their peonage? We hardly think so. If every penny of profit made were given to the dray-horse woman of that day, they still would have been living lives unfit for mules, let alone women. What got the women out of the mines? Socialism? Heck, no. It was the "competitive spirit" that got them out. A guy named Watt who had the "spirit" invented a steam engine that worked. Before long, steam was doing the work instead of women, because men of "spirit" were adventurous enough to risk their time and money on finding a better way.

That "competitive spirit" has been the backbone of the American system ever since it was founded. It is the fountainhead of America's progress. It explains why Americans own half the cars and three-quarters of the bathtubs. All social planners make the same mistake. They all concentrate on income and the distribution of wealth when the main thing is really production. There is only one true way to gauge the wealth of a nation. That is by the size of its production. If the amount of goods produced, divided by the number of citizens is high, any nation is prosperous. If the converse is true, the nation is poor. How the goods are distributed has a lot to do with how individual citizens fare, but there can be no overall prosperity without high production. Neither monetary reform nor redistribution of wealth nor socialism can elevate the living standards of Liberia at the present time. Why? Because its citizens cannot produce fast enough. If every man in the country got an equal share of each year's production, he would still be one jump ahead of starvation. The national production has to go up before living standards can be improved.

In the field of production, America is so far ahead of the rest of the world it is hard to make a valid comparison. True, there may be defects in the distribution system which shortchange some people occasionally but such are being eliminated as fast as possible. But production, the basis of wealth, is there. And it is there because the "competitive spirit" is there; men with ideas and brains, spurred on by knowledge that ample rewards can be theirs if they find a better way, are constantly developing new techniques and new methods. If that is bad, then the invention of the wheel was the greatest tragedy in human history.

There are things to criticize in America, but the living standards of her people is not one of them. And before other nations criticize, it might be a good idea for them to first develop something that beats what we have; in which case it will be a long, long time before anybody points the finger at us.

# How Wallpaper Is Made

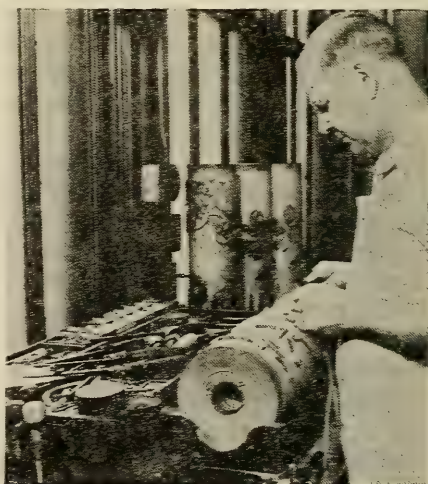


**W**HETHER it is roses or petunias for the bedroom, pine trees for the library, swans for the shower, or cowboys and Indians for Junior's playroom, there's quite a story behind the gay coverings on your walls. On the walls of the caves used by primitive man for his dwelling place, archeologists have today found evidence of man's first attempts at wall decoration. Early man attempted to draw (sometimes very successfully) the things that meant the most to him in his life such as animals, and the hunt, which seems to indicate that mankind has always wanted some sort of pattern to relieve unbroken wall space.

The Chinese were the first to develop wall decoration to a high form of art and they painted paper for this purpose long before the Europeans thought of using paper for a wall surface. Discovered by early explorers, they brought back to Europe the painted scenic papers similar to those that the Chinese still make today. Their main motifs were, of course, the peonia, chrysanthemum, bamboo, birds, and a highly stylized version of scenery. Like primitive man, the Chinese were painting the things familiar to their surroundings and that they held in great esteem.

In art forms, however, the Chinese were very skillful and drew very natural flowers. This was not true of the Middle Eastern civilization which conventionalized all of its flowers and animals, and necessarily so, since the Mohammedan religion prohibits the drawing of any growing plant or living animal. The Babylonians and Egyptians were particularly famous for their bas-relief sculptures which they high-lighted with color and the Egyptians used the lotus flowers from the Nile as one of their main motifs.

In the near East, in cities such as Damascus, formal patterns similar to the damasks we know today, were developed to a very high degree.



Each of the colors in a pattern is printed from a separate block or roller. The block-cutter shown here is preparing such a block using strips of brass and sometimes pieces of felt which are pounded into the surface of the hard wood cylinder which is the block. A very exact and highly skilled craftsman, the block-cutter is a vital factor in the making of any wallpaper.

When the Crusaders arrived, in the twelfth century, they were so impressed by the beautiful fabrics woven in pattern that they gave them



the name of damask, after the city in which they were first made. These fabrics were brought back to Europe not only to cover chairs and to make draperies, but for wall hangings. Many of the houses of that day were of stone, and of course, had no central heating, so that wall decoration which would add warmth as well as interest became very popular. This was one of several developments that occurred more or less simultaneously in Europe, when the art of weaving was brought to a high grade of perfection.

Today's handsome patterns, precision design and printed by huge machines may seem a far cry from the ancient handmade wall tapestries hung on draughty castle walls for warmth as well as decoration.

However, that's where the idea for wallcoverings originated and today's paper production is an art, just as tapestry-making was, an art that makes the most of modern mechanical methods to provide the ultimate in color and pattern for your walls.

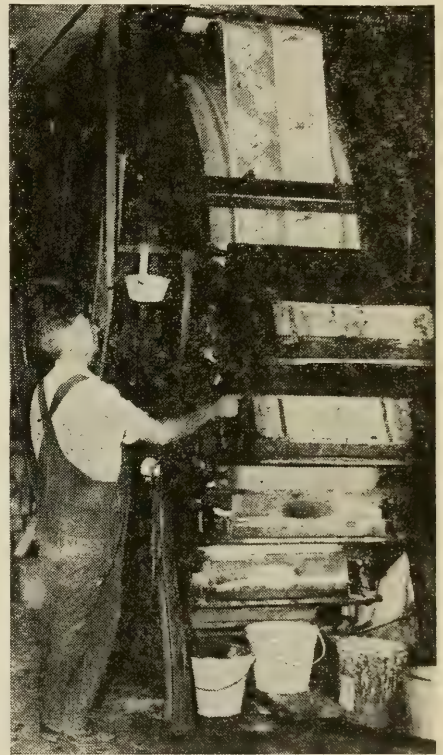
From idea, to artist, to machine, to you, here's how wallpaper is made: First, an artist makes a sketch of a new design he has developed for some room in the house. This design is given to the studio colorists with instructions on the colors to be used, and they make up swatches of it. Swatching consists of painting samples of the pattern in various color combinations. For example, if the pattern is a garland of roses, the roses might be painted in white on a pink background, in yellow on a blue background, or in pink on a green background.

These swatches then are considered carefully by experts for balance and attractiveness and capability or repeating the full pattern continuously

in any direction. They also must be aware of "ghosts."

These are extra images which sometimes appear when a design is seen in multiple form—or against designs, which, because of an optical illusion, may make a perfectly straight wall seem to slant.

A scientific system of color control enables the colorist at the studio and



Printer adjusts one of the rollers on a large wallpaper printing machine. If a roller is even a hair's breadth out of line, the color that it prints will fall in the wrong position and spoil the entire pattern.

the color mixer at the plant to duplicate the exact shades decided upon for the pattern. About 1,500 standard colors have been derived from 13 basic colors.

After the design and the colorways (color combinations) have been released for production, the wallpaper

begins the second phase of its life at the factory. Ribbons of brass and pieces of felt on hardwood rolls are used to print the design on paper, 12 rolls often being used to reproduce one design. Since a change of shape in one roll will distort the color patterns, solid hardwood is used after four years seasoning.

A separate roller is used for each color appearing. Tracings are made of one repeat, or full pattern, and transferred to the printing rollers needed, in such a way that the drawing on each roller will fit in with the preceding one when the actual printing is done. (Incidentally, these rollers are in vogue now as lamp bases.)

A master block cutter then hammers ribbon brass into place on the rollers, bending it to outline those parts of the design which the roller is to print. Solid masses of color are printed by means of felt pounded into the spaces between strips.

The rollers are placed in the printing machine and the paper is fed from large rolls after the plain ground color has been applied to it by a coating machine.

The paper is run under a roller fed with the background color by an endless belt which dips into a trough containing the color. As it leaves the machine it is automatically hung in short festoons on slowly moving racks.

The paper is now ready to receive its design. A color box for each roller is attached to the printing machine. As the paper passes through, each roller adds its color until the complete design has been reproduced.

After the paper has been put in a fixative bath to set its color, thoroughly dried, and rolled, it is ready for shipping to the retailer and eventually to you.

In the meantime, however, the manufacturer has been busy making huge books filled with samples of these papers from which you can make your choice. Today, in an effort to help the homemaker select wallpapers that will look well together and make her home look just the way she wants it, many of the patterns in these books have been coordinated in color, period and style, to provide a smart decorating scheme for one room or for an entire house.

## Defense Jobs to Increase by 4 Million

An undercover, little-publicized attack on the 75 cents minimum wage and hour law, the Walsh-Healey and Bacon-Davis acts is being carried on viciously by big business interests and reactionary Democrats and Republicans in Congress and the state capitals.

These forces are attempting to scuttle these laws by having them repealed or suspended for the emergency. Secretary of Labor Tobin has issued several statements and made speeches pointing out that there is no necessity for relaxing these minimum standards in the present emergency.

He told the Senate subcommittee under questioning that the maximum defense production workweek should not exceed 48 hours with time and one-half after 40 hours worked and he saw no need for imposing a 48-hour week "for a long time."

Secretary Tobin also told the preparedness subcommittee that on the basis of President Truman's announced goals, we can expect up to 4 million additional civilian workers being placed in defense production during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

In his statement, Mr. Tobin said he considered it unlikely that "it would be efficient or desirable to increase the average for all manufacturing employes much above the World War II peak levels." He pointed out that while 48 hours was the maximum then, the average week was 45½ hours.

"I believe you will get diminishing returns in production if you go above that," he said. He then emphasized that "48 hours is not an immediate problem and is not likely to occur in the immediate future. . . . It will be a long time before we have to go to 48 hours.



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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
WM. L. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
M. A. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY  
ALBERT E. FISCHER  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
JOHN R. STEVENSON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
S. P. MEADOWS  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS  
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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## Report of the Delegates to the Forty-second Annual Convention of Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Forty-second Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas on September 15, 1950. One hundred and thirteen delegates were present, representing forty-three National and International Unions.

The following National and International Unions were represented:

	Delegates
American Federation of Labor.....	1
Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America.....	7
Journeyman Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America.....	4
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.....	1
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.....	3

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.....	1
Boot and Shoe Worker's Union.....	4
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.....	3
International Chemical Workers Union.....	3
Cigar Makers International Union of America.....	3
Retail Clerks International Association.....	1
Cooper's International Union of North America.....	1
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America.....	2
International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions .....	1
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.....	4
International Union of Operating Engineers.....	3
International Photo-Engravers Union of North America.....	3
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.....	2
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.....	1
United Garment Workers of America.....	5
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada.....	3
American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America.....	1
International Glove Workers' Union of America.....	1
International Handbag, Luggage, Belt and Novelty Workers' Union.....	1
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	2
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	2
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.....	5
American Federation of Grain Millers.....	5
Office Employees' International Union.....	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.....	2
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.....	1
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.....	1
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers' International Union.....	1
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.....	2
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.....	6
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.....	2
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Ma- chine Operators of the United States and Canada.....	4
Stove Mounters' International Union of North America.....	3
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America .....	5
United Textile Workers of America.....	2
Tobacco Workers International Union.....	2
International Typographical Union.....	5
Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	2
Total Delegates.....	113

The Executive Board in its annual report said in part:

American citizens today have purchasing power unequalled by any nation in world's history. Their purchases, ranging from a dime's worth to the price of a home are responsible for the stability and prosperity which we now enjoy. In fact, it is this purchasing power, over half of which is union-earned money, that makes the United States the greatest industrial nation on the face of the globe. It is because, as consumers, we must have the means with which to buy our record output of merchandise.

The quality consumers seek in goods and services is available because of the workmanship and efforts of free American Labor. It is usually designated by the Union Label, Shop Card or Button. We are proud of our workmen and our skills because union-made articles and union-rendered services indicate high standards established by workers who are members of national and international unions of the American Federation of Labor.



By patronizing firms that display the Union Label, Shop Card and Button, we likewise increase the demand for our services and for our products. By so doing we underwrite the wages and guarantee hours and working conditions of all American workers. In this way these official emblems of organized labor become the keys to our prosperity. All members of AFL unions as well as all American consumers are urged continually to buy only Union Label goods and to use only Union services.

The report also dealt with: Samuel Gompers Centennial Year, Objectives of Union Label Trades, Union Label Leagues, Union Label Week, Union Label Directory, Union Label Features, Women's Auxiliaries, Union Industries Shows.

Likewise, in the General Executive Board's report of the Union Label Trades Department, mention is made of the sudden passing of Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn on December 17th, last year.

During the fifteen years of service as Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, by his untiring efforts, he established new Union Label activities, which are still bearing fruit.

Upon the death of Secretary-Treasurer I. M. Ornburn, the Executive Board unanimously passed a resolution.

During the fiscal year the International Hand Bag, Luggage, Belt and Novelty Workers Union re-affiliated with the Department. Also, invitations were extended to several Nationals and Internationals to affiliate with the Department.

The records further show that ten Union Label Leagues were chartered.

Mention was made of official changes on the Executive Board.

The Forty-second Convention of the Department had twelve resolutions submitted which were referred to the various committees and appropriate action taken by the Convention.

The resolutions dealt with the following:

Labor Press, Radio Broadcasters, Radio Networks, Women's Auxiliaries, Union Label Leagues, Union Industries Shows.

The American Federation of Labor Union Industries Show, sponsored and directed by the Department annually, has become one of the largest and best attended trade exhibitions in America. Mention was made that the fifth Union Industries Show was held as a brilliant affair and a stupendous event by "fair" manufacturers, officers of National and International Labor Unions and editors of both the Labor Press and newspapers throughout America.

The exhibit of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, through arrangements with the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters at Philadelphia, proved to be a very popular exhibit at the fifth Union Industries Show.

The sixth American Federation of Labor Union Industries Show was to be held in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, but it was necessary to have this changed to Chicago, Illinois to be held on May 18-26, 1951.

The Committee on Laws recommended a change in Article 3, Section 5 of the Department by striking out the word "August" and substituting the word "July", thereby ending the fiscal year for the Department in the month of July instead of August.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Matthew Woll, President  
John J. Mara, First Vice-President  
Joseph P. McCurdy, Second Vice-President  
James M. Duffy, Third Vice-President  
Herman Winter, Fourth Vice-President  
Richard F. Walsh, Fifth Vice-President  
Raymond F. Leheney, Secretary-Treasurer

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON  
TED KENNEY  
CHARLES T. SHEDAKER

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- Brother ARTHUR HENRY BAKER, L. U. 695, Sterling, Ill.  
Brother JOHN M. BARRY, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.  
Brother O. BRENNA, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother L. BROKMAN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother AUG. BRUTO, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.  
Brother J. R. BURDICK, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother LEWIS A. CARR, L. U. 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
Brother RILEY CARTER, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.  
Brother C. A. DAVIDSON, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.  
Brother JOHN E. DAVIS, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Brother R. DRYSDALE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother LON FOGLE, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.  
Brother CHARLES EDWARD FORD, L. U. 1720, Athens, Ohio  
Brother JAMES E. FOSTER, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa  
Brother ELLARD GORE, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa  
Brother GEORGE HAMMELEHLE, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.  
Brother HENRY HUARD, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.  
Brother HABRIARI JOLY, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.  
Brother LYLE JONES, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.  
Brother JAMES H. KELLER, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.  
Brother C. W. LANE, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.  
Brother GEORGE LEE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother FRANK E. MILLER, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.  
Brother JOHN MISHER, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Brother A. MOLLET, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother H. F. NESTADT, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother CHRIST OLSEN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
Brother HENRY ORNEE, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Brother THOMAS RUSSELL, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.  
Brother PAUL SCHULZ, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
Brother ROY SHEETS, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother CHAS. H. SHIPMAN, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.  
Brother A. M. SIMMONS, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother RALPH A. SPAINHOWER, L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Calif.  
Brother A. TOLSON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.



# Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## LOCAL NO. 983 HONORS GRADUATES



Pictured above are fourteen newly-fledged journeyman of Carpenters Local No. 983 of Detroit, who were honored at ceremonies recently in the local hall. Finley Allan, Secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council, presented the apprentices with certificates of completion of apprenticeship issued by the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

From left to right (standing) are; Finlay Allan, D. B. Vannatter, business representative Local No. 983; Otto Sauer, chairman of the Joint Apprentice Committee; and Ralph A. McMullen, secretary-manager, Associated General Contractors of America, Detroit Chapter; with Apprentice-Graduates Paul Prokuda, Florian Kaminski, Bernard J. Trepte, Joseph F. Malotke, Anthony Malotke, Paul Huneau, Stanley Centnor, and Michael Frank. Seated in center of first row is Stuart Proctor, head instructor. Flanking him from left to right are Apprentice-Graduates William D. Pontzious, Anthony Dinoto, Peter Tocco, Edward Strugala, Mitchell Bussineau and Paul R. Hanis.

## BROTHERHOOD MEANS SOMETHING IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

Opening their hearts to brethren in distress, to prove that the traditional spirit of Brotherhood still exists in this land, many members of AFL Carpenters unions in the Southern Illinois area volunteered their services to rebuild or repair homes in Greenville, Ill., which were hit by a tornado on Saturday afternoon, December 2nd. Greenville is a community of some 4,000 persons about 45 miles east of East St. Louis.

The mass rebuilding and repair project was being planned by officers of the Tri-Counties District Council of Carpenters and of local unions under the council's jurisdiction, after it was learned that many of the homes hit hardest in the tornado were owned by persons with little insurance and inadequate funds for personally financing reconstruction, according to John Brenton, president of the Tri-Counties Carpenters Council.

Brenton said he was working with officers of three local unions in the area, Local 169 of East St. Louis, Local 433 of Belleville, and Local 633 of Granite City, Ill.

As many as 500 union members will be available if needed, Brenton added.

This generosity on the part of these AFL building craftsmen will enable the home owners to utilize their entire available funds for materials and forego any cost for labor.

Readers Digest and the Saturday Evening Post will make no mention of the affair. They will continue to besmirch all unions whenever and however possible. They will continue to picture all union men as racketeers and goons. One thing they will not do, however; that is send a part of their profits to Greenville to help the victims of the tornado. But hundreds of poor people in the Southern Illinois city, the home of Local No. 990, will have roofs over their heads because scores of union men cared enough and were interested enough in the welfare of their brothers to give up their week ends and spare time to aid them. Construction work is no child's play. By the time a man has put in his forty hours in a week, he is ready for a day or two of rest. For him to shoulder his tool chest on a week end to help a brother in distress is a true act of Brotherhood. The money grubbers in the market place who never see anything but the dollar sign may never understand, but the people who see their homes rebuilt through the generosity and cooperation of their fellow workers will. Congratulations to the Brotherhood members in Southern Illinois who live up to the word.

### PORT ARTHUR UNION SECURES UNION LABEL

Local Union No. 850, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, proudly announces that under the terms of a new agreement recently signed with the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Limited, all that company's products which are made and assembled by our members will henceforth bear the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This brings to reality a dream with which the Local Union has concerned itself for some time. That it has been brought about is a tribute to the loyalty and statesmanship of the officers and the militancy of the membership.

### A GOOD BINDER FOR A LITTLE MONEY

Mr. Peter Terzick, Editor, "THE CARPENTER"

222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Pete:

I have just completed binding my "quarterly account sheets" and I thought that perhaps my idea may be adopted by other Financial Secretaries who would like to have their records bound permanently and with a minimum of cost.

I first obtained a scrap piece of  $\frac{1}{8}$ " tempered masonite cutting it  $11\frac{1}{2}$ " x 15" and smoothing up the edges. I then got 3 toggle bolts  $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 3" and a nut to fit the bolt and washers for same.

Take a sheet of the report and mark out on the masonite the 3rd hole from each edge and the nearest hole to center and bore these with a  $\frac{1}{8}$ " drill matching a strip of heavy metal with the same holes for the top of the reports and then place the masonite on the bottom of the pile with the bolts sticking up and stack on the reports. Place the steel strip on the top of the stack and put on the nuts. Tighten them down and your reports are bound and will not become lost.

To dress up the above, I procured a set of binders as stated on our supply list for "quarterly account sheets" at a cost of \$1.00 and put them on the outside and I really have a nice looking book.

The 3" toggle bolts will handle the reports of a Local Union with approximately 1,200 members from April of 1947 through December of 1950 thus assuring a Local Union of permanently bound report sheets for many years.

I sincerely hope that this may be passed along to other secretaries through the medium of "The Carpenter."

Fraternally yours,

Rolla H. Watson, F. S., Local 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas

### BAYTOWN LOCAL HONORS PIONEER MEMBERS

Recently Local Union No. 1334, Baytown, Texas, paid tribute to its old timers. Three pioneer members of the union were awarded pins signifying their length of membership in the presence of a fine turnout of members.

C. V. Jordan has been a member of the union for 33 years.

Allen Jones, construction worker and former building contractor, joined the union 28 years ago, while Frank P. Martin has been a member for 25 years.

Jordan became a member of the Orange local in 1917 and transferred his membership to Baytown Local No. 1339 when he moved to Goose Creek a few years later.



Jones was a member of Local 213 in Houston before moving to Baytown. Martin joined Local 1882 in Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1925.

The jewels were presented at a special meeting called Friday night, as a surprise party to present the long-time members with the jewels. Joe Williams, President of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, was the master of ceremonies and presented the awards to the trio. J. H. Stewart, president of the Baytown local, and W. H. Burchett, business agent, also made brief speeches.

#### LOCAL NO. 388 FETES DAN C. BAILEY

On October 17, Local Union No. 388, Richmond Virginia, held what amounted to a "Dan Bailey Night" to pay tribute to a grand old member of the union whose fifty years of loyalty are an inspiration to all union men in the area. Dan C. Bailey joined Local Union No. 388 on October 16, 1900. Through good times and bad he stuck with the union and gave it the best of his efforts. At the October meeting the members attempted to show their appreciation.



Reading from left to right, are the following: H. L. Sale; Joseph F. Alvis; C. E. Loser; Carl Hunt; B. D. Crymes; Lee W. Sorrell, Sr.; Dan C. Bailey; R. W. Flourey; J. B. Perkinson; E. L. Reams; and G. L. Turner.

Invited as special guest was Lee W. Sorrell, who acted as toastmaster. During the evening he presented to Brother Bailey, on behalf of the Local Union, a fifty dollar U.S. Savings Bond and a beautiful loving cup with the following inscription engraved on it:

"Presented to Brother Dan C. Bailey by the members of Carpenters Local No. 388, U.B.C. & J. of A., in honor of your fifty years of continuous membership, October 16, 1900, to October 16, 1950."

Brother Bailey responded with a few words of thanks but his speech was very short as he choked up with emotion before getting very far. On hand to help pay tribute to Brother Bailey were a number of other old timers. Among them were: E. L. Reams (1902), J. B. Perkinson (1906), R. W. Flourey (1912), B. D. Crymes (1913), H. L. Sale (1918), Carl Hunt (1920), J. F. Alvis (1920), G. L. Turner (1920), and C. E. Loser (1903) a visitor of Local 132, Washington, D. C.



### LA JOLLA LADIES VERY ACTIVE

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 510 of La Jolla, California, sends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We are having a very active year under the leadership of our charming President, Myrtle Ulrickson. We hold monthly Whist parties, have held two rummage sales and a ham dinner. We had a "Jim Dandy" picnic with our Local on September 17th, and numerous prizes were given in the contest. We are making layettes for charity and bids for the Crippled Children's Hospital.

Our State President, Ruth Magnusson, wife of our State Vice-President, Ted Magnusson, who lives in Lemon Grove, Calif., asked the five San Diego County Auxiliaries to help her sponsor a Charity Drive for the Crippled Children's Hospital. In September, we started selling tickets at 50 cents each for the showing of the following films: "The Life of Samuel Gompers," "This Is Your Brotherhood," "The Carpenters' Home" and two comedies to be shown at the Carpenters' Hall, 23rd and Broadway, on October 20th. A total of \$406.00 was raised and our Auxiliary raised \$109.00 of that amount.

Mrs. Mabel Parker, State Vice-President of Auxiliary 475, Inglewood, Calif., and Mrs. Ruth Nordlund, Executive Board Member of the South, and President of her Auxiliary No. 400 of Beverly Hills, Calif., came down for the show. C. O. "Spud" Taylor, President of the Council, donated his services by running the movie machine. The Franco Superior Baking Company donated three large sheet cakes, coffee was donated by Anna Hedecamp, Secretary of the Auxiliary Council, beautiful corsages for each Auxiliary President, our visitors and Ruth were donated by Auxiliary 506 whose Local 1296 donated the hall. The films were also donated.

Fraternally,

RUBY WITHERS, Press Chairman.

### NORWALK HOLDS WHITE ELEPHANT SALE

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 580 of Norwalk, Connecticut, sends greetings and good wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries.

On September 14th, we sponsored a card party and bingo, combined with a white elephant sale. This all turned out profitably and successfully. Door prizes were donated by the members as were the articles for the white elephant sale. Refreshments were enjoyed by all present.

We are now planning a cake sale for October or early November and a possible rummage sale in the very near future.

We also hope to increase our membership in the next month or so from our present twenty-five.

Fraternally, ISABEL B. BUSEK, Recording Secretary.

### SANTA CRUZ AUXILIARY YOUNG BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 552 of Santa Cruz, Calif., sends greetings to Sister Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary, although young, is having a grand time and growing slowly but surely. We meet on the first and third Monday of each month the same as the Carpenters. Our Business meeting is the third Monday with refreshments served to our members and to the men. On the first Monday, we have a potluck supper.

We also have secret pals whose names are revealed at Christmas.

As a wind-up for 1950, we, with the financial help of the Carpenters, gave the children a Christmas party. The following week, we gave the men folk a dinner dance.



For our big money-making project of 1951, we are planning a combined Hallowe'en dance and bazaar.

We would like to hear from members of other Auxiliaries and are always eager for suggestions on how to get more members and increase our treasury.

Fraternally,

Eunice Raiche, Recording Secretary.

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### SIoux FALLS GROUP MAKING FINE PROGRESS

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 606 of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. We just started organizing in September 1950, and have twenty-four members, twenty of them charter members. We received our charter on November 17, 1950, of which we are very proud.

Our meetings are held every second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the Labor Temple, the first Tuesday being our business meeting and the fourth one our social meeting.

We had a big Turkey dance on the night of November 18th, and made \$86.00. We also had a big Christmas party and pot luck supper on December 14th, having as guests our husbands and children.

Our officers are: Mrs. Lucille Thu, President; Mrs. Doris Ekholm, Vice-President; Mrs. Pearl Gaut, Treasurer; Mrs. Gladys Berry, Secretary; Mrs. Emma Christopherson, Warden; Mrs. Donna Nelson, Mrs. Violet Trachsel and Mrs. Florence Arnold are the Trustees.

We would love to hear from other Auxiliaries and know what they are doing.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Gladys Berry, Recording Secretary

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### BEVERLY HILLS AUXILIARY ROUNDS OUT 9TH YEAR

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 400 of Beverly Hills, Calif.

We are nine years old and have twenty-five members in good standing.

Our meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

This has been a very good year for us. We have had two square dances and a rummage sale, which netted a profit of \$250.00 for us.

In November, we invited other Auxiliaries to visit us. Five of them accepted our invitation and these were Nos. 62, 538, 475, 347 and 553. In the group were two past Presidents and three officers of the State Council, including our own President, Sister Ruth Nordlund. We served a lunch and had a lovely time visiting and hearing little speeches from each Auxiliary.

We enjoy working and donating to help the needy.

Every month some member's birthday is celebrated by having a birthday cake and a party. In September, we had a picnic which was well attended by members and their families.

Our Christmas party was a joyous affair with a tree and everything good to eat. We sang carols and said a prayer for our boys in service in Korea.

We would enjoy hearing from our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Aileen E. Dorn, Acting Recording Secretary

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### POCATELLO AUXILIARY MAKES GOOD START

The Editor:

Greetings to all our sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 593 of Pocatello, Idaho. This is our first chat with The Carpenter.

We are a newly organized Auxiliary with thirty-six charter members.

Our first meeting to organize was held on June 14, 1950. Our officers for the year were elected July 23, and our new charter was installed on August 22, 1950. The men of Local 1258 assisted the ladies by hanging their charter for them after which appropriate remarks were made by the president of Local 1258, Jack Schwallier.

After the installing of our charter, refreshments were served to our members and members of the Local.

At present, we are busy trying to get projects started to raise funds for our Auxiliary. So far, we have served a Hallowe'en dinner for members and their husbands which proved

very successful. We are now working on a Christmas project making Christmas stockings to sell.

Our meetings are held in the new Carpenters' Hall on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of the month, the second for business and the fourth Tuesday for our social activities.

We would like to hear from other Auxiliaries at any time.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Lester Williams, Recording Secretary

### BEATRICE AUXILIARY REPORTS AGAIN

The Editor:

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 531 of Beatrice, Nebraska.

In March, we will have reached our second anniversary and we are very proud of our accomplishments in our two years. We contribute to every worthy cause such as Community Chest and March of Dimes and send cards to our sick members.

On the 19th of December, we held our Christmas party at our Labor Hall for all our members and their families. A ham supper with all the trimmings was enjoyed by everyone. Santa Claus came in later in the evening to help pass out our gifts.

We drew names last October for our heart sister and at our meeting in February we are having a Valentine party at which time the name of our heart sister will be revealed.

We give small gifts on birthdays, anniversaries and at Christmas time. A food and fancy-work sale is being planned for fall.

Our Auxiliary enjoys and gets many helpful ideas from other Auxiliary letters.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Mildred Baete, Recording Secretary

### SACRAMENTO LADIES HOLD SUCCESSFUL RAFFLE

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 240 of Sacramento, Calif., sends friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary had a raffle at Christmas time which proved quite successful. One of our Brothers from the Mill Men's Local won it. Then came the Christmas party, tree and gifts for all members and their families. Turkey sandwiches and coffee were served. We also donated a Christmas basket to one of our unfortunate carpenters and his family. They were more than grateful.

On December 11th, we were invited to Jackson to install a charter for Auxiliary No. 605. Our past President, Margaret Mazingo, did the honors. After the installation, we were served with a grand supper consisting of fried chicken and all the trimmings.

Fraternally,

Ida Bryan, Publicity Agent

### PORTLAND AUXILIARY IS UNIQUE

The Editor:

Hello, and a Happy, Prosperous New Year to all Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 489 of Portland, Oregon.

We believe we are the only Pile Drivers' Auxiliary in the western part of the states. If there are any others, we would like to hear from them.

Our membership is small but it has given us a chance to get better acquainted at our social gatherings. We take our husbands to supper after installation in July. At Christmas time, we have a party for our husbands and children. There is an exchange of gifts and refreshments for everyone.

The Local has been very generous in letting us have our business meetings in their office at the Labor Temple on the first Friday of the month. On the third Friday, we have our social meeting at the home of a member. At these meetings, we play cards and have refreshments. At our business meetings, we raffle a gift, selling chances for twenty-five cents and whoever wins brings a gift the following meeting. Also, the president each year donates a pair of embroidered pillow cases. Chances are sold on these which helps to add to our treasury.

Best wishes to all.

Fraternally,

May Wagner, Recording Secretary



# Craft Problems



## Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

### LESSON 265

**Service Stairs.**—Stairways have at least two definite purposes for which they are built. The first one is to give service. That is to say, the stairway is built to make it possible for passing from one floor to another or from one elevation to another by means of steps. In order to fulfill the requirements necessary to give this service, the steps must be designed in such a way that they will be easy to ascend and de-

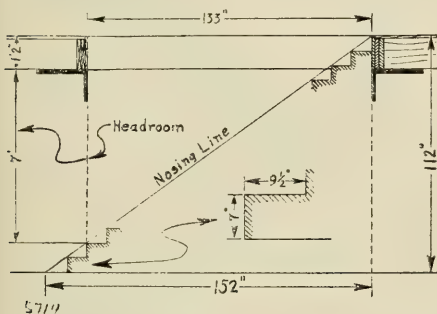


Fig. 1

scend. If the steps for stairways are designed too large or too small, persons who are not used to them will have difficulties in passing over them. The second purpose is to add decorative value to the room in

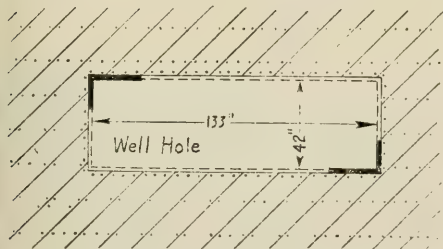


Fig. 2

which the stairway is located, giving it besides utility value the value of beauty.

**Figuring Size of Well Hole.**—Fig. 1 is a diagram showing how to find the length of a well hole, so as to give it the proper amount of headroom. The first thing to

do is to find the full rise of the stair. In this case it is 112 inches, as to the right. A step with a run of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches is about right, which is based on the rule that the sum of the rise and run of a step in inches, should be around  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches, not over 17 inches. Now subtract  $9\frac{1}{2}$  from  $16\frac{1}{2}$ , and you will have 7, or the rise per step in inches. The next thing to find is the number of 7-inch risers there will be in the stair. This is done by dividing 112 by 7, which gives us 16. By multiplying  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by 16, you will have the full run in inches, or 152. Now draw the nosing line, as shown by the diagram, using a 152-inch run and a 112-inch rise. To locate the headroom header, use the square as shown to the left, and when you have 7 feet headroom, mark the joist for the header, as indi-

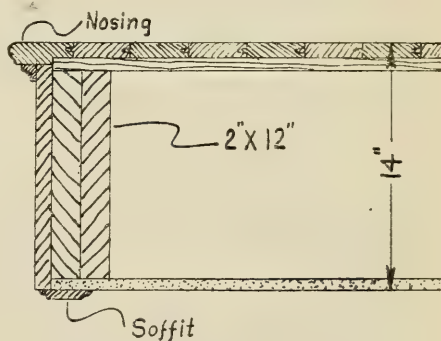


Fig. 3

cated on the drawing. Another way to get this is to add the thickness of the floor, in this case 1 foot 2 inches, to the 7 feet headroom, which makes 8 feet 2 inches, or 98 inches. By dividing this by 7 you will have the number of risers in the stair to the point where the well hole stops, or 14. Now multiply 14 by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , the run of a step, and you will have the length of the well hole in inches, or as shown, 133. In framing the well hole care must be taken to allow for the finish around the well. The well hole cut out and the rough flooring in place is shown by Fig. 2. The dotted lines indicate the nosing line of the well. The width in this case is 42 inches. Fig. 3 shows a detail of both the rough construction and the finish around the well hole.

**Unhoused Stair.**—Fig. 4 shows by the upper drawing a full-width skirt board nailed to the wall—also a 1½ by 2 spreader that holds the rough horse away from the wall. Cross sections are shown of the skirt and the spreader at a. At b, by dotted lines, the locations of three steps are indicated. The bottom drawing of Fig. 4 shows the rough horse in place, with two treads and three risers also in place. The risers and the treads are cut to a length that will fit between the two skirt boards. The skirt boards should be nailed tight to the wall, so that they will not give when

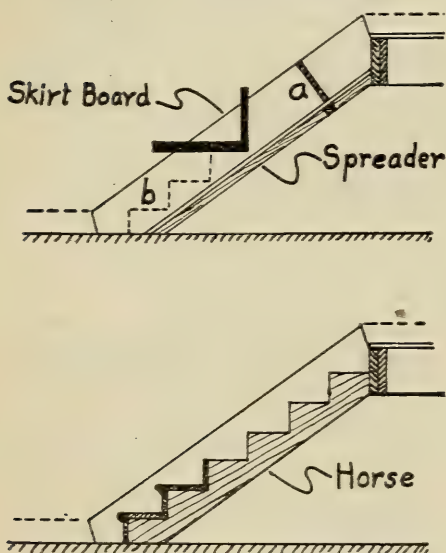


Fig. 4

the risers and treads are put in place. The risers and the treads must be cut carefully—not too long or too short—so that they will not spring the walls or show open joints.

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**Scribing Skirt Boards.**—Fig. 5 shows a good way to build an unhoused service stair. Here the rough horses are put in place and the finish risers are nailed to

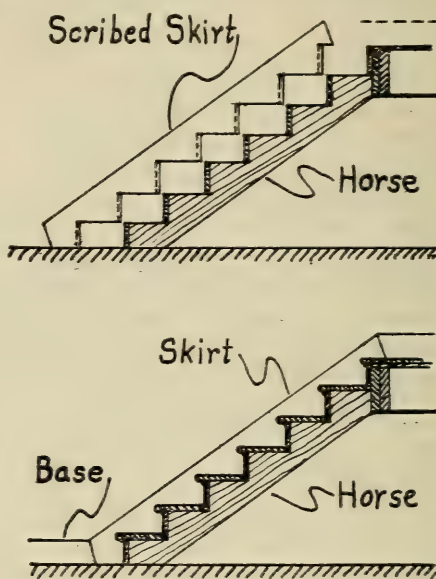


Fig. 5

them. Then the skirt boards are cut, as shown by the upper drawing, and placed against the risers for scribing, which is shown by the dotted lines. The skirt board is pulled back, showing it separated from the risers and horse. The risers of the

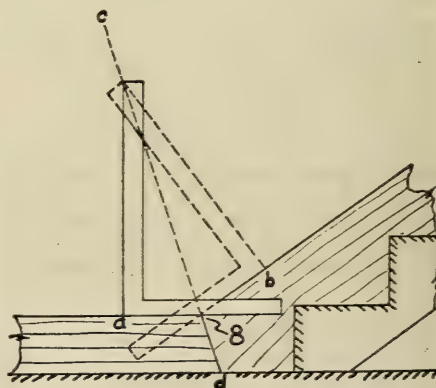


Fig. 6

skirt board are then cut to the scribing, and the skirt boards are nailed into place. This done, the treads are cut so that they will fit between the skirts and nailed in. A cross



section of this stair completed, is shown by the bottom drawing.

**Joining Base to Skirt Board.**—Fig. 6 shows a sort of diagram illustrating how to get the cut with the square for the joint between the base skirt board. Place the square, first as shown by dotted lines, and then as shown by the full lines, using a convenient figure on the tongue, in this case 8, which is held to the angle between the base and the skirt. The distance from the angle to both point a and point b must be the same. Now strike

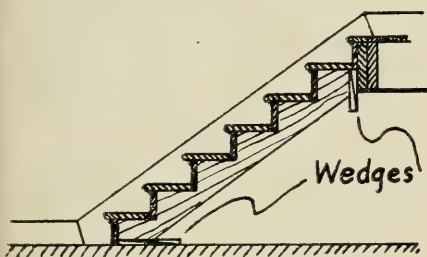
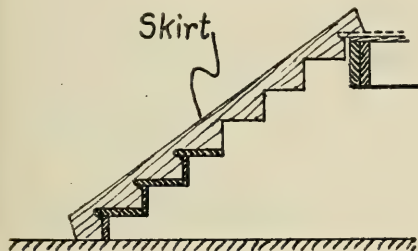


Fig. 7

the line c-d, making it across the point where the blades of the squares cross, or come to a point, and also where the tongues of the squares cross, which is the angle between the two boards. The line from d to

the angle, is the cut for both the base and the skirt board.

**Install Horses Last.**—Fig. 7 shows another way to build a service stair that will insure good joints. The top drawing shows the

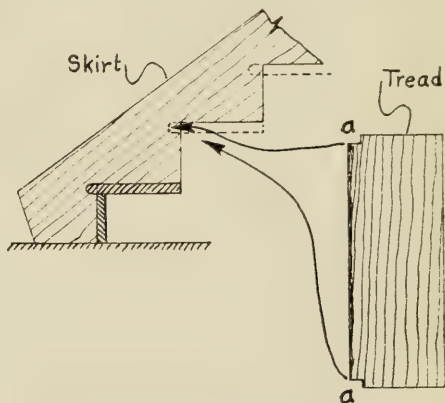


Fig. 8

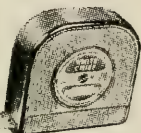
skirt board cut out for the steps, nailed to the wall. Three treads and three risers have been nailed to the skirt boards just enough to hold them in place. After all of the treads and risers have been nailed in, put the rough horses in place, as shown by the bottom drawing, wedging them as indicated. These wedges should be glued and nailed so they will not get out of place. Fig. 8 shows a detail of the skirt in part, and a full face view, to the right, of a tread. Notice the notches at a and a, which are cut as deep as the nosing. The arrows indicate how the tread is brought up to a level position and put in place. The tread is nailed in place first, and then the riser that supports it is nailed in also. This is repeated until all the treads and risers are in place.

## WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants to know how to get the lengths of the rafters for a garage joining a house on the order shown by Fig. 1.

Only the gable ends of the house and the garage are shown by the diagram. The front is to the right. The rise is  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches to the foot run, as indicated on the drawing. The difficulty in framing the garage rafters is due to the  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inch drop of the rear rafter below the rafters of the other parts of the building. This drop is shown in figures on the drawing, directly below the dashed line. The first thing to do is to determine the extra length of the rear rafter, A, Fig. 1.

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To do this it is necessary to obtain the extra run, due to the  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inch drop. Fig. 2 shows how these distances are obtained. Apply the square to a straightedge, using

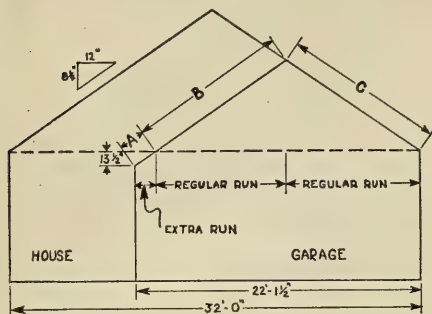


Fig. 1

12 on the blade and  $8\frac{1}{4}$  on the tongue, as shown by position A. Now slide the square up and to the left, until  $13\frac{1}{2}$  on the tongue intersects the edge of the straightedge, or from position A to position B, as indicated by dotted lines. The square in position B,

gives the extra length of the rear rafter, and the extra run, as shown by the notes on the drawing. To get the regular runs, as shown by Fig. 1, deduct the extra run from the full span of the garage,  $22' 1\frac{1}{2}"$  and divide by 2.

How to get the regular length of the rafters, B and C, as shown in Fig. 1, is illus-

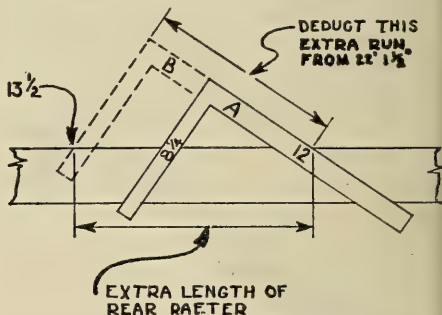


Fig. 2

trated by Fig. 3. Apply the square to the rafter timber, using 12 on the blade and  $8\frac{1}{4}$  on the tongue, and take as many steps as there are feet in a regular run. Before removing the square for the last step, slide

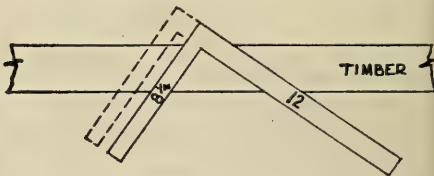
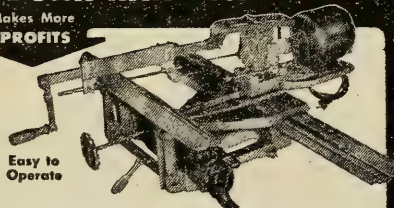


Fig. 3

the square to the left and up as much as the distance of the fraction of a foot in the run, as indicated by the dotted lines. Mark along the tongue for the plumb cut. The blade gives the foot cut.

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- LIGHT WEIGHT
- TOOL BOX SIZE
- SETS UP EASILY
- MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Set saws faster. NO CRAMPED HANDS. Every tooth set uniformly. Handles 5 to 12 point hand saws, 3" to 10" circular saws, Two man cross cut saws.

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- Profitable, Fast Selling, Nationally Advertised
- Available in 10 sizes from 12 to 72 inches
- Adjustable, Replaceable Vial Units
- Beautifully Designed, Accurate, Dependable

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### CIRCULAR SAWS WITH "TRU-CIRCLE" PAT. PEND.

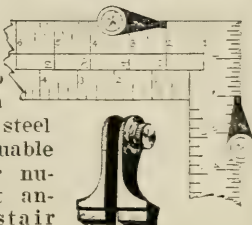
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FULLY GUARANTEED**

Sharpen all teeth exactly the same, with accurate bevel. Keeps saw round. Fits your saw table. Grinds combination, cutoff and rip saws from 6" to 10". Does it better than new. Makes saws last longer. Quickly pays for itself and lasts a lifetime. Six inch grinding wheel and simple instructions furnished. Simple to operate.

**A PRECISION  
FIXTURE** GIVE ARBOR SIZE. IF DEALER CANNOT  
SUPPLY ORDER DIRECT, POSTPAID.

## SUPER 99 SQUARE GAGE

Light, precision made gages. To be used with carpenter's steel squares. Valuable in laying our numerous repeat angles as in stair stringers, hip and valley rafters, etc.



**ONLY \$1.25 pr.**  
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Order Direct, Postpaid

**A. D. McBURNEY**

CC-11 317 E. 4th Street  
Los Angeles 13, Calif.

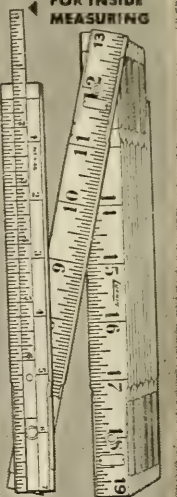
## LUFKIN X-46

actually gives  
you 2 rules in 1!

FOR REGULAR MEASURING

The "double-purpose" Lufkin X-46 does the work of 2 ordinary rules—first, all regular measuring with typical Lufkin accuracy; second, with its built-in solid brass extension slide, does inside measuring of doors, windows, all other openings! Extra durable with 1/4-in. thick Wood Sections, Patented Lock Joints, Brass Strike Plates, Brass Inset End Caps and Prominent, easy-to-read Black Markings. There's an X-46 waiting for YOU ... at your nearest Lufkin Dealer.

FOR INSIDE  
MEASURING



115

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Tapes • Rules • Precision Tools

**THE LUFKIN  
RULE CO.**

Saginaw, Mich.  
New York City  
Barrie, Ont.

## START A BUSINESS this quick way



with

### FOLEY LAWN MOWER SHARPENER

"I have taken in 100 mowers in 5 weeks since I got my Foley—with no advertising," says George C. Wise. "In two months I have sharpened 150 hand mowers, 4 power mowers and 1 trimmer. My machine has paid for itself and everything I take in now is all profit!"—from Otis Zacharia.

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How to  
Sharpen  
POWER  
MOWERS

### FREE BOOK "HOW TO SHARPEN POWER MOWERS"

shows just how to sharpen any make of power lawn mower with the Foley. Prices \$97.50 to \$159.50—easy payment terms available. Mail coupon today—we'll also send FREE PLAN telling how to start your own business without previous experience. No salesman will call.

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Minneapolis 18, Minn.

Send FREE BOOK "How to Sharpen Power Mowers,"  
and FREE PLAN on lawn mower business.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

# CHENEY

## nail holding hammers

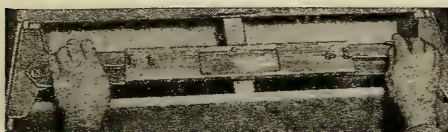


Cheney 16 oz. No. 938 with the exclusive Cheney Nail Holding Device for driving nails into the hard-to-get-at places.

Drop forged head of the best tool steel. Full polished. Clear white hickory never-slip-grip handle. Perfectly balanced.

*The Only Hammer that Holds the Nail*

ESTAB. 1830  
**HENRY CHENEY** HAMMER CORP.  
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.



1st—Measure tread or riser in 10 seconds

## ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

### Saves HALF Your Time Building Staircases

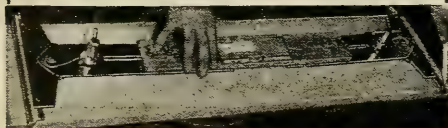
In 10 seconds you get *both* correct length and angle for stair treads, risers, closet shelves, ready to mark board. Each end *automatically* pivots and locks at exact length and angle needed for perfect fit. Length adjustable from 20" up. Saves a day or more, increases your profits \$20 to \$30 on each staircase. Fully guaranteed. Circular on request.

Only \$14.95 cash with order, or C.O.D. plus postage.

**ELIASON TOOL CO.** 2121 E. 56th St., Minneapolis 17, Minn.

Dealers inquiries invited.

2nd—Mark board with gauge for perfect fit



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KEEP THE MONEY  
IN THE FAMILY!

**PATRONIZE  
ADVERTISERS**





# Make BIG Money

## Steady Work...Indoors Be Your OWN BOSS

Now—give your ambition a chance to **MAKE BIG MONEY**—with steady year 'round work—indoors—and *be your own boss* in the building industry! This opportunity is ready and waiting for you *today* in your community—with American Floor Sanders.

No schooling—no experience needed. Sanders are easy to operate—and you can start making money the first day your machines arrive! Earnings of \$25 and more a day are not uncommon. Hundreds of prospects—new and old homes. Investment in equipment is small—no large overhead. Many men operate from their own homes. All the profits from your labor go into your own pocket—because it's *your* business! Send coupon for "money-making" booklet entitled "Opportunities in Floor Surfacing"—enclose 25c in coin or stamps to cover handling.

Serving the Building Industry Since the Start of the Century.

# AMERICAN

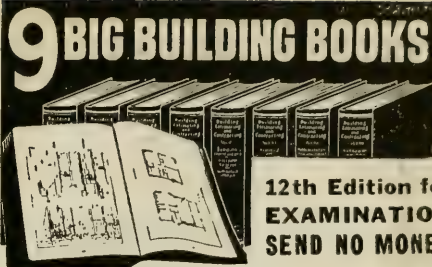
## FLOOR MACHINES • PORTABLE TOOLS



The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.  
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Enclosed find 25c in stamps or coin for booklet "Opportunities in Floor Surfacing", telling me how I can start my own floor sanding business.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



12th Edition for  
**EXAMINATION**  
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A nationwide building boom is in full swing and trained men are needed. Big opportunities are always for MEN WHO KNOW HOW. These books supply quick, easily understood training and handy, permanent reference information that helps solve building problems. Coupon Brings Nine Big Books For Examination

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Publishers since 1898

Chicago 37, Ill.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

## PILOT HOLES in a hurry with one hand and a "YANKEE" Automatic Push Drill

Give yourself an extra hand for holding doors, window stop moulding, hardware and other work. A "Yankee" Push Drill bores holes fast, easy, one-handed. Spring in handle brings it back after every stroke and puts a reverse spin in the drill point to clear away chips. Improved chuck prevents drills pulling out. Magazine handle holds 8 drill points,  $\frac{1}{16}$ " to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Built for years of willing work. Your Stanley dealer carries these and other "Yankee" Tools.

Write for "Yankee" Tool Book

"YANKEE" TOOLS **STANLEY** THE TOOL BOX  
NOW PART OF OF THE WORLD

**NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.**  
Philadelphia 33, Pa.

"Yankee"  
No. 41



## E-Z MARK BUTT GAUGE

## HANG THAT DOOR THE PROFESSIONAL WAY!



\$1.75 ea

\$3.50

any 2

\$5.25

set of 3

Makes a clean-cut, deeply-etched profile on door. Remove chips. Repeat operation on jamb. Hang door! No adjustments. No fussing. Precision made. Drop-forged, heat-treated steel. Comes in 3", 3½" and 4" (Std) sizes.

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Comes With Leatherette Case

Conceded by carpenters to be almost indispensable, as hundreds of testimonials in file show. ("E-Z Mark" Trade Mark Reg.)

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Cincinnati, Ohio

"The greatest help in hanging doors I have ever seen."

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Mullins, S. C.



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Clip and mail handy order form below.

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Los Angeles 16, Calif.

Gentlemen: Please send the following "E-Z" Mark Butt Gauges as checked below:

Check

- ☐ one of any size \$1.75  
☐ two of any size \$3.50  
☐ complete set of three any size \$5.25

I enclose check or money order ☐  
Send C. O. D. ☐

Size

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City: \_\_\_\_\_

Zone: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

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FOR  
YOUR  
SPARE  
TIME

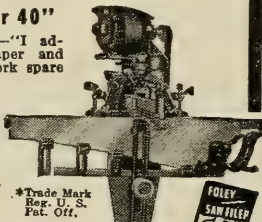
## MACHINE SAW FILING

PAYS UP TO \$2 or \$3 an hour. With a Foley Saw Filer you can file all hand saws, also band and cross-cut circular saws. It is easy to operate—simple adjustments—no eyestrain. Start AT HOME in basement or garage. Patented jointing principle evens up all irregular teeth and makes an old saw cut just like new.

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"Independence After 40"

No canvassing necessary—"I advertised in our local paper and got in 93 saws—I only work spare time at present" says M. L. Thompson. Leo H. Mix, writes: "I made about \$900 in spare time last year." Free Book shows how you can start in spare time at home with small investment. Send coupon today—no salesman will call.



\*Trade Mark  
Reg. U. S.  
Pat. Off.



## FOLEY\* Automatic SAW FILER

FOLEY MFG. CO., 218-1 Foley Bldg.  
Minneapolis 18, Minn.

Send FREE BOOK—"Independence After 40"

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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If you are ambitious to have your own business and be your own boss the "Tamblyn System" Home Study Course in Estimating will start you on your way.

If you are an experienced carpenter and have had a fair schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic you can master our System in a short period of your spare time. The first lesson begins with excavations and step by step instructs you how to figure the cost of complete buildings just as you would do it in a contractor's office.

By the use of this System of Estimating you avail yourself of the benefits and guidance of the author's 40 years of practical experience reduced to the language you understand. You will never find a more opportune time to establish yourself in business than now.

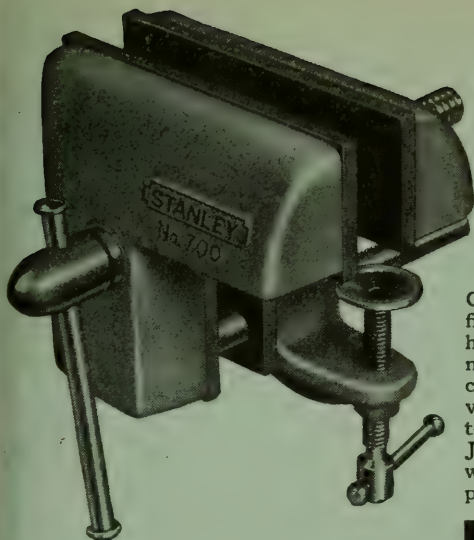
Study the course for ten days absolutely free. If you decide you don't want to keep it, just return it. Otherwise send us \$8.75 and pay the balance of \$40.00 at \$10.00 per month, making a total of \$48.75 for the complete course. On request we will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, a copy of the Building Labor Calculator, and complete instructions. What we say about this course is not important, but what you find it to be after you examine it is the only thing that matters. You be the judge; your decision is final.

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## STANLEY NO. 700 WOODWORKER'S VISE

Completely New—Stanley No. 700. Grips work firm and fast. Can be quickly attached to a sawhorse, bench, or handy projection. Extra-strong, made of malleable iron, yet lightweight, easy to carry. New, "L" shaped jaws hold work secure, vertically as well as horizontally. Replaceable, tempered presdwood jaw faces protect work. Jaws open to 3½". Attractive grey enamel finish with red trim, rust-proof steel screw parts nickel-plated. Stanley Tools, New Britain, Connecticut.

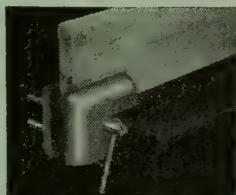
THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

HARDWARE • TOOLS

ELECTRIC TOOLS • STEEL STRAPPING • STEEL



Clamps anywhere on bench for ordinary work.



Clamps on sawhorse or edge of bench for doors, sash, etc.

UNION-MADE

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- Sanforized
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- World's Largest Makers of Union - Made Work Clothes!



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Occupation

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★ SALT SPRAY STEEL ★



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PORTLAND, OREGON

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DALLAS, TEXAS



# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

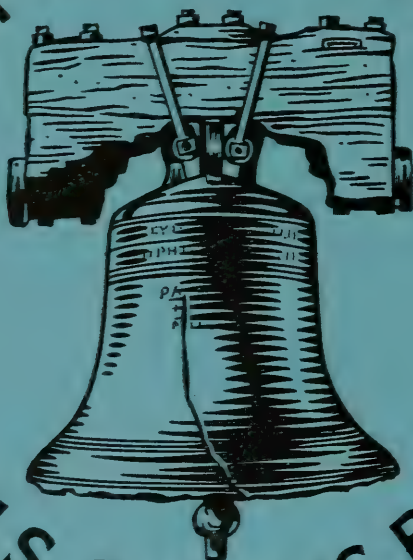
Official Publication of the  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

*March, 1951*





SAVE FOR YOUR INDEPENDENCE  
★  
BUY ★ U.S. SAVINGS BONDS ★





"I wouldn't use  
any other saw.."

says **MR. A. C. HILLINGER**  
after **62** years of  
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SKIL Disc Sander

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# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



## — Contents —

### Labor, The Whipping Boy - - - - - 7

Nothing is quite so frustrating as inflation. Prices go up day by day and the pay envelope shrinks accordingly. It is natural to look for someone on whom to pin the blame. As usual, the commercial press and radio are trying to make labor the scape-goat, just as they did during the recent war. Yet actually, labor takes it on the chin more than any other group.

### Seeds Of Disintegration - - - - - 11

Two top-flight Italian Communists, disillusioned by the contrast they found between conditions as they exist behind the Iron Curtain and the way they are pictured in Kremlin propaganda, follow the lead of Tito and break with Stalin.

### Seabees Back In Business - - - - - 16

The Seabees, who performed such valiant service during World War II, are back in business. In Korea they are giving UN forces magnificent support. At home they are building a strong reserve of skilled construction men to meet any future emergency.

### Labor Loses First Round - - - - - 22

Before the ink on the present wage-price freeze became dry it was obvious that labor was coming out on the short end. For all the "amendments" that have been made, the freeze order still ties pre-war wages to prices which have climbed into the stratosphere.



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# CARPENTERS

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**INCREASED INCOME**



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City..... Zone....

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Sargent Hercules Golden Cutter Plane



— *never before such a blade*

in a professional plane at a popular price.

\*Precision ground from vanadium tool steel.

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There's nothing like a union made



Stronghold Steve

# Stronghold

## CARPENTER OVERALL

with Stop-Loss pockets

The favorite Carpenter Overall on the  
Pacific Coast for over 25 years, now  
being made available throughout the country.  
Costs a little more, but worth a lot more!

**MADE OF FINEST HEAVY WHITE SANFORIZED\***

**DRILL, EXTRA FULL CUT**

Ask your dealer  
for them. If  
unavailable,  
order a pair  
direct.

High back  
and wide  
suspenders

2 large Duck  
hip pockets and  
2 hammer straps

Stop-Loss rule  
or pliers pocket  
of Duck

Combination  
Stop-Loss  
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safety watch  
pocket on  
dip front bib

5 compartment  
reinforced Duck  
swinging  
nail pocket

2 Duck front  
pockets

Double knees

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Makers of Stronghold Work Clothing since 1897  
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Overalls with Stop-Loss pockets

In sizes 32 to 42 waist,  
length 30 to 34, each

**\$5.25** postage paid

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length 30 to 34, each

**\$5.50** postage paid

Money-back guarantee if not satisfied.

Send your exact size (these are full cut overalls) and a  
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NAME . . . . .

ADDRESS . . . . .

CITY . . . . . ZONE . . . . .

STATE . . . . .

**Nothing can fall  
out of Stop-Loss  
pockets.** The patented  
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valuable tools and keep  
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# Labor, The Whipping Boy



WITH inflation drastically cutting into the living standards of all groups except the extremely rich, the public is looking for a whipping boy. Few things are as frustrating as inflation. Day by day the teacher, the dentist, the barber and the preacher see the purchasing power of their dollars slip farther and farther down hill as skyrocketing prices take their toll. Particularly is this true of the housewives who do the vast bulk of the marketing. The can of peaches that was thirty-three cents last month is thirty-seven cents today. Even the dumbest housewife knows that peaches are packed during the peach season and that, therefore, increased prices represent nothing more than pure profiteering. But the housewife also knows that there is nothing she can do about the situation since she has to feed her family regardless of anything else. The result is a feeling of being caught in a vicious trap without being able to do anything about it. Resentment and frustration follow and the search for a whipping boy on whom to lay the blame and heap the indignation naturally results.

Into this category of whipping boy, organized labor fits nicely. Labor is people. It is people who are not highly articulate. It is people not adequately organized in the public relations field. It is people without great radio stations and newspapers to thump the tub for their cause. It is people who have been maligned and traduced many, many years.

On the other hand, business—particularly big business—is something nebulous and abstract. The chain of command is complicated and complex. The “higher ups” who set the policies are always absentee individuals who never meet the public. The hired help who carry out the policies are only the working people doing their jobs as best they can. So labor becomes the natural and convenient whipping boy.

And the great newspapers and radio chains which are dependent on business largesse in the form of advertising know full well on which side the bread is buttered. They know there is no profit in buttering up organized labor which has no million dollar advertising appropriations to dish out. But they do know that a sly dig at labor here and a slanted editorial there will not injure the feelings of many of our bigger corporations which fire the boilers of the advertising gravy train. Up until only a few years ago, labor unions were not permitted to buy radio time even if they had the money. Labor matters were too “controversial” to discuss over the airways—as if management was not part of labor relations. It took the threat of a Congressional investigation to open the air waves to labor, which hasn’t had the money to make much use of them anyway.

In any event, the stage is all set again for making labor the whipping boy in the present crisis. And, ironically enough, a good deal of the fault lies with labor itself. With some 16,-

000,000 members, labor still does not have a single paper or even a widely-circulated monthly magazine of its own. Frank Edwards is the only pro-labor commentator with a national radio audience. But most discouraging of all, many union people—and that goes for officers as well as members—have failed to fully grasp the need for improving relations between organized labor and the general public. Labor has long since outgrown its swaddling clothes. In recent years it has become a major force in the national picture. Our tremendous growth has developed new responsibilities as well as new opportunities for leadership outside of unionism as well as inside it.

Touching on these new opportunities for developing a better technique for selling organized labor to the general public, Walter G. O'Donnell, for many years an active member of the Ohio State Federation, recently wrote in an article in the "New Leader":

*"In the old days, labor leaders were like gladiators, locked in rough-and-tumble combat with stubborn employers, most of whom refused to bargain collectively until forced to do so. Blocked by the restrictive provisions of an antiquated legal code, these early labor leaders had to fight relentlessly for every gain, generally without benefit of legal support, and sometimes in derogation of arbitrary legal formalities. This extremely adverse situation bred its type: the belligerent, strong-headed, leather-lunged fellow with heavy jaw and bulging muscles, whom some have since deemed it fashionable to stereotype and ridicule. But without the fighting qualities and courage of the old-line labor leader, trade unionism would never have progressed.*

*"With few exceptions, the old-fashioned labor leaders have grown up with the labor movement and have*

*adjusted themselves to the modern era by developing a wider social vision and concomitant new methods. Among them there is now a more sensible appreciation for the public consequences of union activities. Keeping in mind that organized labor is still a minority of the working force, and that attention is directed to every public move made by a labor leader, the importance of breeding a new kind of labor leadership—one that is socially acceptable, dynamic, and can see beyond the immediate interests of the union membership—becomes obvious. It is only by being something more than a leader of labor that the modern union official can further the purposes of trade unionism and extend its constructive influence into the affairs of the community.*

*The changed situation vis-a-vis the trade unions, in which problems of increasing complexity and scope are constantly arising, is producing a new type of labor leader. Some of his features are already evident. He possesses well-controlled fighting qualities, moral courage, quiet persistence, a flexible intelligence. Soft-spoken and cool in debate, he is usually armed with legal logic, with the facts of economics, and with up-to-date psychological techniques for guiding group activity."*

In the days ahead, labor unions will be invited to participate in many activities connected with the national emergency; consumer committees, rent committees, civilian defense committees, etc. Mostly these are thankless jobs. They require a lot of time and effort. They may even mean money out of pocket for meals and gasoline. But they offer labor people a wonderful opportunity to serve the community and to build good public relations for organized labor. Too many citizens who never come into contact with labor people still visual-



ize union leaders as burly goons with brass knuckles on their hands and blackjacks in their hip pockets. As they work with us on committees and voluntary groups they will get an opportunity to see that we are little different from any other average group—some are good, some are bad and the vast bulk of us are a little bit of each. In the long run, gaining new friends will pay off in the form of less public animosity founded on little save prejudice and more support of our aims on the political front as well as the economic front.

Labor's ever-increasing participation in the political scene is a tribute to the growing awareness of the need for identifying the welfare of the community with the welfare of the union. We have found out through the hard school of experience that it is not enough to have the best team on the field if the other side can juggle the umpires and make up new rules as the game progresses. While we may not exactly pat ourselves on the back for the showing we made in the last election, it is gratifying to know that

more experienced heads in the political field were made to sit up and take notice by the effectiveness of our political action. The United States Chamber of Commerce, in summarizing the results of the last election in a booklet entitled "Labor in Politics" seemingly was so impressed by what the booklet showed that it was constrained to explain that "effort has been made to make the document factual rather than editorial."

If we can make as much progress as we have with much of the public against us, it is heartening to realize how much faster progress we can make with more of the public for us. It is not enough for us to know that our interests correspond with the interests of the vast majority of the American people. We must sell the American people themselves on that idea. And, most of all, we must not let unionism serve as the whipping boy for the frustrations which our war effort is creating—something the vested interests have already started selling.

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## New Bill Would Jail Labor Spies

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Six senators introduced a bill to make labor espionage punishable by a \$5,000 fine, two years imprisonment, or both.

The measure grew out of an investigation by the Senate subcommittee on labor-management relations into the labor spy racket of the Cities Service Co., exposed by the AFL Seafarers International Union.

The bill is sponsored by Senators Murray, Neely, Humphrey, Douglas, Lehman and Morse. It would apply to those making espionage reports and receiving them.

Senator Murray said the "labor spy"—one who pretends to believe in unionism but only to infiltrate workers' ranks and betray those who really do believe in unionism—is still used in textile, furniture and other industries.

Paul Hall, director of AFL-SIU's Atlantic and Gulf Coast district, began the Senate committee hearings last September with five hours of testimony on Cities Service four years' stalling, firing pro-union seamen, employing labor spies and using, as Fortune Magazine reported, "every trick in the book, but couldn't keep out the union."

# LET US RESOLVE

Every generation of Americans since 1776 has faced a threat of one kind or another to the liberties and rights of our people. Each time the American people have faced the challenge squarely and carried on to victory. Our own generation is facing the greatest test of them all. At home and abroad, vicious, unprincipled communist attacks are being directed against everything we cherish. We, too, must rise to the occasion. What has been done before to insure victory we can do again. Let the politicians rant and rave and play politics if they want to. We, the people are the ones who have to do the job. Therefore:

## *Let Us Resolve*

TO KEEP OUR FEET ON  
THE GROUND.

## *Let Us Resolve*

TO KEEP OUR HEADS IN  
THE AIR.

## *Let Us Resolve*

TO WORK AS HARD AS  
WE CAN.

## *Let Us Resolve*

TO BUY BONDS TO THE  
LIMIT.

More than 6,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are now serving in the armed forces. They are giving up their homes, their families, their jobs and possibly even their lives to protect us and the nation. Whatever sacrifices we on the home front have to make will be negligible compared to the sacrifices they are making. We dare not let them down in any way. Rather let us back them to the hilt.





# Seeds of Disintegration



**T**HIS IS a story of two young men caught up in the political maelstrom of our time. It is a story of their buffetings and beatings in the vicious cross currents which have literally torn the world asunder. It is a story of their search for integrity and truth in an era of conflicting ideologies and battle-locked propaganda barrages.

Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi are Italians. They were born a few years after the turn of the century. Reared in middle class families, they experienced all the joys and sorrows of average Italian youngsters. While still children they saw their world crumbled about their ears by World War I. But they lived through the war and the reconstruction period that followed it. Sometimes life was hard and more often than not it was unrewarding, but years rolled by and they grew up to manhood. Then the shadow of Mussolini and Fascism moved across the face of Italy. Old values disintegrated and new sets of standards took their place. But somehow Magnani and Cucchi managed to acquire college educations, Magnani to become an economist and Cucchi eventually to become a skilled surgeon and an expert on hemp workers' diseases.

But the specter of world war again caught up with them. Magnani served in the Italian Fascist army until Mussolini bit the dust. With the fall of the dictator he switched to the partisan anti-Fascist forces and fought the rest of the war on the side of the Allies. Cucchi commanded an Italian partisan unit which harrassed the Nazis and Fascists throughout a major portion of the war. In the process he earned his country's highest medal for bravery.

With the defeat of Hitler and the fall of Mussolini, the two Italians returned to their homes to find hard-

ship, privation and misery engulfing their people and their neighbors. Magnani was already a member of the Communist party, having joined in 1936. Cucchi also threw in with the party. Together they became two of Italy's communist stalwarts in the post-war world.

Magnani operated in Reggio Emilia, a part of northeastern Italy, where he soon was elected secretary of the Red's provincial federation. An eloquent speaker and a shrewd organizer, Magnani soon elevated his organization to the top spot in Italy's Communist Party. "If there are more communists in Reggio Emilia than in the whole of England, it is all due to Valdo Magnani," a top flight communist once said. Actually he spoke the truth. Reggio Emilia, with a population of less than half a milion, contained some 67,000 dues-paying communists, whereas England, with some fifty million in population, contained only two-thirds of this number. Magnani was a naturally a fair-haired boy with the Reds not only in Italy but in Russia as well. Eventually he even got himself elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

Cucchi lived and worked in Bologna. Like his firm and fast friend,

Magnani, Cucchi threw himself into the Communist Party heart and soul. Like Magnani, too, he got himself elected to the Chamber of Deputies where he was accorded the signal honor of acting as bodyguard for Red boss Palmiro Togliatti.

For a number of years, Magnani and Cucchi behaved as all good communists must. They accepted their orders without quibbling and they fulfilled the duties assigned them without question. But doubts and misgivings began troubling their minds. Early this year these doubts and misgivings became more than they could tolerate in silence. The result has been a minor bombshell to communism in Italy. Time magazine reported the incident as follows:

*At different times in the past year or so, Friends Valdo and Aldo paid visits to Russia and to satellite Soviet East Europe. Both were disturbed by what they saw. Confided Cucchi: "That country doesn't interest me half as much as it used to." Agreed Magnani: "My honesty has been too much exploited. Between what I saw in Poland and what I have been told in the Communist propaganda sheets, there is an abyss."*

*Late last month the doubts erupted dramatically in public. Before a party provincial congress, Magnani made a routine report. As delegates yawned and prepared to recess, Magnani said: "Now I want to talk to you as comrade to comrade . . ."*

*"It is the duty of Italian Communists to defend the sacred ground of the fatherland from any aggression, no matter whence it comes . . . Russia must be looked at with a liking by all Marxists, but at the same time must be considered a nation like all the others . . ."*

*Yawns swiftly changed to gaping shock. Magnani had blatantly voiced*

*the heresy known as national deviation, or Titoism. Party bigwigs huddled in an emergency meeting, summoned Magnani, demanded his retraction. The dean of Italy's Communist Senators, Umberto Terracini, who himself had once been suspected of deviation, gave Valdo Magnani a confidential caution: "A few years ago, I too wanted to hit against the steel wall, but I broke my fist and it still hurts."*

*But Magnani still wanted to hammer on the steel wall. He told his family: "If you hear that I have committed suicide, don't believe it." His old friend Aldo Cucchi joined him in hersey. In Rome, the two declined to see the party fathers. Instead, they resigned as Communists and as Deputies. Said Cucchi: "In the Italian Communist Party, there is no freedom to express one's own opinion. . . ." Said Magnani: "I can no longer remain representative of a party which does not share my views." Last week they issued a joint call to all comrades: "Communists must unconditionally . . . declare themselves against any aggression."*

*The Chamber of Deputies, by an over-whelming vote, rejected the Deputies' resignation. The Red vilification apparatus clawed at the heretics: They were "traitors . . . automatically expelled." They were trying to smear "the patriotic and peace-defending line of the Communist Party in order to slander the Soviet Union." Party goons threatened Magnani and Cucchi on a train from Rome. Anti-Communist groups gleefully plastered up slogans: "Magnani and Cucchi Chose Italy."*

*For this week the party ordered Reggio Emilia's Red-run labor unions to go out on a 24-hour "anti-traitors general strike." When support for the strike appeared dubious, it was post-*



poned. The party organ, *Unita*, cried: "For every two traitors who leave 2,000 new members join."

*It sounded more than a bit like whistling in an unplumbed dark. Magnani and Cucchi were symptoms of party dissension, which is still largely subsurface. They were a crack that could become a chasm, with effects of unforeseeable consequence. The two heretics, it was said, would next issue a manifesto for an independent Italian Communist Party. Already, in the heart of the country's Red Belt, they had adherents. On Reggio Emilia's grey stone walks were chalked: "Long live Valdo and Aldo!"*

Like Tito, Magnani and Cucchi have learned in the hard school of experience that the Kremlin gives nothing and asks much. Whether or not they succeed in building a Communist regime in Italy independent of the Kremlin remains to be seen. It would be nice to be able to say that the two Italians became disillusioned with

all communism, but such is not the case. Like Tito, they are still communists. What they want is their own particular brand of communism where they can be top dogs.

However, their case does prove one thing—the Iron Ring forged by the Kremlin is not as impregnable as Stalin would like to make it appear. Freedom is a basic and inherent instinct in man as strong as the instinct for companionship or success. Whether they know it or not, the instinct for freedom caused the two Italians to rebel against the Kremlin. And if they set up their own brand of communism, it, too, will have to operate as a dictatorship. And other red-blooded young men will eventually rebel against it. In the end, that is how communism will wither away and die, because it is contrary to basic human instincts. The danger lies in the fact that arrogant and willful men may reduce western civilization to rubble in the process.

#### WORKERS NEED PAY RAISE IF SALES TAX GOES UP, AFL SAYS

The AFL told Congress that if excise (sales) taxes are hiked on cigarettes, gasoline, beer, autos and other cost of living items the workers of the nation will expect wage increases under the government's stabilization program.

Arthur A. Elder, AFL tax consultant, pressed this view before the House Ways and Means Committee which will write the new 1951 tax law. President Truman has asked for \$16 billion more in new taxes to finance the defense mobilization program.

He criticized the "irresponsible critics" demanding economy in non-defense expenditures for the "confusion, suspicion and distrust" which they are spreading. He said their calls for budget cuts—Dixiecrat Senator Byrd said he can cut off billions—"exaggerate the possibility of making reductions."

Mr. Elder presented the tax recommendations adopted by the AFL convention and Executive Council which:

1. Oppose any increase in excise taxes at this time.
2. Favor a rise in personal income taxes but with a smaller increase or credits for those earning \$3,000 a year or less.
3. Support 8-point increase in corporate normal tax.
4. Would apply withholding principle to dividend distributions of corporations; reduce or eliminate depletion allowances for certain industries; eliminate all types of preferential tax treatment for corporations and individuals.
5. Revisions of estate and gift taxes to increase collections more than \$1 billion a year.

Mr. Elder said that higher excise taxes will boost living costs and that Congress has recognized this fact. Any increase, he said, "would be discriminatory and unnecessary."

"The \$3 billion dollars in excise taxes will increase the price of goods and therefore the cost of living by at least \$3 billion or more," he said. "Under controls, workers are expecting that increases in the cost of living will be matched by corresponding increases in wages. Under the proposed increase in excise taxes, workers will therefore expect an increase in wages."

# PLANE GOSSIP

## LAST RESORT

At long last there are some indications that democratic labor unions will be used as springboards for launching anti-communist propaganda in communist dominated countries—something American labor has long advocated. Because they are of, by, and for the people, labor unions can do a better job of selling fellow workers on the advantages of the democratic way of life than any other one agency. To date, however, unions have not been given an opportunity to play their full role.

Maybe the powers-that-be in Washington are finally finding out the hard way—like the grouchy doctor.

"Have you been to any other doctor before you came to me?" asked the grouchy doctor.

"No, sir," replied the meek patient. "I went to a druggist."

"You went to a druggist?" exclaimed the doctor. "That shows how much sense some people have! You went to a druggist. And what idiotic advice did the druggist give you?"

"He told me to come to see you," replied the patient.

## TIME TO REVERSE

Although a can of vegetable shortening which cost seventy-five cents three months ago now costs a dollar and nine cents and a box of soap chips that cost twenty-six cents in October cost thirty-two cents in February, the powers that be in Washington are still banking on "temporary" controls to keep down inflation. There is a lot of waltzing around with various plans for holding down the cost of living but all the while the butchers, bakers, grocers and clothing dealers keep rubbing out one price to add a higher one.

For our part, the whole shebang reminds us of nothing so much as it does an old one about a country dance.

The dance was strictly for old-timers and Jim, pushing a healthy eighty-five, was literally going to town in an old-fashioned waltz with Mary, aged seventy-nine. Round and round they went until Mary finally said:

"Jim, I believe you had better start reversing right away."

"What's the matter," asked Jim. "Are you getting dizzy already?"

"Oh, no," replied his partner quickly, "but you're unscrewing my wooden leg."

★ ★ ★

## SOMEONE MIGHT GET FIRED

Although the government has ladled out millions of dollars in recent years to finance the building of many thousand fish ponds on farms, so far it has not started buying surplus fish to keep the price up or paying farmers for not fishing.

Doubtless an oversight, and some bureaucrat's head is likely to roll when the fact comes to the attention of the proper agency.

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## GRATITUDE

According to reports from the fighting front, the Reds have been using American-made equipment in some instances to mow down our own boys. Apparently some of the lend-lease material we have shipped overseas so lavishly found its way into the wrong hands.

In appreciation of our lend-lease efforts, the Reds seemingly are now rendering "Tanks For the Memories" in a major key.



"Pete just carries payrolls—I hafta carry companies' profits!"



## A LITTLE GARBLED

"National Defense" is being used to cover a multitude of sins. For example, the five members of the Securities and Exchange Commission have okayed, over the protests of their own staff, a proposition in which five big utility companies join hands in building a huge new power plant to supply juice to their own systems and to the new atomic plant at Paducah, Kentucky.

The staff members pointed out that the Utility Holding Company Act requires S.E.C. to break up utility combines instead of helping to create them. It further called attention to the fact that the five companies making up the combine intend to invest a small amount of their own money and "borrow" the rest from "undisclosed sources"—another practice S.E.C. has frowned on previously. Despite these things, however, the commission members put their stamp of approval on the combine. In defense of their stand they put out a statement about the importance of national security superceding all other considerations. More than anything else this statement brought to mind the old story about the two barbers, Joe and Pete.

For twenty years Joe got to the shop first each morning. But suddenly Pete started getting there first. After a few mornings of this, Joe finally said: "Why are you so early of late? You used to be behind before, but now you are first at last.

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## YES, BUT—

On two recent occasions, Senator Taft has made long and involved speeches regarding the ticklish world situation. Both speeches can be analyzed in two words "Yes, but." He favored sending troops to Europe, but in limited quantity. He favored all-out mobilization, but with limitations on many things.

More than anything else he brought to mind the two farmers who attended a session of the legislature during a prolonged dry spell.

"The governor made a right good speech in favor of us farmers, didn't he?" remarked one farmer.

"He sure did," replied the other, "but an hour's rain would have done us a heap more good.

★ ★ ★

## NOT FAR OFF

The Mine Workers Journal summarizes the Russian attitude in UN in one simple phrase: "With charity towards none, and Malik towards all".

## WITH GOOD CAUSE

Last month the President submitted to Congress a whopping new seventy-one billion dollar budget. With the budget he presented to Congress a challenge to pare down the figure without jeopardizing national security or disrupting our internal economy. Congress has accepted the challenge and debate on the budget will be loud and long.

Whatever Congress does, it is a foregone conclusion that much, much higher taxes are in store. To most of us it must seem as if trying to get more tax revenue out of our pay envelopes is like trying to squeeze blood out of a turnip, but the people in Washington will find a new super turnip squeezer. Make no mistake about that.

To our way of thinking, most tax payers must be beginning to feel like the sick man about whom the doctor inquired: "Nurse, did the patient take his medicine religiously, as I ordered?"

"No, sir," replied the nurse, "he cursed every time he took it."

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## NO TROUBLE FOR JOE

Joe Paup, who spent so much time in the unemployment insurance line they finally made him a sergeant-at-arms, seems puzzled by today's furore. "I cannot understand," he says, "why so many people have trouble meeting expenses these days. I seem to meet them whichever way I turn now."



"We can't give our employees a raise because we must spend thousands to tell the public why we can't give our employees a raise!"

# Seabees Back in Business

By CAPT. FREDERICK C. RAY, C.E.C., U.S.N.



**A**MERICAN labor can note with pride that the Navy's fighting Seabees have been playing a valiant role in Korea. Typical of their performance was the support they gave to the Inchon invasion. There, despite heavy enemy fire, they placed pontoon causeways to bridge supplies and ammunition to the marines who had stormed ashore and captured Wolmi Do Island. The fine performance of the Seabees prompted Rear Admiral J. H. Doyle to say that the invasion might have failed without their help in overcoming the obstacle of a thirty-two-foot range in tide.

Labor in general and the construction trades in particular helped make possible these recent Seabee exploits by their help in recruiting skilled men for the Navy's fighting construction battalions. In fact, this support has been vital to the success of the Seabee organization since it was founded on December 28, 1941, just three weeks after Pearl Harbor.

How important this support has been is sharply brought out by a few highlights of the Seabees' nine years of operation. When, during the darkest days of World War II, the call went out for experienced manpower to build overseas bases for our fighting forces, organized labor was quick to respond. Veteran carpenters, electricians, riggers, welders and men from more than fifty other trades flocked to recruiting offices along with downy-cheeked 17-year-olds.

Two years later the Seabees and their Civil Engineer Corps officers had grown to 250,000 men. They built more than 400 advance bases and supported every major amphibious assault made by American Forces. They introduced to an amazed world the know-how of American labor. A jingle composed by the marines at

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Bougainville sums it up in a nutshell:

*So when we reach the Isle of Japan  
With our caps at jaunty tilt  
We'll enter the city of Tokyo  
On the roads the Seabees built.*

By the time Japan was brought to its knees in 1945 more than four-fifths of the Seabees were overseas, employing their trades in building bases and demonstrating that skilled builders could also handle tommy-guns. The only Seabees serving within the continental limits of the United States at that time were those in training or awaiting further assignment. Civilian labor, then as now, was handling all the Navy's continental construction projects.

Beyond the rudiments of military discipline, the Navy had little to teach its Seabees. Years in their trades had already given them their skills, and now they were lending them to the Navy to use as it saw fit.

Labor's contribution to the Seabees demonstrated that when it is necessary to build far-flung military bases on short notice, there is no substitute for the years of practical ex-



perience which skilled workmen have had.

After demobilization the Navy did two things to insure itself of an adequate supply of such skill. First, it made sure that Seabees would be retained as a permanent part of the regular Navy. This would provide a small number of expert high-speed construction men available to act as a nucleus for a full-scale organization in the event of a national emergency. Second, it set up a Seabee reserve program to provide a standby force of men able to switch over to military duty with the least amount of additional training.

Since the end of World War II more than 17,000 men have joined organized or volunteer reserve construction units. A large proportion are members of labor unions.

In the organized companies the men receive military training and are kept abreast of the latest developments in specialized Navy equipment. These men attend regular meetings and receive Navy pay for the time spent at these meetings. They also work toward advancement in ratings.

The inactive reservists, on the other hand, do not meet, receive no pay and are not advanced in rate. However, when these reservists are called back to active duty, they receive credit for their "time in rate" and are eligible for within-rate pay raises or "forges."

Seabees reservists also have the opportunity to take two-week periods of paid active-duty training. Typical are the training programs at Great Lakes, Illinois; Little Creek, Virginia and Port Hueneme, California. Regular courses in Navy procedures are taught and latest construction methods and equipment are discussed and demonstrated.

Several special training courses also have been conducted, including amphibious training with the marines at Camp Pendleton, California, and Parris Island, South Carolina, and ski and snowshoe training with the Fourteenth Infantry at Camp Hale, Colorado.

Here again the Seabees have exhibited their "can do." Muscles which were accustomed to welding hammers, wrenches and bucking-bars were quickly adapted to handling small arms and to self-defense infighting techniques.

The reservists who went to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado faced a different problem. Veteran ironworkers who had spent many years calmly leaning against the wind atop skyscrapers and bridge towers were somewhat taken aback at the prospect of coasting down mountainsides on skis. However, these Seabees also soon learned the basic fundamentals and earned a "well done" from their Army instructors.

The Seabee regulars are either already in action or are organized into mobile and amphibious battalions ready for action wherever they might be sent. At the same time reserves who have been recalled to active duty are undergoing intensive training at the big Seabee base at Port Hueneme, California. The organized and volunteer reserve outfits are managing to build up to strength again after having been reduced by recalls of Seabees to active duty.

The greatest need at present is for older men in the construction trades to come into the Seabee reserve. They have the same know-how that enabled the Seabees to get off to such a good start in the last war. In fact, the average age of men in the early World War II battalions was 34 years. These older men not only were able to

teach younger men tricks of the trade but they kept the youngsters at a pace that produced the greatest results within the time available.

Enlistments in the Seabee reserve are now being sought from skilled men in any of sixty different construction trades. The age bracket is from 26 to 44½, unless the recruit is a veteran, in which case he may subtract from his age the number of years of previous military service. If he is a former Seabee, he can come in up to the age of 50½ plus the

number of years of Seabee active-duty service.

In return for the construction skill which recruits bring to the Seabees, the Navy gives petty officer ratings equal to the kind and amount of the experience the man has had. For example, a journeyman carpenter might expect to be made a second class petty officer (the Navy rank equivalent to an Army sergeant), while a job foreman might be given a Chief petty officer's rating.

Any Navy recruiting station can provide the details.

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## Housing Bill Needs Wage Guarantees

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The AFL Building and Construction Trades Department has forced contractors on Federal Housing Administration guaranteed projects to pay \$270,000 to men who had been defrauded of their legally established wages.

Department President Richard J. Gray told the House Banking and Currency Committee that the restitution was made between late spring 1950, when the AFL first protested to the government about gyp contractors, and Jan. 1, 1951. The amount was reimbursed on only 39 of 68 projects which have been investigated, so that the final total will run many thousands of dollars more.

Under the federal housing laws, contractors of FHA-guaranteed projects are required to pay prevailing wages of the community. Their bids are based on union labor rates, but instead of obeying the law, the contractors then pay as much as 25 to 50 cents an hour below scale, pocketing the difference.

Mr. Gray said that even now enforcement of these prevailing wage provisions is undertaken by the Federal Housing Administrator "only upon specific complaints and there is still a tremendous amount of violation of the prevailing wage provisions."

Testifying in favor of President Truman's \$3 billion defense housing and community facilities bill, Mr. Gray urged inclusion of strict provisions for the protection of labor standards. He said:

"I urge that there be included in the bill now before you provisions which will require contractors and subcontractors on multi-family projects insured under Section 908 to submit payrolls to the Department of Labor; which will require overtime pay of not less than time and a half for work in excess of 8 hours per day; which will make the anti-kickback statute applicable to these projects, and which will specifically instruct the Commissioner of the FHA that he has the responsibility to see to it that the labor provisions of the act are observed. In this way, one of the most difficult problems which labor has had to meet in the past several years can be cleared up."



# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

Every day, either in reading or conversation, a strange word or phrase crops up which has become so common place in the English language you don't give a thought as to its origin. For the benefit of the curious-minded this issue of The Locker goes into that subject in a fragmentary sort of way. We give some of these commonly used phrases and explain how they originated. Maybe it's not the way you heard the story. We're going by consensus of opinion, and as long as it's interesting what difference does it make?

I don't like what's going on around here. Something is rotten in Denmark.

The people next door are a nuisance. They fight like the Kilkenny cats.

investigate. He was spotted coming just in time for one soldier to grab his saber and slash the cats off the line leaving their tails behind them. The officer entered and asked what the row was all about. Just a couple of cats fighting he was told. Where were the cats? One quick-thinking soldier spoke up. "Oh, they were a pair of holy terrors, sir. They were so ferocious they ate one another up to the tails." That's the tale of the Kilkenny cats.

PEEPING TOM FINED \$25.00

remitted. He consented, provided she would ride naked on a horse through the streets of the town. She agreed to do so. The citizens passed the word around that everyone should stay indoors the day the noble lady went on parade, and no fair peeking. They all complied except a sly tailor named Tom, who was determined to get an eyeful. And he got it. So much so, he was stricken blind. He also got a nickname, Peeping Tom, which we use today to describe a certain type of night prowler.

There was nothing much to his speech; just the usual politician's bunk.

"Don't pay any attention to it. That speech was for Buncombe." So that kind of talk became known as Buncombe, later bunkum, and eventually bunk as we know it today. Buncombe County covers a lot of territory now.

If we don't get this job finished tonight there will be the devil to pay.

devil. So the work had to be done quickly. The original saying was: "The devil to pay and no pitch hot." Meaning everything was in a pretty bad mess. This is really what the expression means; confusion and trouble.

This is a well-run town. Everything is above board.

with no attempt at concealment or trickery.

The President vetoed the bill, passing the buck, over to Congress.

indicate who deals next.

Tom is an A1 mechanic.

Lloyd's has a first class hull and first class fittings.

This saying comes from Hamlet. Marcellus, after seeing the ghost of Hamlet's father, says suspiciously to Horatio, "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark."

In the garrison town of Kilkenny, Ireland, the soldiers used to amuse themselves by tying two cats together by the tails and hanging them on a line to battle it out. One night an officer, hearing the rumpus, decided to investigate.

Around the year 1040 the people of Coventry were afflicted with very severe taxes. Lady Godiva pleaded with her husband, the Lord of Coventry, to have them

Some time ago a Congressman from Buncombe County, N. C., was noted for the speeches he made with no regard for truth, logic, or ordinary common sense. When questioned on the veracity of his remarks he would say,

This saying goes back to the days of the wooden ships. The devil is the seam next to the keel. To pay means to pour pitch into a seam. Very often a boat was beached at low tide and tipped over in order to pay the

A performing magician in order to emphasize there is no fudging going on keeps his hands well over the table, or above the board. The saying means open,

In certain card games, poker for instance, the dealer puts a fixed amount into the pot. An object called the buck is sometimes placed before the dealer as a reminder. When he finishes dealing he passes the buck to

Ships are rated at Lloyd's of London according to condition of hull and equipment. The letter refers to the hull and the figure to the equipment. A ship rated at

He sold the business, lock, stock, and barrel for half what he paid for it.

Being the President's wife she was pretty often in the limelight.

though electricity is used, it is still called a lime light. That part of the stage which it illuminates is called the limelight. Anyone in it is likely playing a prominent role.

He fell off the scaffold and hurt his funny-bone.

Now that he's elected delegate that's another feather in his cap.

His ability to pour oil on troubled waters makes him an ideal mediator.

That's a tall story mister. Tell it to the Marines.

the sailors won't believe it."

It's not a very hard job. All you have to do is mind your p's and q's.

He's a good friend of labor even though he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

He stated that as far as Congress was concerned the Insurance Bill was dead as a door-nail.

One remedy for a morning-after headache is a hair of the dog that bit you.

Though they belong to different parties they hobnob together frequently in Washington.

He'll lose a good job one of these days because of an itching palm.

the ailment is of long standing.

The Senator is disliked by his Party because of his tendency to kick over the traces.

This expression refers to a rifle. The lock, or firing device, the stock, and the barrel are the main parts of a rifle, in fact they are the whole works you might say.

This is a theatrical expression. The light that picks out the principal actor on a stage was once made with lime and was called a lime or calcium light. Nowadays, though electricity is used, it is still called a lime light. That part of the stage which it illuminates is called the limelight. Anyone in it is likely playing a prominent role.

The medical name for that bone in the upper arm which ends at the elbow is the humerus. And that explains everything.

This saying comes from the custom of Indians and others who stuck another feather in their headdress every time they killed anyone. This was meant as a token of victory.

In the days of sailing ships a rough sea was broken up by hanging over the bows a leaking bag of oil. This was the accepted way of calming waters.

Formerly in the British Navy the sailors looked down on the Marines as a bunch of gullible lubbers. The original saying was, "That will do for the Marines, but

When type was set by hand the apprentice printer generally had trouble setting up the p's and q's and very often got them reversed. (Isn't that so Mr. Printer?) (You're quite right, Mr. Carpenter. It still happens some Monday mornings.)

The allusion is to a practice among the very rich of giving a silver spoon or something similar as a christening present to a well-born baby. Such fortunate infants are born to wealth and do not have to earn it.

In the old fashioned door knocker a nail with a large head was driven in the door on which to rap the knocker. This nail was called a door-nail. Why dead? Well, it got knocked on the head so often it wasn't very much alive.

It was an old Scottish superstition that a dog bite could be cured by getting a few hairs of the dog that bit you and placing them over the wound. Some say it works.

An old English word. A hob is a shelf in a fireplace on which to keep things warm, hot toddy for instance. A nob was the name of a small table. Put them together and you have a nice picture of comfort and boozing friendship.

It was an old superstition that an itching palm meant you were going to get money. In Julius Caesar, Brutus says to sly Cassius, "Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself are much condemned to have an itching palm." So

The saying means of course to refuse to be controlled or guided. A trace is part of the harness leading from the collar to the singletree. An ill-tempered, balky horse would naturally play havoc with the traces.



After his insulting remarks about the Marines the President was obliged to eat humble pie.

Formerly the heart and liver of deer were called umbles. A pie made from them became known as humble pie. When the lords and ladies dined on venison the servants were obliged to eat humble pie because of their inferior class.

Why just a wage increase? Let's go the whole hog and ask for less hours also.

A hog was a slang term for an old English coin worth about a shilling. So a sport out for a good time, would spend his whole shilling, or go whole hog.

The Committee hopes to lick it into shape and have it ready soon.

This saying comes from the ancient belief that a cub bear was born a shapeless lump and only took form after the mother bear licked it into shape.

Let's have a little order. This place is a bedlam.

property of Bedlam for a lunatic called a Bedlam, now bedlam.

Long ago in London there was a religious hospital called St. Mary of Bethlehem which got corrupted to Bedlam hospital. Then Henry VIII confiscated church asylum. So any noise, disorderly mob or assembly was

There's the offer, like it or lump it.

Here the word lump means to swallow forcibly. So the saying could mean: Like it or force it down your throat.

Nothing much going on in Congress except the seasonal log-rolling.

log-rolling. In politics the expression means: You help me with my bill and I'll help you with yours.

The day he entered West Point was a red-letter day in his life.

You could pretty well guess the origin of this expression. It came from the custom of marking in red on the calendar the dates of holy days and other important events.

Throw that stuff off your shoulder and carry it the right way. That's a lazy man's load.

Too lazy to make a second trip some people try to take the whole load at once. Such a load would be clumsy and apt to spill all over the place. Hence an awkward, sloppy load is referred to as a lazy man's load.

Let me see the axe before I pay for it. I'm not buying a pig in a poke.

A poke is a bag. An old trick pulled off at country fairs was to sell a yokel a young pig already tied up in a poke. When he got home he found out he had bought a cat. It is from this that the expression also comes: To let the cat out of the bag.

She ran away with another fellow and he was left in the lurch.

In the game of cribbage 61 points is game. If the losing player has scored less than 30 when the game is over, he is said to be in the lurch. An embarrassing position.

He described the candidate of the Democratic Party as a straw man.

nice to refer to anyone as a straw man or a man of straw. You are simply calling him a fraud and a rogue.

The job is about wound up. Three men got the sack last Friday.

This is the common English expression for the pink slip. Certain old time mechanics used to carry their tools in a sack. When the lay-off came, they went and got the sack.

# Labor Loses First Round



“**A**N UPSURGE in prices was the stock market’s answer to the Government’s price-wage freeze order” reports the *NY Times* the day after the freeze became official.

Labor’s reaction, the *Times* reports, “ranged from bitter hostility to dead silence.”

“Stock traders,” the *Times* says, “were undisturbed and construed the order as bullish.” So did business leaders, who came out with a promise of support for the freeze. They too, interpreted it as a fast freeze on *wages*, coupled with a guarantee of still higher prices to come.

That, in effect, was the interpretation placed on the order by labor as well: a fast freeze on wages, no relief for workers whose living standards have been cut by the excess profits reaped by business in 1950, while Government underwrites more profits to come. One union official went so far as to call it “a cowardly retreat on the part of an Administration reeling under the blows of profit-mad lobbyists.”

Is labor right in denouncing the freeze as serving the profit interest of big business at the expense of the working population? Does labor correctly interpret the freeze as imposing on workers the full cost of defense, just the reverse of that “equality of sacrifice” to which Government is pledged?

Or is the business press right in picturing wages as running neck and neck with prices with inflation the result of past wage increases?

What are the facts?

The first basic fact is pointed up by price chief DiSalle himself in his statement of January 27. He put the finger on “profiteering” as a major factor “in the sharp price advances

which occurred in the last half of 1950.”

DiSalle tells us that post-Korean profits at an annual rate of 47 billion dollars were higher than the highest previous peak by 12 billion dollars.

He tells us that the current rate of profits is more than 60 per cent above the average of the period 1946-1949.

DiSalle does not tell us—but the President’s Economic Report does—that total worker income increased less than 10 per cent between 1949 and 1950, while corporate profits rose 50 per cent, five times as fast.

DiSalle tells us that since June, 1950, wholesale food prices have risen 12 per cent, industrial prices 14 per cent, textile price 30 per cent, chemicals over 25 per cent, and basic commodity prices almost 50 per cent. The Federal Reserve Board supplements with such figures for particular commodities as: rubber, up 152 per cent; carpet wool, 91 per cent; alcohol, 70 per cent; steel scrap, 24 per cent; hides, 63 per cent; print cloth, 51 per cent; cotton, 31 per cent; beef and butter, 19 per cent.



These are just some of the price increases in basic commodities in just the past six months, but DiSalle does not tell us that—

In the past six months factory wages have risen only 4 per cent (from \$1.45 to \$1.51 per hour in November, latest Labor Department figure available).

In the past six months factory weekly gross pay before tax deductions rose less than 6 per cent, reflecting, of course, longer hours of work, not just increases in basic wages.

Obviously the inflation of the last six months has been strictly a price and profit inflation. It cannot be charged up to wage increases. Even factory workers, better organized and more effective through their unions than most other workers, have not been able to keep up with the business-inspired inflation.

Can the post-Korean inflation then be charged up to wage increases gained by the many millions of workers in other industries—in service, trade, transportation, mining and the like?

Biggest employer of transportation workers is the railroad industry. Railroad workers have had no wage increases since June, 1950. The last wage adjustment for most railroad workers occurred in September, 1949, when they went on the 40-hour week.

How about the telephone industry, another major employer of labor? Average hourly earnings of telephone workers rose just 3 per cent from June to October, the latest date for which the Labor Department has published figures.

How about the millions of workers in wholesale trade? From June to October their average hourly wages rose about 1 per cent.

How about the millions of workers in retail trade, including store clerks restaurant workers and others? From June to October their average hourly wages rose just 2 cents an hour, barely 2 per cent.

How about workers in a service industry like hotels? Labor Department reports their average earnings rose from 76 cents an hour in June to 79 cents in October, 3 cents an hour or barely 4 per cent.

Thus the second basic fact to understanding the present situation is that the overwhelming mass of America's workers have received no wage increases or only token wage increases since the floodgates to inflation broke down. That's what the figures show. By no stretch of the imagination can the last six months' inflation be charged up to labor.

Even in such industries as auto and steel, where workers had some wage gains, the fact remains that the price spiral came before those wage gains were made.

Even the substantial wage gain just won by miners can not be tortured into explaining the price-profit spiral, because that wage hike is only now going into effect.

Thus the wage freeze of January 25 freezes all the inequities which now exist and which have grown worse and worse since the Korean war. Mine workers will be better off than factory workers. Factory workers may have improved their position in relation to workers in retail trades. Some retail workers may have come out a little better than wholesale trade workers. These, in turn, may in some instances have improved their position in comparison to workers in the service industries.

But *all* workers are behind the profit-takers since the Korean war

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# Editorial

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## Half-Hearted Measures Should Be Out

War is always a baffling proposition—particularly to the little fellow who only knows what he reads in the papers. However, the present cold version of a hot war is far beyond the bafflement stage and well into pure bewilderment. Many things simply do not add up. They may make sense to the brain trusters who bounce around two-bit phrases like “optimum residual requirements” and “conditional apportioned funds” but to the ordinary Joe who has to make a beeline for the dictionary whenever he sees a word with more than four letters in it, there are many things going on which do not smell kosher.

Are we in a national emergency, or are we not? Day in and day out the brain trusters in Washington beat us over the head with propaganda telling us how desperate the situation is. Yet what are the automobile factories making? Planes? Guns? A few here and there, but mostly they are grinding out cars at the fastest rate in history. Does that add up? To us, it does not. If we are in danger, the things we need are planes, tanks and guns and not automobiles. If the danger is as great as we are told it is, why aren't auto factories and refrigerator factories and washing machine factories 100% in war production.

According to the best figures we have been able to dig up, less than two per cent of our production at the start of 1950 was going into war material and stockpiling. By the start of this year, the figure was up to seven per cent. By the end of the year it is expected to reach eighteen per cent. If the emergency is as bad as we are told, then it seems to us that a very slow and poor job of rearming is being done. On the other hand, if our leaders consider the emergency no greater than to require less than a fifth of our productive capacity for war goods by the end of 1951, then somebody had better wake up. At the peak of World War II, better than forty-five per cent of our production was going into war goods—none of it for stockpiling. And the nation was understandably straining every sinew to try to raise the percentage to fifty or sixty per cent. The issue was clear cut and understood by all. We were at war and fighting for our lives. Rich and poor, young and old, all accepted the sacrifices that became necessary without any quibbling, because all knew where we stood and what was at stake.

That is the way it should be now. We in the labor movement know better than any other single group how treacherous and vicious communists can be, because we have had more experience with them. Dilly dallying and half-hearted methods cannot stand up long to communist villainy. The unions which thought so have long since been demoralized or taken over by the Reds. On the other hand, the unions which, like our own Brotherhood, realized that communism can only be defeated by singleness of purpose and unity of effort have withstood the Reds successfully for years. It is time the nations of the world learned this lesson. Singleness of purpose and unity of effort can stop the Kremlin cold; but that is the only way it can be stopped. The time for compromise, appeasement and pussyfooting is over. Half-way measures must be



replaced by all-out effort, not next month or next year, but right now. We cannot eat our cake and have it too. All of us had better realize that fact immediately or we will lose not only the cake but also the dish it came in.

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## Our Forefathers Knew The Score

Less than four years after the lifting of World War II wage and price controls, Americans are once again living a controlled economy. Government officials are once more telling a business man what he can charge for his product and a working man how much he can get for his labor. To fight a totalitarian foe we have been compelled to adopt totalitarian methods. Somehow or other it seems ironical. More than that, it is downright frightening.

Conceivably, the present crisis might last another ten years. If we have another ten years of controls it means that youngsters who became of age at the start of World War II will have lived sixteen out of twenty years of their adulthood in a regimented economy. It would not be difficult for them to forget that there ever was any other kind of economy. And therein lie the seeds of possible tragedy.

Ever since man first invented government he has faced a constant fight to keep government from making him a vassal. This fear of government is nowhere better illustrated than in our own Constitution. The framers of our Constitution went to great lengths in setting up checks and balances as a means of keeping the government subservient to the people rather than the people subservient to the government. The division of powers into the legislative, judicial and executive branches is a monument to our forefather's distrust of centralization of power in a few hands. They knew that when a government takes over the people's economic life, it becomes absolute and eventually it undermines the liberties, thoughts and independence of its citizens. To guard against such an eventuality they used every expedient they could think of to keep power divided as widely as possible. For a hundred and fifty years their formula has worked.

Now, however, for the second time in a single decade, world conditions have inspired the government to take charge of our whole economic life. Perhaps there was no alternative. Certainly uncontrolled greed in a few weeks drove the cost of living into stratospheric heights. A can of peas that cost eighteen cents in October bore a twenty-one cent price tag in January. Greed alone caused the price rise. Peas are grown and packed only once a year. The peas on the grocer's shelves today were packed last June or July. What has happened to labor costs since June or July affected the price of canned peas practically none. Greed has driven the price upward.

Yet the basic cause of our inflation is not so much greedy price rises as it is the government's monetary policy. The government is simply diluting the currency more and more and thereby making it worth less and less. It is an old dodge, old as money itself. So are wage and price controls. But never in history has either of them worked out for the benefit of the people for very long. In an editorial in "Faith and Freedom", Murray N. Rothbard tells of early Roman efforts along this line. The Editorial is worth reprinting here:

*Citizens of the old Roman Empire distrusted paper currency and refused to accept anything but gold or silver coin as money. So the rulers found themselves barred from inflating the money supply by the unobtrusive method of printing additional currency.*

*But the Roman emperors soon discovered an ingenious device. They proceeded to call in the coins of the realm, ostensibly for repairs. Then, by various means, such as filing off small parts of the coins, or introducing cheaper alloys, they reduced the silver content of the money without changing its original face value. This devaluation enabled them to add many more silver coins to the Roman money supply. The practice was started by Nero, and accelerated by his successors. By Diocletian's time, the denarius (standard silver coin) had been reduced to one-tenth of its former value.*

*The result was a steep rise in prices throughout the vast Roman empire. As has happened throughout history, the public indignantly accused merchants and speculators of causing the rise in prices. It was generally agreed that the only remedy was stringent maximum price controls by the government.*

*Accordingly, Emperor Diocletian, a "friend of the people", issued his famous Edict in 301 A. D. setting ceiling prices on all types of commodities, and maximum wages for all occupations. A few typical examples: Beans, crushed, 100 denarii; beans, uncrushed, 60 den.; beans, dried kidney, 100 den. Veterinary, for clipping hoofs, 6 den. per animal. Veterinary, for bleeding heads, 20 den. per animal. Writer, for writing, 25 den. per 100 lines. Writer, for writing of the second quality, 20 den. per 100 lines.*

*Diocletian's proclamation introducing the Edict bears marked resemblance to modern exhortations:*

*We must check the limitless and furious avarice which with no thought for mankind hastens to its own again. This avarice, with no thought of the common need, is ravaging the wealth of those in extremes of need. We—the protectors of the human race—have agreed that justice should intervene as arbiter, so that the solution which mankind itself could not supply might, by the remedies of our foresight, be applied to the general betterment of all.*

*In the markets, immoderate prices are so widespread that the uncurbed passion for gain is not lessened by abundant supplies. Men whose aim it always is to profit, to restrain general prosperity, men who individually abounding in great riches which could completely satisfy whole nations, try to capture smaller fortunes and strive after ruinous percentages. Concern for humanity in general persuades us to set a limit to the avarice of such men. Profiteers, covertly attacking the public welfare, are extorting prices from merchandise such that in a single purchase a soldier is deprived of his bonus and salary.*

*Therefore, we decreed that there be established a maximum so that when the violence of high prices appears anywhere, avarice might be checked by the limits of our statute. To insure adequate enforcement, anyone who shall violate this statute shall be subject to a capital penalty. The same penalty shall apply to one who in the desire to buy shall have conspired against the statute with the greed of the seller. Also subject to the death penalty is he who believes he must withdraw his goods from the general market because of this regulation.*

*We urge upon the loyalty of all that a law constituted for the public good may be observed with obedience and care.*



*If anyone could force people to trade at the ceiling prices, Diocletian was the man. Yet the absolute emperor of the civilized world, a veteran general with myriads of secret police at his command, was soon forced to surrender. After a short interval almost nothing was offered for sale, and there was a great scarcity of all goods.*

*Diocletian was obliged to repeal the price-fixing Edict. Prices were finally stabilized in 307 A. D. when the government stopped diluting the money supply.*

Note that the motives behind Diocletian's Edict were most noble. Greed was driving up prices. We imagine many people thought it a fine piece of legislation. However, it failed to deal with the main cause of inflation—the cheapening of the currency. In the end wage and price controls failed miserably.

Now, nearly 2,000 years later, we are embarked on the same course. Perhaps there is no alternative. Certainly we know of none. Yet the idea of government controlling our entire economic life for another ten years is frightening, unless the people are fully awake to the dangers involved. The framers of our Constitution set the pattern; the inherent mistrust with which they viewed all government encroachment upon the rights and freedoms of all citizens never must be forgotten.

The crisis of our time is little different from that which faced Diocletian. Prices are getting out of hand, partly because greed is forcing them upward, but mainly because the money supply is being diluted by government financial policies. As in Diocletian's time, people are becoming angry and disgusted. Diocletian's answer was to take over the whole economic life of the nation—a course that failed to do an effective job.

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## No Wonder Labor Is Worried

“There is only one way to counter-balance the entrenched strength of the business mind in the defense set-up, and that is by giving representation in the key posts to the best men labor can find.”

In those words *New York Post* Columnist Max Lerner pointed out February 12 how big business has reduced the voice of trade unionists in Washington to a whisper.

“The root-question is whether labor is to be a full-pledged partner in the war-economy, or only a necessary ingredient of production, to be alternately cajoled and bullied into pliability,” continues Lerner.

“Will labor have a voice in the life-and-death decisions, or must it rely on the benevolence of the big-corporation executives in the seats of the mighty in Washington?”

“We are told, by men like Marshall and Eisenhower, that our economy may continue on a war footing the rest of our lives. If that is so it is all the more important not to let an alliance of the generals and the corporation executives run the whole show for a generation.

*(Continued from page 23)*

began, and most workers are worse off today than they were last June. Some less so than others. Others very much more so than some. The wage freeze of January 25 freezes chaos into the American wage structure. It freezes economic ill health running to the extreme of desperate poverty into the lives of most workers and their families.

The price "freeze" is a threat of more poverty to come. It promises higher prices and higher profits to those who sell goods. It is a sign of rapidly declining standards of living for everyone who works for wages and salaries.

And here is why—

1. The order does not roll back prices to restore the lost buying power of the consumer dollar. It "stabilizes" them at the *highest* levels since December 19—at such price levels as those already cited above. Count one against the worker's dollar.

2. No sooner were prices "frozen" than DiSalle moved to unfreeze them. There were "inequities" in the price order because many merchants had not yet had a chance to pass on their increased costs to consumers. So the order was relaxed to "stabilize" customary markups but permit the passing on of higher costs. How about the *new* inequities to be endured by workers who may not pass on their higher living costs to their employers in the form of wage demands? Count two against the worker's dollar.

3. Under the Defense Production Act farm products may not be frozen below "parity." Since this changes with the prices of industrial goods, and since these have been pushed up to profiteering levels, of course many farm products were below "parity" when the price order came out. Thus some 50 per cent of the foods workers eat are not now under control. These

foods will rise still further in price. And food accounts for two-fifths of the worker's budget. Count three against the worker's dollar.

*(To be fair to the farmer it should be noted that he is on the receiving end of propaganda almost as virulent as that directed against labor. High food prices in the grocery store are due largely to high profits taken by food processors, wholesalers and other merchants all along the line. The final price paid by the consumer bears little relationship to the original price charged by the farmer. This point is covered up by industrialists who like to blame inflation either on the farmer or the worker to divert attention from their own profiteering. A Senate Agricultural committee points out that basic farm prices in 1949 fell 20 to 30 per cent, but wholesale prices responded with a drop of only 10 per cent, and consumers saved only 3 per cent. "On declining markets," says the committee, "food processors have failed to lower their prices in accordance with the lower costs of raw materials, but on advancing commodity markets are quick to reflect not only the rise but in many cases to justify even higher prices." And this is precisely what has been happening in recent months.)*

4. The price order provides for no enforcement beyond the threat of penalties. The threat is not enough. Without prompt policing of prices the order will not be respected. DiSalle wants the housewife to do the enforcing—but provides no machinery to follow up on her complaints, and makes no requirement for the public posting of prices. An order without teeth cannot bite. Count four against the worker dollar.

5. The order does not provide for rationing; and DiSalle states rationing is not necessary. Reason given is



that goods are in sufficient supply. If this were so, price control would not have been necessary in the first instance.

Price control without rationing is worthless. Rationing assures fair distribution of available goods; it is also a necessary element in price enforcement, because it serves as a control on the physical quantity of goods released to and sold by merchants. The failure to require rationing is a fatal defect in the order. Count five against the worker's dollar.

6. The order will not keep merchants and manufacturers from shifting to higher priced lines in place of the economy goods most consumers can afford. Thus \$3 shirts will give way to \$4. shirts, and this means a 33 percent increase for the consumer whose choice lies between a \$4 shirt and nothing. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent quality deterioration as in World War II. This will result in concealed price increases on top of the necessary shift to buying higher-priced lines which the shrinking consumer dollar simply won't be able to stand. Count six against the worker's dollar.

7. The price order does not touch rents. They remain subject to the present rent law which expires March 31st. Thanks to this law there are now one-third of all cities with populations over 100,000 with no rent controls at all—cities like Portland, Oregon; San Diego and Los Angeles, California; Spokane, Washington; Chattanooga, Miami, Tulsa, etc. Another third of large cities will be automatically decontrolled on March 31st—cities like Seattle, Detroit, Denver, Oakland, Akron, Toledo, Louisville, Des Moines. In eight states there are now no rent controls at all. Rent accounts for nearly 15 per cent of the

worker's budget. Count seven against the worker's dollar.

These are only some of the infirmities in the price control order—*which add up to no control at all.* DiSalle is working feverishly to tailor-make exceptions for individual industries, which will make price-non-control doubly sure. The former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers has testified before Congress that there's plenty more inflation to come. He appears to be right.

But we do have wage controls. Of that there is no doubt. The freeze ordered January 25 holds wages below the rise in living costs, and far behind the rise in profits of the owners of industry.

Though the price "freeze" has melted, the "thaw" in wages is more newspaper headlines than reality. The first and only break of any importance was in direct response to the pressure from the mine workers' union to allow their recent wage hike to go into effect. This break extends the effective date of wage increases to February 9 if the increases were negotiated on or before January 25. It is of no help to most workers who must still remain under the January 25 freeze.

Other "modifications" do no more than permit overtime pay if already in effect on the January 25 freeze date, company "merit increase" policies which union contracts normally reject, and the like. One "modification" actually hardens the freeze by barring improvements in vacations, holiday pay and health and welfare insurance.

There is no provision for raising the pay of substandard-wage workers except to the extent that existing law now requires. This means that a 75-cent minimum wage is OK—if your

industry is under the Fair Labor Standards Act. It means that a state-ordered minimum wage of 40 or 50 cents is legal for stabilization purposes. Otherwise nothing goes.

On top of all this new taxes are to be imposed upon the 80 per cent of the people who work for wages. The President's program calls for excise taxes which are a hidden form of sales tax, for corporate income taxes most of which can be passed on to the consumer, and for a 4-per cent point rise in individual income taxes which will hit the poor harder than the rich.

The President's tax program still does not get at the excess profits problem, though a tax program directed against profiteering and made retroactive to 1950 would just about meet the Administration's new demand for 10 billion dollars. This demand for one more down payment on defense is made of the American working public, with a promise of more taxes to come.

Labor rightly asks: Is this equality of sacrifice?

Must labor bear the whole cost of defense?

Does a wage-price tax program which enriches the owners of industry while the poor are made poorer make for effective unity in a time of national crisis?

Or will such a program create misgivings, restlessness and fundamental questions about the total policy of the present Administration?

These questions are being raised seriously within the labor movement which has hitherto been behind the Truman Administration.

Labor will not take the situation lying down. The United Labor Committee (composed of top spokesmen for AFL, CIO and independent

unions) has pointed up what must be done to bring some measure of equity into the stabilization picture. Before the wage board in Washington last January 11 the Committee underscored these points:

1. That stabilization must *not* become a wage freeze (as it has already become if not radically modified);

2. Collective bargaining must be the primary method for stabilizing wages and labor relations;

3. Existing agreements must not be disturbed, to preserve stability in labor relations;

4. Wages must be allowed to rise not just by the rise in the cost of living but to reflect rising productivity as well;

5. Unions and employers must be free to negotiate "time inequities"—that is, they must be free to negotiate contracts expiring after any arbitrary freeze date; (The wage order modification to allow the miners' wage increase is a case in point; obviously other unions should have the same right, otherwise they will be arbitrarily discriminated against.)

6. Stabilization must not interfere with the normal process of eliminating wage inequities within industries, or for the same work between different regions and different or related industries;

7. Special industry commissions must be established to deal intelligently with wages and other problems where the industry situation is known best to the parties directly concerned;

8. There must be no tampering with the 40-hour week and the right to premium pay for overtime work;

9. Increases must be allowed to eliminate substandard living conditions without reference to other con-



siderations justifying wage adjustments.

Labor's Committee raised a number of other basic questions, all directed toward maintaining living standards as the surest basis for an efficient production program in the defense effort. It urged the application of common sense to the practical problems of workers in industry. It emphasizes that real equality of sacrifice was needed to get from labor the best it has to give.

Concluding its testimony before the Wage Board the Committee stressed that:

1. A wage freeze could have only negligible effect on spending since the high-income families account for 40 per cent of all consumer expenditures and these families would be largely exempt from wage stabilization; on the other hand, wage earners spend most of their earnings on necessities of life;

2. Inflation could be best controlled by a fair tax program based on ability to pay; taxes must not drive down the living standards of the low-income families at the risk of destroying their health and well-being;

3. Price controls properly enforced, coupled with rationing, would effect fair distribution of avail-

able goods, would also help direct the flow of surplus income into savings;

4. Taxes applied to corporations and individuals best able to pay, plus a federal savings drive, would raise the revenues that Government needs in the current situation.

The labor program is clearly the only one that will work to achieve the necessary ends; a brake on inflation, maximum incentive to produce, and equality of sacrifice.

With the price order which does not freeze prices, with the wage order which does freeze wages, and with the Administration's tax program which puts the major burden on the low-income groups, labor has lost round one in its effort to maintain our living standards.

But round one is not the whole battle. An alert, aggressive labor movement, prompt to resist attacks on living standards, prompt to resist every effort to curb the rights of self-organized and free collective bargaining, prompt to fight to preserve the right of the people to determine the destinies of their country—such a labor movement and only such a labor movement will frustrate the design of the profit-mad monopolists to saddle the whole cost of defense on the backs of the people.

—*Catering Industry Employee*

#### MOBILIZATION SLOWS CONSTRUCTION

Construction contract awards for January 1951 in the 37 states east of the Rockies were down 11 per cent from December but were still high enough to be 43 per cent ahead of January 1950 it was reported by F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists. The January figure was \$1,043,248,000.

Slight declines in the individual classifications also marked the construction trend for the first month of the new year.

Residential awards totaling \$420,918,000 were down 12 per cent from the December figure of \$478,583,000, but were 23 per cent ahead of January 1950. Non-residential contracts of \$461,016,000 were 6 per cent below December, but 96 per cent above January last year.

Public and private works and utilities totaled \$161,314,000 in January, or 19 per cent below December but 6 per cent higher than January 1950. The total floor area for the month was 93,275,000 square feet or 3 per cent less than December, but 45 per cent more than January last year.

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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE : Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
**WM. L. HUTCHESON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
**M. A. HUTCHESON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ACTING SECRETARY  
**ALBERT E. FISCHER**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
**JOHN R. STEVENSON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
**S. P. MEADOWS**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, **CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.**  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**  
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, **O. WM. BLAIER**  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ANDREW V. COOPER**  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

**WM. L. HUTCHESON**, Chairman  
**ALBERT E. FISCHER**, Acting Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the Acting Secretary

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## LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2430 St. Albans, West Virginia

2476 Camden, Arkansas

2433 Opopka, Florida

2480 Barrie, Ontario, Canada

2434 Worthington, Minnesota

2485 Newport, Arkansas

2443 Eaton, Indiana

2607 Victoria, B. C., Canada

2451 Meadow Lake, Sask., Canada

2613 Winslow, Arizona

2459 Santa Rosa, California

2616 Gallina, New Mexico

2468 Quincy, Massachusetts

2622 Whitesville, New York

2472 Snyder, Texas

2625 Fairhaven, California

3169 Ukiah, California

So many requests have been received for reprints of the article "What Is Brotherhood" which appears in last month's journal that the article has been printed on a 9 x 12 card in two colors with a special border which makes it suitable for hanging on the wall or framing. You may secure a copy by addressing your request to Albert E. Fischer, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana.



# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- JOSEPH APECHELLA, L. U. 129, W. Hazleton, Pa.  
RICHARD H. BALLAM, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.  
JOHN BAUGH, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.  
JOSEPH L. BEAUDOIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
ERNEST J. BERNATCHEZ, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.  
LEO BLAISDELL, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.  
STEPHEN J. BUDNAR, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.  
BERNARD C. CARVER, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.  
LAWARANCE CEDERBERG, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
FERDINANDO CERVELLONE, L. U. 366 New York, N. Y.  
CHARLES C. CLARK, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
THOMAS CONSIDINE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
GEORGE DEGENKOLB, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.  
D. P. T. DOUGLASS, L. U. 259, Jackson, Tenn.  
LESTER EMMERTSON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
THOMAS FOUTS, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.  
CHARLES FRANZ, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.  
L. A. FRUIN, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.  
LESTER C. FULTON, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
WILFRED S. GIGUERE, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
JOSEPH GREEN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
HERMAN GREWING, L. U. 1690, Watertown, S. D.  
WILLIAM HALL, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.  
WALTER HALL, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
W. E. HAMILTON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
WALTER V. HANSEN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
FRANK L. HAWK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
V. O. HAYNES, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.  
RAY HELM, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
THEODORE HILL, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.  
BERT HOCKEN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
PERCY L. HUTCHINSON, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
JERRY E. JARED, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
AXEL JOHNSON, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
B. E. JOHNSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
FRANK H. KEYSER, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.  
THOMAS KILGANNON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
KENNETH K. KISSELL, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.  
MARTIN KLOSERMAN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
R. L. LANCASTER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.  
HANS M. LARSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
ROBERT H. LAYCOCK, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
FELIX LEIBLER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
SIG LOFSTROM, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
THOMAS J. LONG, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
GEO. McALLISTER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
JOHN McDONALD, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
NORMAN McDONALD, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
ALEXANDER McNEIL, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.  
ALESSANDRO "SAM" MANCINELLI, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.  
J. R. MARSHALL, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.  
W. A. MELVILLE, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.  
GEORGE H. MICKLE, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
ALBERT A. MIEHM, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
DAVID W. MITCHELL, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.  
H. E. MOUNT, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
JOHN D. MULLEN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.  
WILLIAM MUTIMER, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
ERNEST H. NEWMAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
MICHAEL OLESZEWSKI, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
OSCAR R. PERRY, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
LEX PETERSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
W. T. PETERSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.  
LUDWIG PINC, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
VICTOR POZZA, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
EDWARD PRIEBE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
DAVID QUINN, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.  
WILLIAM RAUMAN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
JOHN I. REID, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.  
JOSEPH REYNOLDS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
WALLACE REYNOLDS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
JOSEPH SCHWENER, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.  
PETE SENNINGER, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
FRANK A. SHACKELFORD, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
HENRY SORENSEN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
LEO SQUATRITO, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.  
RUDOLPH STASCH, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
GEORGE W. SUMENS, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
PETER J. TAALMAN, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
CHARLES TAUB, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.  
CHARLES THOMAS, L. U. 601, Henderson, Ky.  
WILLIAM J. TROELL, L. U. 129, W. Hazleton, Pa.  
W. C. VARNER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.  
CURTIS VIOHL, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.  
HARVEY L. WALTON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
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WALTER R. WOOD, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.  
B. E. WYLIE, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Tex.  
ED. L. YAW, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.

# Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## ATHENS, ALA., MEMBERS PRACTICE BROTHERHOOD

Mr. and Mrs. Buddy Marlow of Athens, Alabama, are blind. But they can "see" what unionism accomplishes better than many people with twenty-twenty vision.

The Marlows are now living in a decent house because enough union people were interested in the plight of fellow human beings to make such a house possible. The members of Local Union No. 1311 donated the carpentry work on the house. In their spare time the members of the Union took their hammers, saws and planes to the Marlow property and pitched in with a will. In short order the Marlows had a decent house. None of the anti-labor columnists or commentators will take notice of the event. However, people



like the Marlows in all parts of the nation are finding life happier and sweeter because union people know the meaning of the word "Brotherhood".

## LOCAL 94 MEMBER HONORED FOR COURTESY

Recently the Providence Evening Bulletin paid a signal honor to Brother Robert Hill, a member of Local Union No. 94 of Providence. Under the heading "Miracle Man—He Stopped" the Bulletin published a picture of Brother Hill together with the following writeup:

Robert Hill of 2416 Plainfield Pike, Johnston, believes in the old golden rule.

He is also a courteous motorist who believes in obeying the law.

He was one of three drivers who stopped to let a pedestrian cross busy Fountain Street the other afternoon during a series of tests of the new motor vehicle code which says a motorist should yield the right of way to a pedestrian traveling over a crosswalk.

And here is his reason:

"I realize that I have to cross the street sometimes myself and I know what it's like when the tables are turned."

This two-way point of view, Hill said, is partly the reason why he has kept a perfect driving record since he started in 1926—no injuries, no accidents, not even a parking tag.

Hill said that he does a lot of driving, much of it in heavy traffic, and long before the state set up the new motor vehicle code he followed the Hill code to give the pedestrian a break.

The experimenting pedestrian, in his many trips back and forth over Fountain Street crosswalks, discovered, however, that many motorists follow no code, state or otherwise.

Pleasure cars, commercial cars, trucks, busses, trackless trolleys all rolled by on either side of the pedestrian, leaving him caught in the middle of traffic to make his way to the far curb as best he could.

Hill, the new code notwithstanding, is a sort of a miracle man. He stopped!



**LOCAL No. 68 HOLDS GREAT JUBILEE BANQUET**

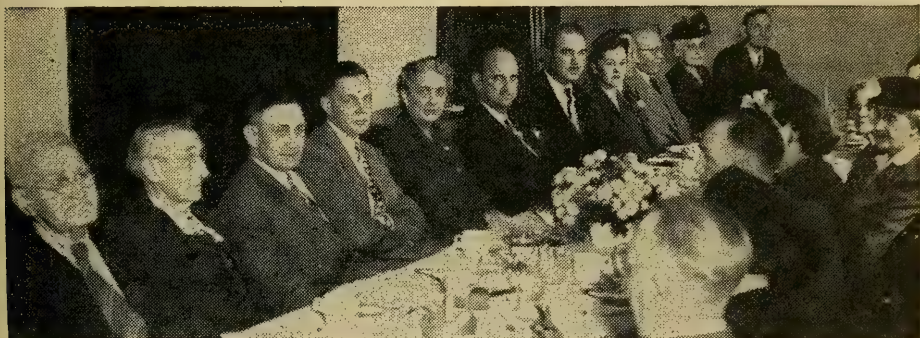
To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its chartering, Local Union No. 68, Menomonie, Wisconsin, on the night of February 3rd held a jubilee banquet at the United Brethren Church. In the presence of a large turnout of members and friends a tribute was paid to the old timers who piloted the Union through good times and bad for half a century.

There was present, John Roen, Menomonie, who started with Local 68 in August, 1901, making him a 50-year member. Herman Wendt, a charter member, now residing in Chicago, Ill., sent a telegram congratulating the group at the banquet.

Main speaker of the evening was Walter Dunn, representative of the International office, who brought greetings and presented gifts to the members of long standing in Local 68.

These members included John Roen, 50 years; E. H. Hendrickson, 47 years; Albert Nathness, 44 years; and Herman Schultz, 32 years.

In a short review of Local 68 history, Dunn told the assembled group that John Steele was elected financial secretary in 1901. In 1910, after a four day strike in June, the contractors finally recognized the union and granted its members a standard rate of wages.



In May, 1916, the wage scale of the local was increased from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour. By 1928 the wage scale was \$5.85 per day. Four members of Local 68 are on the pension roll of the Brotherhood.

Louis Larson, president of the local, was introduced by Ed Phelan, master of ceremonies, and Larson introduced the other officers and special guests. These were Lawrence Cherrier, vice-president; Herbert Kortz, financial secretary; Walter Frank, treasurer; Stanley Marshall, Kenneth Johnson, Otto Prim, and Henry Gabriel as members of the District Council; Henry Ziehl, Geo. Schneck and Otto Hovind from the board of trustees. Harvey Edwards and Charles Nowasky were complimented for their work on the banquet.

"The Four Tones," a quartet of women from the Sweet Adeline chorus and The Menomonaires, male barbershop quartet, entertained with several numbers and were called back for encores.

Walter Jensen, president of the State Council, introduced the scholarship student at The Stout Institute, Marvin Krueger, who has a \$500 scholarship from the state union. Jensen added a few words regarding pending state legislation that would effect the interests of carpenters. He served on the advisory board for state legislation.

Roen and Nathness, two of the old-timers, gave short talks of the old times, Roen noting that when he started out he received \$1.50 for a 10 hour day.

**FLINT PAYS HOMAGE TO OLD TIMERS**

On the night of December 1st, Local Union No. 1373, Flint, Michigan, honored its old time members with a social gathering and entertainment. In the presence of a splendid turn out of members, wives, sweethearts and friends, the fifteen pioneer members of the union were given an ovation that will long be remembered.

Brought to the rostrum individually and introduced to the assemblage by Past President Angus McCulloch, the old timers were given a great hand for the contributions they made to the union down the years. Past President McCulloch recalled the dark days of the depression when only the loyalty and fortitude of these old timers stood

between continuation of the union and surrender of the charter. By digging into their own pockets to meet expenses and giving to the union all the time and effort they had, these old timers kept the union going.

Today Local Union No. 1373 owns a beautiful home of its own, all free and clear of debt. The furnishings are paid for and there are none finer in the area. Because the old timers held on, Local Union No. 1373 is now in a healthy condition numerically as well as financially.

After the introduction of the old timers, fun became the keynote of the evening. Refreshments, entertainment and a buffet lunch helped to make the evening a grand success. A number of representatives of the District Council were on hand to enjoy the festivities. All who attended declared the evening the best of its kind in a long time. There is an ever-growing agitation for more social evenings of the same kind, and also for the formation of a Ladies Auxiliary in Flint to enable the wives and daughters of members to march side by side with their men down the fraternal road of unionism.

### LOCAL 691 CELEBRATES GOLDEN JUBILEE

In attaining its Fiftieth Anniversary, Local 691 of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on the night of November 16, 1950 sponsored a banquet and social entertainment for its host of members and friends.

The Local Union was chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, November 13, 1900 at Prohibition Hall in the City of Williamsport. Brother John J. Lyon of the General Office instituted the charter with 116 members.

During the years, Local 691 has seen good times and bad. Consistently day in and day out the officers and members have constantly worked to make the union better and more prosperous in every way.



Approximately 500 guests had an enjoyable roast turkey dinner. Eugene J. Considine, Secretary-Treasurer of the Keystone Council of Carpenters served in the capacity of Toastmaster for the evening. There were many honored guests in attendance, including architects and contractors.

The banquet and social meeting were held in the club house of the Williamsport Turn Verein. Acting Secretary Albert E. Fischer congratulated the officers and members, as well as paying special tribute to the group of old-timers.

Three charter members are still living, as well as members who joined Local 691 the first year the Local was instituted. C. M. Slinker, Brotherhood Representative and President of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters extended his felicitations and best wishes in commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Local.

A timely and appropriate floor show was enjoyed, as well as the showing of the sound, color movie of the Brotherhood titled, "THE CARPENTER".

### LOCAL No. 811 ENTERTAINS MEMBERS AND FAMILIES

On Wednesday evening, January 10th, Local Union No. 811, New Bethlehem, Pa., entertained some fifty-four members and their wives in the social room of the First National Bank. Starting out with a fine turkey dinner served by Mrs. Frank McMillen and her



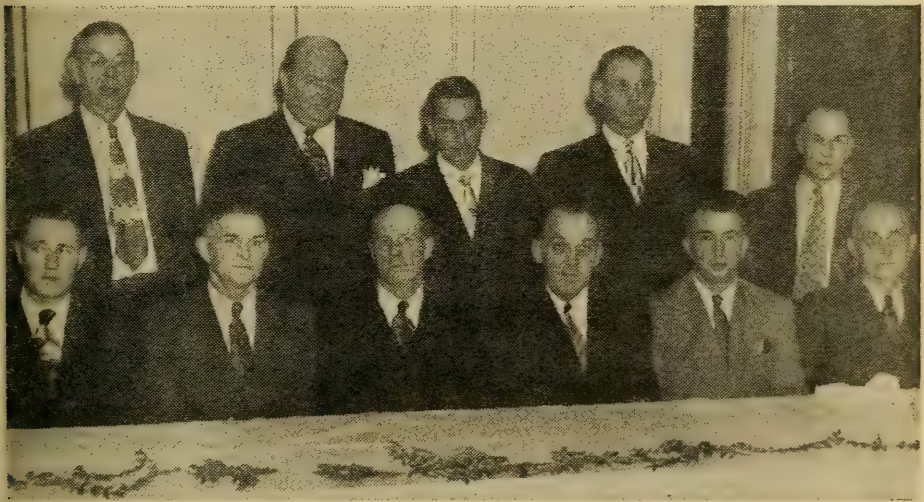
helpers, the evening got off to a great start. Following the dinner, a well-rounded program of entertainment helped to make the affair a stand-out success.

Brother L. D. Householder, Business Agent for Sub-district No. 2, made some very interesting remarks concerning work and working conditions within the district. His remarks were very well received. B. E. George of Hawthorn, Pa., showed motion pictures, including "The Fabulous Dorseys". All in all, the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended, and sincere thanks are extended to all who helped to make the evening the fine success it turned out to be—particularly Mr. George and Mrs. McMillen who worked long and hard to keep things running smoothly.

### LORAIN LOCAL JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

On December 7, 1950, Carpenters' Local Union No. 705, Lorain, Ohio, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. Back in 1900 the carpenters decided to do something about their wage rate (25c per hour) and working conditions, and on December 15th a charter was granted to Local 705. As of this date Local 705 has the second highest rate in the State of Ohio and the best of working conditions. They have owned their own building since 1922 and three years ago remodeled for office space and a new meeting hall to the extent of \$25,000.00. It is now headquarters for all A. F. of L. Unions in the city.

The celebration was attended by over 400 members and their wives in the Masonic Temple. One pension member (Brother Nick Hennis) who joined in 1901 was one of the honored guests. The members enjoyed hearing him tell of the progress made in the past



50 years. The principal speaker was International Representative Thomas Murray of Cincinnati, who gave a very good talk on Unionism. Other honored guests were Brother and Mrs. Alton Page, President of the Lorain County Bldg. Trades; Brother and Mrs. Chas. Urbanic, President of the Lorain City Federation of Labor; and Brother and Mrs. Alfred Shibley, A. F. of L. Organizer. Rev. R. W. Mitchell gave the invocation. Brother Geo. Schroeder was master of ceremonies.

After a bountiful turkey dinner a motion picture show was enjoyed by the members and their friends. Local 705 was very fortunate to be able to secure the new picture "The Carpenter" that was finished in time and presented at the General Convention in Cincinnati in September. It was praised very highly and was of great interest to some of the newer members and the ladies.

Officers of the Local Union at the present are: Geo. Schroeder, President; Frank Bonney, Vice-President; Ralph Kramer, Recording Secretary; Raymond Brunner, Financial Secretary; Albert Lewis, Treasurer; Jos. Thomas, Conductor; Steve Szuhy, Warden; Steve Thomas, Melvin Harvey, Chas. Thomas, Trustees; and Neil P. Place, Business Representative.



### THE WAY TO BEAT INFLATION

"Don't be a sucker for high prices!" is the gist of a timely article appearing in the December issue of "Labor's Monthly Survey," distributed by the American Federation of Labor.

A most effective means of combating inflation, and a sure-fire "labor-saving device" is suggested in the pertinent closing paragraphs of the article, which are quoted below:

"Millions of workers will have more money to spend in 1951. Over-time pay will increase, more will be employed, and wages are rising. Business income will increase too, but more of this will be taken in taxes and much of the rest must be spent for plant expansion. This new income, earned by workers and management in manufacturing military equipment for Uncle Sam, will total at least \$20 billion per year under the present program, even after today's higher taxes have been paid out of it. Most of the new income will be paid to workers. This means that workers will have more money to spend for consumer goods, at a time when there will be fewer goods on the market to buy with it.

"So when workers' families go out to buy in 1951, they will find many kinds of goods scarcer—appliances, furniture, autos, etc. All of us must meet this new scarcity in a sane and sensible way if we want to avoid serious losses. We must recognize that if people rush to buy scarce goods regardless of cost, they will bid up prices to exorbitant new peaks, robbing themselves and everyone else.

"The best policy for union workers is to: Watch prices. If they have risen unreasonably, save your money and buy U. S. Savings Bonds. This will help your country and you, because (1) You will help to prevent price rises; (2) You will not waste your money but save it at interest for future use; (3) Your savings will help Uncle Sam to pay military costs without causing inflation."

### LADIES. AUXILIARY 498 ENTERTAINS

The Editor:

The Ladies of Auxiliary No. 498 of Fremont, Nebraska, entertained their husbands and children with a covered dish supper and Christmas party at the Union Hall, Sunday, December 17.

After supper, the Christmas program was held. The children recited speeches and sang songs and some of the Auxiliary members played piano and accordin solos. A trio from the Auxiliary sang Christmas songs and the program ended with group carolling.

Santa paid us a visit and presented everyone with a gift. The children were given extra treats.

Canasta furnished entertainment for the remainder of the evening.

There were 58 present.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Vernon Bishop



# Craft Problems



## Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

### LESSON 270

**Housed Stairs.**—The owner, when he builds his permanent home, always gives particular attention to the main stairway. This part of the home must be the show place. It is to the stairway that he wants

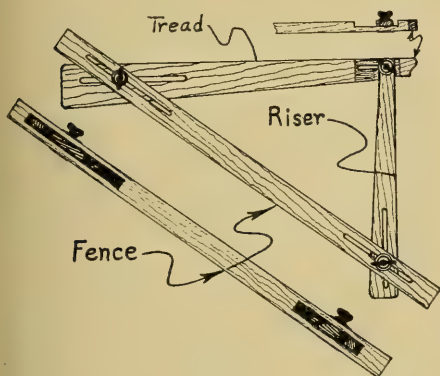


Fig. 1

to point with pride, and when admirers call, the stairway must bring them to the climax. Consequently the work on such a stairway must be first class, and if it is first class, it will be a housed stairway.

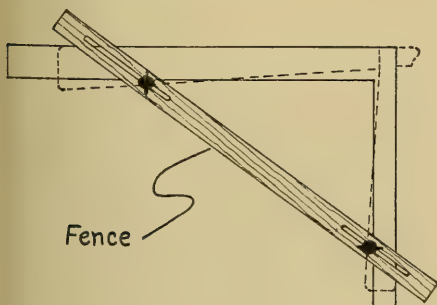


Fig. 2

**Adjustable Templet.**—The housing of the skirt boards for housed stairways can be laid out with the steel square, or it can be laid out by means of a templet. Such a templet is shown by Fig. 1. There are three

parts to this templet, as shown on the drawing. The upper horizontal part is used for marking the housing of the treads, the perpendicular part is the part by which the

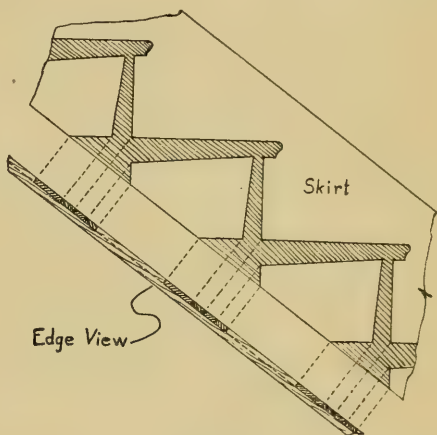


Fig. 3

risers are marked, while the sloping part is the guide or fence, as it is commonly called. In the drawing two views of the fence are shown, an edge view and a side

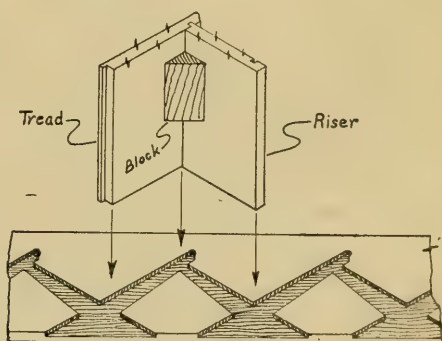


Fig. 4

view. The three parts are fastened together by means of three thumb bolts, which run through the slots, as shown, and clamp the parts together. Fig. 2 shows a steel square with a fence fastened to it, and by dotted lines it shows two parts of the templet shown in Fig. 1, the part for the tread and the part for the risers.

**Housing the Skirt Board.**—Fig. 3 shows to the bottom left, the bottom edge view of the skirt board shown in the main drawing. This skirt board was laid out with a templet similar to the one shown in Fig. 1—or it might have been laid out with the steel square and fence, shown in Fig. 2. The same skirt board is shown in perspective view at the bottom in Fig. 4. The upper drawing of this figure shows in part, a tread and a riser fastened together, ready to be put into the housing of the skirt board, as the downward pointing arrows indicate. As shown, the tread and the riser are put together before they are glued and wedged into the housing of the skirt board that joins the wall. The skirt board on the open side of the stair is joined to the risers of the steps by means of some suitable joint, usually a miter joint. The block pointed out on the upper drawing, is put in place after the flight of stairs has been put together, but before it is put in place. These blocks are glued into angles of the under side of the steps in order to reinforce the joint and prevent squeaking.

**Putting Treads and Risers in Place.**—Fig. 5 shows a skirt board for a housed stairway

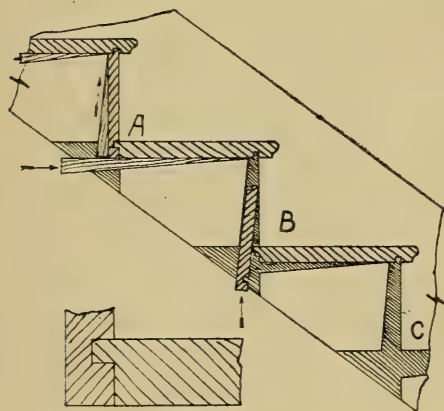


Fig. 5

that is built between two walls. When such a stairway is installed, the housed skirt boards are nailed to the walls. After that the treads and risers are put in place and wedged, as shown by the arrows back of the tread and riser at A. At B the tread is shown in place and the riser is in the process of going into place. This is indicated by the arrow at the bottom. At C neither the tread nor the riser have been put in. The detail to the bottom left shows the joint at the back of the tread and the bottom of the riser. In the other joint, the riser

tongues into the tread just back of the nosing, as shown. This joint is practically the same as the one shown in the detail.

**Open End of Stair.**—The open end of the three steps is shown in Fig. 6 completed. Pointed out are nosing, return nosing, balusters, and skirt. The top view of the same three steps is shown by Fig. 7. The first step has the tread in place, with the return nosing pointed out. The balusters are in-

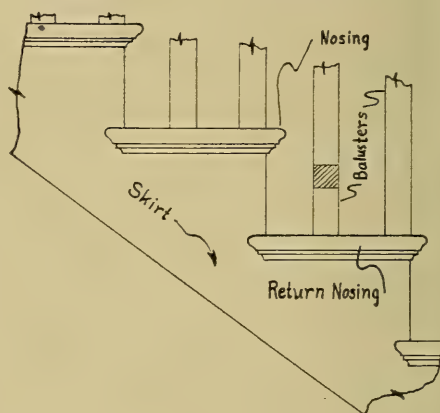


Fig. 6

indicated by dotted lines. The miniature squares show the application of the square for obtaining the miter cuts for the nosing and for the risers. In practice this squaring is usually done with a bevel square or a miter square. The rough horses, the risers, and the skirt boards are also pointed out. The dotted line at the top of the drawing shows the depth of the housing in the skirt board.

**Detail of Return Nosing.**—Fig. 8 gives a detail of the open end of a tread, showing the return nosing ready to be put in place, as indicated by the dotted lines. The mi-

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tered return to the left on the return nosing, shown shaded, sometimes is not mitered, but the straight nosing has a return cut into it, which is perhaps just a little more substantial, but not quite as classy as what is shown. The balusters of this step are pointed out, also the riser and the rough horse, in part, of the next step.

**Mill Work.**—In these days of machine efficiency, most of the material for housed stairways is gotten out by the mills. In many cases the material for service stairs is prepared in the same way. This leaves the

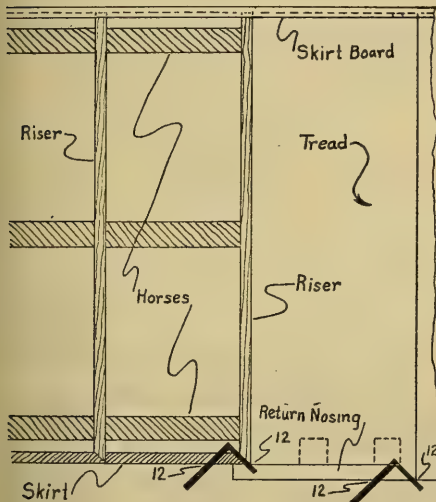


Fig. 7

field carpenter stripped of everything but installing the stairway. And that in many instances is taken over by specialists, sent out by the mill that furnishes the stair material. But notwithstanding this, every

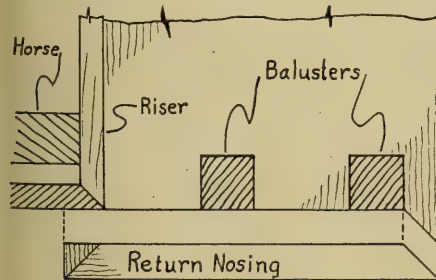


Fig. 8

carpenter should know how to build any kind of stairway, including the housed stairways. For if he knows how to do this work, should he be called on to do it, he can go

right ahead. It will also help him in installing the stairs that are gotten out by the mills.

**Glue and Wedges.**—These two items should be mentioned, even though they have little connection with the steel square. Only a good quality of glue should be used, and the wedges should be made so that they will fill exactly the housing space left for them.

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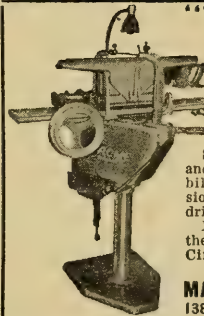
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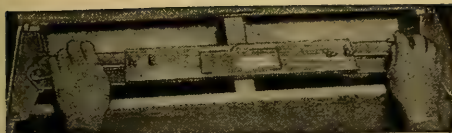
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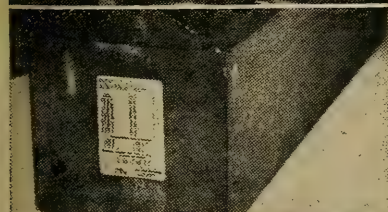
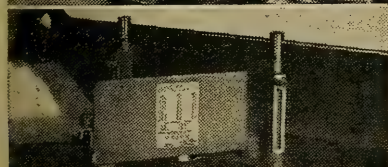
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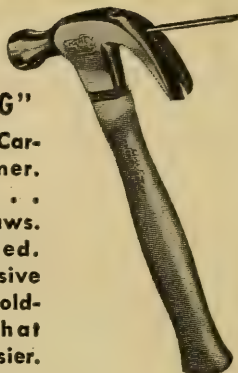


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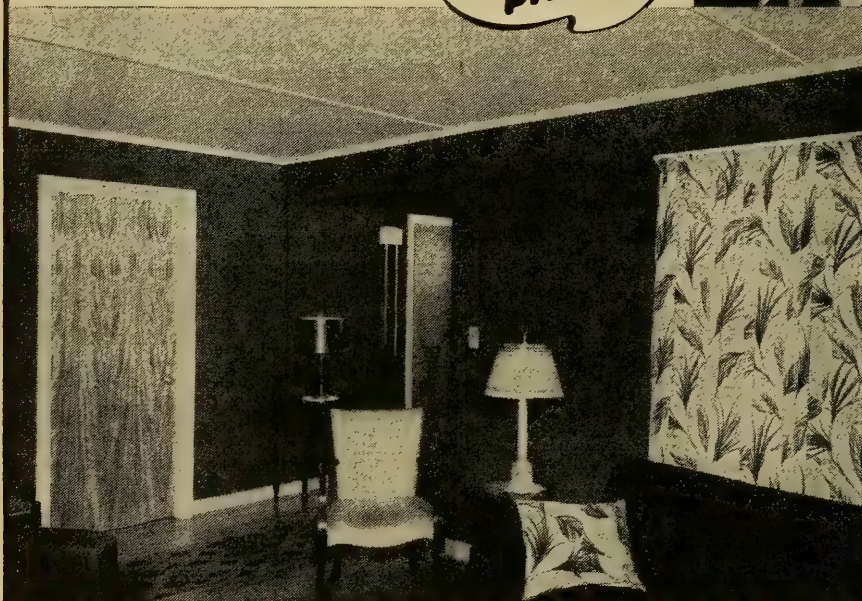
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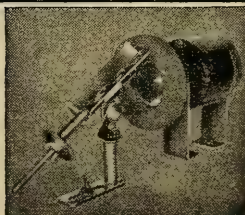
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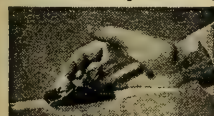
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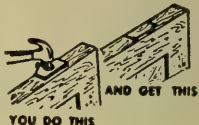
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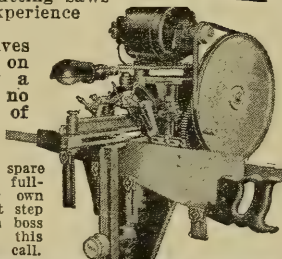
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***Installation April 7, 1951***



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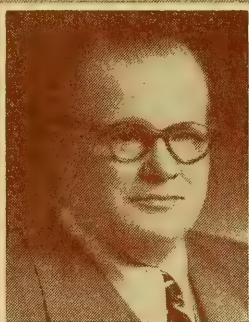
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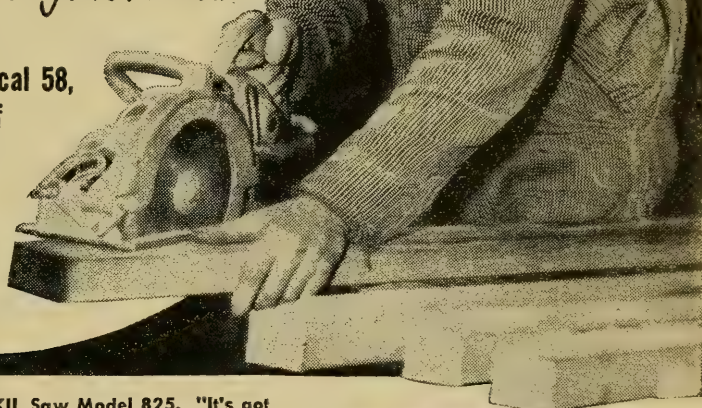
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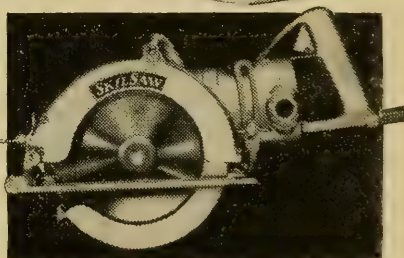


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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



## — Contents —

### The Old Chief Knew - - - - - 7

A hundred years ago, when the white man had pushed his empire to the Pacific Ocean, a wise old Indian chief foresaw the doom of his people. But he also foresaw a "time of decay" for the white man too. Has that time arrived? In view of the corruption and rottenness that recent investigations have uncovered, one wonders.

### The Sad Case of Z. P. S. & O. - - - - - 10

An editorial writer for Fortune Magazine does a little playing around with what he calls the "illusion of the wage-price spiral". And he comes up with the interesting observation that wage rates go up as a result of something other than union pressure. Based on his article, "The Sad Case of Z. P. S. & O.", is a play to wrench your heart out over the sad plight of corporation board members who have overcome union objections to wage increases.

### Wilson Won't Like It - - - - - 17

It is no surprise to the lady of the house that the present stabilization program stinks. To our way of thinking, the program not only has the cart before the horse but the horse in the harness backwards as well. Unless labor can inject a little common sense into the program, the whole thing may eventually collapse.

### The Good Old Days - - - - - 21

A coal miner with well over half a century in the mines to his credit vividly recalls his first shift as a miner and the conditions that prevailed at that time. It is recommended reading for all who believe unions have had nothing to do with improving the lot of the man who works with his hands for his living.

### The New Range War - - - - - 28

The range wars which made western stories famous have never really ended. The big operators are still trying to squeeze out the smaller ones. Only the tactics have changed. Instead of the legendary six-shooter of seventy-five years ago, the Big Boys are now depending on a new weapon—legislation designed to give them control of the public grazing lands.



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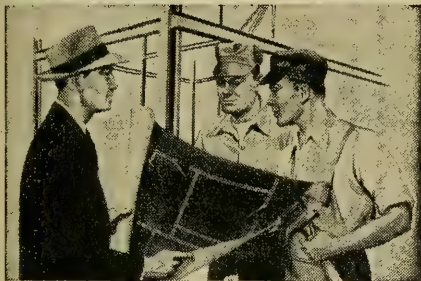


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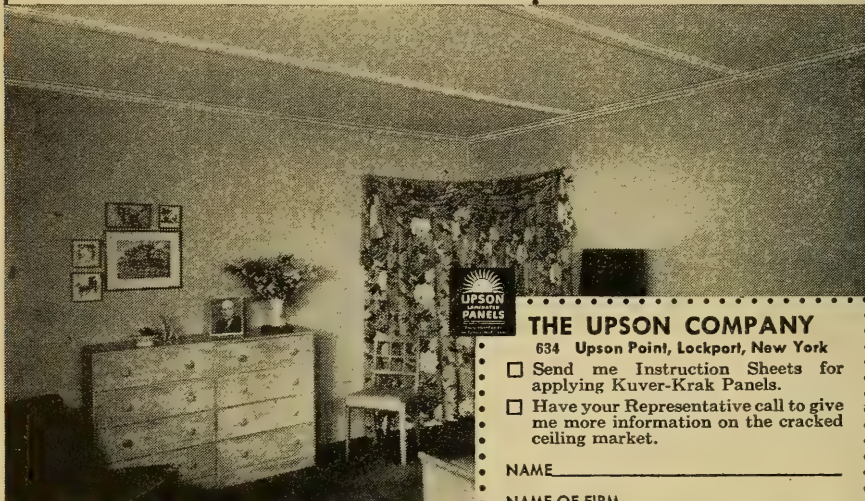
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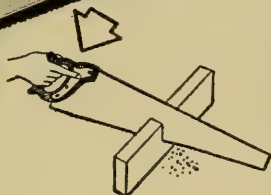
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge and Building Foreman                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel Engines                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Locomotive Fireman              | <input type="checkbox"/> First Year College                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Estimating  | <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engines                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Locomotive Machinist            | <input type="checkbox"/> Foremanship                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Mechanical Courses</b>                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Section Foreman        | <input type="checkbox"/> Good English                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coal Mining  | <input type="checkbox"/> Aeronautical Engineer's, Jr.               | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam-Diesel Loco. Eng.         | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Mathematics                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contracting and Building                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft Drafting                          | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Stationary Eng'g Courses</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Supervision               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highway Engineering  | <input type="checkbox"/> Forging                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Boilermaking                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Traffic                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lumber Dealer  | <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Treatment of Metals                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Combustion Engineering          | <input type="checkbox"/> Postal Civil Service                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reading Structural Blueprints                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Engineering                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Engine Running                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Retailing                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineering                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Instrumentation                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineering              | <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Bus. Management               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Drafting  |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Power Plant Eng'g               | <input type="checkbox"/> Salesmanship                         |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engr.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign Lettering                       |
|   |   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish                              |
|   |   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Management                   |
|   |   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Stenography                          |

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Working Hours \_\_\_\_\_ A.M. to \_\_\_\_\_ P.M.

Present Position \_\_\_\_\_ Employed by \_\_\_\_\_

Length of Service \_\_\_\_\_ Enrollment under G.I. Bill approved for World War II Veterans. Special tuition rates to members of the Armed Forces.  
in World War II \_\_\_\_\_ Canadian residents send coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.



## The Old Chief Knew



N EARLY A century ago, when the white man had pushed his empire clear to the Pacific Coast, a wise old Indian chieftain foresaw the doom of his people. Riddled by disease, debilitated by soft living, robbed of moral fiber by inbreeding, the Western Washington Indians were gradually sinking into oblivion. With the coming of the white man, Chief Seattle knew that the days of his people as a vital force were numbered. In his farewell address to the territorial governor and to the Elliott Bay Indians, Chief Seattle gave utterance to the following words whose simplicity and sincerity remind one of Lincoln.

*"... Why should I mourn the untimely fate of my people? Tribe follows tribe, and nation follows nation like the waves of the sea. It is the order of nature, and regret is useless. Your time of decay may be distant, but it will surely come, for even the White Man, whose God walked and talked with him as friend to friend, can not be exempt from the common destiny. We may be brothers after all. Let the White Man be just and deal kindly with my people, for the dead are not powerless. Dead, did I say? There is no death; only a change of worlds."*

Chief Seattle has been dead many, many moons, but the wisdom of his words lives on. Throughout history, tribes and nations came into existence, flourished awhile, and then fell into oblivion because their citizens failed to maintain the moral integrity and the passion for justice without which no people can be great. There is a lesson in all this that we in our own generation dare not overlook.

Has our own "time of decay" arrived, as Chief Seattle predicted? One wonders. Certainly there are some disquieting portents. Corruption and lack of morality are the usual fore-runners of national disintegration. Yet it is not the corruption and lack of morality that do the damage; to a greater or lesser degree they have always been present in every race

and every people, and they probably always will be. It is only when a people accepts them uncomplainingly that the moral fiber breaks down.

What has happened to the American people? What has happened to their capacity for white-hot moral indignation? Not many years ago a few big wheels in Washington conspired to tie up some of the nation's oil reserves for their own benefit. When the Teapot Dome scandal broke, the nation was rocked to its foundations. Moral indignation seethed from border to border and coast to coast. Yet by today's ethics, Teapot Dome is standard operating procedure. The current investigations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are uncovering more smelly messes than the average man can count. To list just a few of the unsavory deals of the past few years.

A man named James A. Moffet pocketed a \$1,150.00 fee for using his influence in government to swing an international oil deal. A man named John Hagerty, manager of an RFC office in Boston, recommended

a loan of nearly ten million dollars to the tottering Waltham Watch company. After the deal went through he was made president of the company at a salary of something like \$30,000 per year. When the watch company folded up despite the loan, Hagerty was taken back into RFC.

Another bureaucrat named Sterling Foster, chief of the RFC Loan Operations Division, recommended a loan of \$450,000 to the Plywood Plastics Corporation. He then became president of the company, also at about \$30,000 per year. Four RFC officials joined the B & O Railroad just before its \$80,000,000 loan came due. Through his influence in RFC, one of them managed to get the loan "frozen" until 1965. Another, not involved in the deal, quit his new job in protest.

Former Congressman Joe Casey of Massachusetts opened the eyes of the investigating committee when he disclosed that he had made something like \$250,000 profit on an investment of \$20,000 in a proposition involving the purchase of ships from the Maritime Commission. Casey and his pals put up a few bucks to buy oil tankers from the Maritime Commission. They borrowed ten million from insurance companies. They then leased the ships to an oil company, which promptly placed them under the flag of Panama to avoid paying their seamen a living wage. In the end the Casey combine sold the ships to the oil company for a neat profit of nearly three million dollars. And the whole shebang was done "legally" enough so that no one can be arrested.

Why the Maritime Commission could not deal directly with the oil companies and thereby save the taxpayers three million dollars remains a mystery unless one has a suspicious nature. However, this is peanuts compared to the fast dealing that appar-

ently has been going on in the disposal of other "surplus" government property. A dealer bought three shiploads of "surplus" American trucks in the Phillipines for \$250 each. He brought them to this country and sold them at anywhere from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each. And the irony of the whole thing is that some of the trucks were sold to government agencies.

All money and property that has been handled so loosely belongs to you and me. It came out of the chunk that Uncle Sam grabs out of our pay envelope each week before we even get a look at it.

Yet where is the moral indignation such exposures would have engendered a generation ago? So many former government officials are swarming all over Washington peddling their influence and selling their inside knowledge to businessmen whose ethics are no better than their own that such practices have virtually become the accepted thing. The way to get rich today is to get on the government payroll, learn the inside ropes and get to know people, then hire out to somebody who has a special axe to grind involving concessions from the government agency for which you worked. The modern Horatio Alger is a guy named Merl Young who went from rags to riches in a few easy jumps. With the "right" connections he climbed from a twenty-dollar a week messenger boy to \$60,000 a year tycoon in a few short years.

The point is not so much that the people's hard earned dollars are being tossed around loosely by people out to feather their own nests as is the fact that such practices have become all but accepted. In the Teapot Dome era, irregularities involving public funds aroused public feeling to the boiling point. Today, only a few are properly incensed.



Nor is the government the only place where fast dealing is being tolerated almost to the point of condonement. Not many years ago, a few professional baseball players in Chicago accepted money to throw games. When their double-dealing was exposed, press, pulpit and public alike rose up in a mighty storm of protest. The very fate of organized baseball hung in the balance for a time. Only drastic action by the clubs themselves to insure that there could never be a repetition of the matter saved the game from extinction.

Within the last few months a dozen scandals in college basketball have been uncovered. College boys who did not have even the extenuating circumstances of the game being their livelihood on their side, threw games right and left for a price. That the gamblers waxed rich off their game fixing seemed to bother them not at all. Yet the frightening thing is the unruffled manner in which the general public took the whole matter. Newspapers and radio played up the scandals but there was very little evidence of good, old-fashioned moral indignation. People seemed to say "Ho hum, what's the difference." Not even all the schools involved have shown genuine contriteness.

The same is pretty much true of the sorry messes which the crime investigating committee has dug up. In city after city the Congressional probers have uncovered a sordid picture of police officials, politicians and other public figures indulging in graft, corruption and outright collusion with gamblers, thugs and the lowest elements in the criminal world. Here and there feeble efforts have been made to clean up the messes, but by and large the reaction has not been in proportion to the seriousness of the situation.

Somehow or other, during recent years millions of people seem to have accepted the fallacy that the government is something apart from the people; that government is a bottomless well of golden dollars which can be drawn upon for free; that he who robs the government is not robbing the citizen. Actually, nothing could be farther from the truth. Before the government can pay out a dollar it must extract a dollar from some citizen's pocket, a dollar he earned by the sweat of his brow. Who cheats the government cheats the citizen as well. Who sponges off the government sponges off your pay check and mine.

Wherever old Chief Seattle is today, he must be getting at least a hearty chuckle out of the unhappy situation that exists today. If he isn't saying "I told you so" it is not because he does not have the right to do so. Chicanery and corruption no longer seem to arouse the ire of the people as they did even a generation ago. A shrug of the shoulder and a shake of the head are about the only reactions they get today, much as they did in the declining days of the Roman Empire. Our "time of decay" will surely set in unless there is a rebirth of the capacity for moral indignation whenever corruption and chicanery raise their ugly heads.

In the early days of the West, the capacity for moral indignation reached its peak. Those who fattened themselves off society got short shrift. The only loophole that existed for crooks and double-dealers was the loophole at the end of a rope. The justice may have been stern and even unfair at times, but it was inexorable. There is no need for a return to that kind of justice. But certainly the time has arrived when some of that capacity for white-hot moral indignation must be reawakened.

# The Sad Case of Z. P. S. & O.



**N**EVER SAY that "The Carpenter" does not keep its readers abreast of current thinking and modern ideas. Perish the thought. Unlucky executives and tycoons may have to spend a buck a month\* for "Fortune" magazine to find out what is cooking, but not readers of "The Carpenter." We give it all, at rock-bottom prices. Straight from the horse's mouth, too.

Now take this matter of union wages. Daniel Bell, who labors in the editorial vineyards of Fortune magazine, hitched up his pin-striped trousers and doffed his yellow chamois gloves to discuss in the January issue what he calls "the illusion of the wage-price spiral." In case you do not know what "the illusion of the wage-price spiral" means, it is what the old lady is driving at on Friday night when she says: "Harry, them sixty-two bucks in the pay envelope ain't going to make it this week. Susie needs nine clams for a pair of shoes and Junior's got to go to the dentist again."

A nice job Mr. Bell does of it, too: Footnotes from here to Hell-and-gone and lots of clear-as-mud stuff like "The fear of wage rigidity narrows the amplitude of the wage pendulum." If you want the full treatment, spend a buck and a quarter for a January issue of Fortune. However, if you are satisfied with a boiled down version, we will give his article the once-over-lightly at no extra charge.

It takes him a dozen pages and a jillion words to say it, but what Mr. Bell means is "them damn unions been robbing us." He digs up a number of "authorities" to prove that the economic role of unions has been exaggerated. The theories of "Lindblom, Machlup, Wolman, et al.," according to a great Harvard Professor, "that there have been significant distortion and arbitrary movements in the wage structure can be rejected." Over a long period of time (1923 to 1940) the wage structure "appears to have responded more to changes in productivity and product market conditions than to changes in the extent of union organization."

Professor Milton Friedman, of the University of Chicago, is quoted as pointing out that "the proportionately equally high wartime rise in the wages of domestic servants and coal miners" was due to market forces underlying both situations. And Professor T. H. Ross, of the University of Southern California, finds the influence of unions affecting "the internal distribution of labor's share," but sees no inflationary "effect on the total wage level."

Mr. Bell also cites a study indicating "that the steelworkers' union did not affect the level of wages in basic steel from 1945 to 1948" and "that the negotiated wage decisions were more a reflection of demand and supply than a result of the bargaining process itself," implying indeed "that collective bargaining may even have delayed wage increases by freezing rates for the period of the contract."

\* *Inflation note:* the price is now a buck and a quarter.



There you have it, Bub. Take the buck and a quarter you saved by not having to buy Fortune and go down to Joe's Place and order a couple of tall ones while you mull it over. That's why things is so tough. Them damn unions been holding back wages. Employers have been itching to give their workers more pay but the unions have been holding them back. The pressure on the unions to allow higher wages was terrific but they hung tough and beat back every employer move in that direction.

To illustrate Mr. Bell's point, we are herewith presenting the world premiere of a one-act play—again at no extra charge. Suckers on Broadway have shelled out eight bucks a seat to see worse turkeys than this one but "The Carpenter" is presenting this stirring drama strictly at the regular price. It is based on Mr. Bell's version of the wage picture.

\* \* \* \*

Our play opens in the Board Room of Zirkle, Perkel, Snirkle and O'Callahan, world's foremost makers of widgets. Seated around the huge table are Zirkle, Perkel, Snirkle, O'Callahan, several other board members and Whapsaddle, the General Manager. The air is so thick with smoke from dollar-a-piece cigars that a minor clerk bringing in some papers inhales ten cents worth of Corona-Corona before he gets out of the room (but Z.P.S. & O. being a very enlightened firm, he is not charged anything). Chairman of the Board Zirkle is speaking as the scene opens.

ZIRKLE: All in favor of paper towels, say "Aye."

CHORUS: "Aye."

ZIRKLE: Thank you, Gentlemen. This is the fourth board meeting at which the question of whether the ladies' rest rooms ought to be provided with roller towels or paper towels has come up. I know it has been a very hard decision to make. I am glad you have finally made your decision. I am sure it is the right one. . . . Now, let me see . . . what is next on the agenda. Oh, yes, wages. We will now have a report from General Manager Whapsaddle.

WHAPSADDLE: (getting to feet very slowly) Ah, Gentlemen. . . . You will realize these are unusual times. The labor supply is short . . . . that is, things aren't like they were. . . . Well, the situation. . . . I am afraid . . . . conditions don't warrant the same policies, and I . . . .

ZIRKLE: Quit beating around the bush, Whapsaddle, and give us the facts.

WHAPSADDLE: Well, gentlemen, I'm afraid my report is discouraging.

SNIRKLE: What do you mean?

WHAPSADDLE: I mean the base wage rate is still what it was at the beginning of last quarter.

CHORUS: Loud cries of "Holy Smoke," "It Can't Be," "Good Lord, No," etc.

Zirkle loudly bangs the solid platinum gavel for order. After a few moments, order is restored.

ZIRKLE: Continue, Whapsaddle.

WHAPSADDLE: Gentlemen, I tried every way to get the union negotiating committee to accept another wage increase in February but they flatly refused. I had our economists figure out all sorts of charts and graphs showing how rapidly the cost of living has climbed, but the union committee ignored them all. They insisted that they got a raise only a month before and they flatly refused to accept another one so soon. I even threatened to prefer Labor Board charges against them, but they said they would strike if the company put more pay in workers' envelopes, charges or no charges. I tell you it has been Hell. We had over ten meetings and

.....

SNIRKLE: What were our earnings last quarter?

WHAPSADDLE: (Very softly) Four and a half per cent.

PERKEL: (Roaring) FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT! My God, what will the stockholders say? Some of them were kicking during the war when we managed to hold earnings down to two per cent by constantly upping wages. If they thought we were doing a miserable job when we let earnings climb to two per cent during the cost-plus era of the war, what will they do to us now when they find we let earnings climb to four per cent because our general manager was stupid enough to let the union talk him out of increasing wages again. I tell you it's a . . . . .

SNIRKLE: And what if those college professors hear about it? If they ever find out we let our earnings climb to four per cent because we let a month go by without raising wages they might start getting all sorts of crazy ideas. I know it sounds silly, but some of them might even work out a theory that unions actually gain increases for their members. We all know it's not true, of course, but you know how those college professors are—always digging around and coming up with strange conclusions.

ZIRKLE: (Shuddering) Heaven forbid. However, there is no use going out to borrow trouble. This is a serious situation, but we must remain calm. We must keep it covered up somehow or other.

There follows a long period of silence during which all the men around the table chew reflectively on their cigars and furrow their brows in deep thought.

PERKEL: (Muttering to himself) That's gratitude for you.

ZIRKLE: What?

PERKEL: (Very much flustered) Oh, me? I wasn't saying anything. I was just sort of thinking to myself.

ZIRKLE: You said something. I heard you. Now what was it you were saying?

PERKEL: I was just remembering how much we spent getting the union in our plants. You remember how we spent hundreds



of thousands of dollars hiring goons to go out and beat our workers over the head and drag them into the union? And how we hired all the labor spies we could to spy out the workers who talked against the union so we could fire them? All that money and effort we spent to get our plants unionized, and now what thanks do we get? The union refuses to take more money.

SNIRKLE: You're absolutely right. We are getting a dirty deal.

O'CALLAHAN: Gentlemen, I just thought . . . . .

ZIRKLE: Shut up, O'Callahan, you're a silent partner, remember?

O'CALLAHAN: Nods his head in assent without uttering a sound.

ZIRKLE: Maybe we better get our legal counsel in here. There might be some way we can sue the union negotiating committee to make them accept more money. After all we must have some rights. If it takes a Hapus Kapus or Corpus Delicti we must be prepared to exhaust every legal means and . . . . .

Just then a door opens and a minor clerk quickly inhales ten cents worth of Corona-Corona before he walks over to Zirkle with a telegram.

ZIRKLE: (Tearing the telegram open and reading it as a big smile breaks out all over his face) Gentlemen! Gentlemen! The day is saved. The government has just frozen wages and prices. Our worries are over. Much as we would like to raise wages, the freeze order prevents our doing so.

As the curtain comes down, the whole Board of Z. P. S. & O. are up on the table dancing a jig and singing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

## Greatest Union Industries Show on Way

Although year by year the American Federation of Labor's Union Industries Show has grown bigger and better, all indications are that this year's show, scheduled for Soldier's Field, Chicago, May 18th to 28th, will surpass anything yet attempted. More exhibits, more entertainment and more educational value will be crammed into this year's show than in any previous effort. And, as usual, it is all free.

Our own Brotherhood has participated for a number of years. Hundreds of thousands of people have learned something about our organization and about the advantages of employing union workers through attending the show. As a public relations proposition, the show probably makes as many friends for organized labor as any other one thing. People who see the show soon come to realize that there is no substitute for the skilled hands and trained minds which union workers exclusively possess.

For those who live in and around Chicago, and for those who can be in the area between May 18th and May 28th, attendance at labor's greatest show ought to be a must. Nowhere else is it possible to learn so much or be entertained so much for so little. Remember the time and place—Soldier's Field, Chicago, May 18th to 28th.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## LAST TO KNOW

Now that prices and wages have been frozen, the former at new highs and the latter at the pre-war standard, a number of daily papers are plugging for a job freeze as well. They point out that underpaid men may beat the wage freeze by moving from low-pay industries to high-pay ones—a great tragedy in the eyes of some of our newspaper moguls.

Whether or not a job freeze is in the making, labor is in no position to know, because no labor representative sits on any policy making body. Business tycoons and politicians do the deciding; labor does the sacrificing. Somehow or other the situation brings to mind the story about the young couple.

"But, darling," said the girl, "if we get married, I lose my job."

"Can't we keep our marriage a secret?" argued the boy friend.

"Yes," continued the girl, "but suppose we have a baby?"

"Oh," replied the B. F. "we'll tell the baby of course."

In this case, labor seems to be the baby, the last to find out.

## EXEMPTED

Humor is one thing communists cannot tolerate or understand. Consequently the anti-communists in Europe are using humor as a hard-hitting secret weapon against the Reds. The following gem is an example of the type of stuff they are using to make life miserable for the commissars:

When Stalin came to inspect a Moscow insane asylum, the inmates were assembled in the hall. According to instructions, they all shouted, "Long live our beloved leader, the great and noble Stalin!" Long and loud the whole assemblage kept shouting—all, that is, except one sour-faced little man in the corner who kept absolutely silent. As his silence was discovered, police agents pounced on him.

"Why do you not greet our beloved Comrade Stalin?" They demanded sternly.

"Because I don't have to," replied the man, "I'm not insane. I'm just the janitor here."



## HARD TO GET RID OF

The life of a french-fried potato is very interesting; it is in the grease fifteen minutes, in the mouth thirty seconds, in the stomach two hours and on the hips forever.

And this puts french-fried potatoes and "temporary" taxes in the same category. Temporary taxes are passed in a few minutes, saddled on the people for years, and kept on the books for generations after the original purpose has been fulfilled—as witness the tobacco and liquor taxes originally passed to pay pensions to veterans of the War of 1812.



## JOE LOOKS AT PROGRESS

Returning from a motor trip through three states in which he studied the laws pertaining to liquor control, Joe Paup arrived home lower down than a TV actress' neckline.

"There was a time, said Joe, when the roads in this country were so narrow two cars could hardly pass. Today's highways are so wide ten or twelve cars can now smash up at once."



## MILLIONS WILL AGREE

Undoubtedly peace must be wonderful because it costs so much to get it.



58. 153  
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"My husband starts to burn every time he hears those anti-labor commentators!"



## SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

In these unhappy times, when the average family has to extend itself to the utmost to keep bread on the table and a roof overhead, it is easy to become discouraged. However, the following little item should convince most of us that we are not too badly off after all:

In 1923, a group of the world's most successful financiers met at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago. Present were:

The President of the largest independent steel company.

The President of the largest utility company.

The greatest wheat speculator.

The President of the New York Stock Exchange.

A member of the President's cabinet.

The greatest "bear" in Wall Street.

The President of the Bank of International Settlements.

The head of the world's greatest monopoly.

Collectively, these tycoons controlled more wealth than there was in the United States Treasury, and for years newspapers and magazines had been printing their success stories and urging the youth of the nation to follow their example. Thirty years later, let's see what happened to these men.

The President of the largest independent steel company—Charles Schwab—lived on borrowed money the last five years of his life, and died broke.

The greatest wheat speculator—Arthur Cutten—died abroad, insolvent.

The President of the New York Stock Exchange—Richard Whitney—was released from Sing Sing a few years ago.

The member of the President's cabinet—Albert Fall—was pardoned from prison so he could die at home.

The greatest bear in Wall Street—Jesse Livermore—committed suicide.

The President of the Bank of International Settlements—Leon Fraser—committed suicide.

The head of the world's greatest monopoly—Ivar Kreuger—committed suicide.

All of these men had learned how to make money, but not one of them had learned how to live.—Selected.



## ROOM FOR CONFUSION

The way for us common people to keep from getting discouraged is to look occasionally at the way the smart people are running the world.

In a certain Canadian Province there is a law providing that nobody under sixteen

years of age can attend a movie. But another law allows boys to get married at sixteen and girls to say "I do" at fourteen. As a result a young man conceivably might have to wait two years before he can take his wife to a movie.

If that is a sample of the way the big shots operate, how in heck can us ordinary Joes keep from getting confused occasionally?



## A RAW ISSUE

As if the world situation is not already tense enough, a union of French chorus girls has involved itself in a jupe with its counterpart in England. Seems like the French cuties want their government to bar all English nude shows from France.

In England, the French strippers claim, one of their troupes was allowed to appear on various stages in birthday suits but the gals had to conform with English regulations which forbid unclad performers from doing anything but standing around fighting off goose pimples.

On the other hand, claim the Frenchies, when visiting English "artists" are performing in France in the altogether they are permitted to present all the movements they can work up.

If that isn't "shaking" international relations to the foundations and getting diplomacy down to "bare" facts, then our point of view is cockeyed.



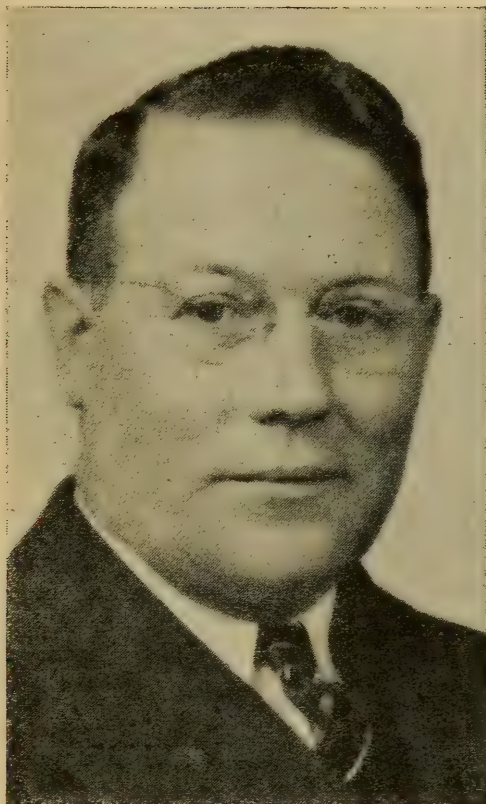
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"The boss said I'd get ahead faster without the union, but I'll bet he was just pulling my leg!"

# MEET ANDY COOPER



**W**HEN THE Twenty-sixth General Convention unanimously nominated Andrew Cooper as General Executive Board Member for the Seventh District, it picked a worthy successor to the late Arthur Martel whose thirty-three years of service in that capacity shine forth as a bright chapter in labor history. Andy Cooper has long been a sturdy pillar in the great structure the labor movement has erected in Canada. He brings to the General Executive Board a wealth of experience and practical knowledge in labor matters.

Andy Cooper was born in Newfoundland of pioneer stock some sixty-two years ago. In 1910 he migrated to Toronto, Ontario. The following year he began his apprenticeship with the Simpson Construction Company. Before he finished his apprenticeship, World War I intervened and Brother Cooper took time out to build aircraft. From 1914 to 1919 he worked

for the Imperial Munitions Board making airplanes which were just beginning to come into their own as weapons of war.

Following the close of the war, Brother Cooper returned to the task of completing his apprenticeship training. In 1923 he achieved the status of journeyman carpenter and the same year he joined Local Union No. 27 of Toronto. From the beginning he took an active interest in union affairs and in a short time he was elected to the Executive Board of his Local Union, a capacity in which he served five years. In 1932 he was elected Financial Secretary and Business Agent. Two years later—in October 1934, to be exact—he was appointed a General Representative by General President William L. Hutcheson. He was still serving in that capacity at the time the Twenty-sixth General Convention elevated him to the General Executive Board to fill the vacancy created by the passing of Arthur Martel.

A quiet-spoken and unexcitable man, Brother Cooper knows the labor movement inside out—particularly in Canada where his activities have earned him the admiration and respect of thousands of people both in and out of labor.



# WILSON WON'T LIKE IT



**I**N THEIR efforts to outsmart each other the cigarette companies have devised a zillion "tests" for "proving" the superiority of their own particular brands. Daily they assail our eyes and ears with the Thirty-day Test and the T-zone Test and the Nose Test and the Doctor's Test and the Chemist's Test. One and all, the tests are so much tripe plucked from the imaginations of advertising copy writers.

Like the cigarette companies, the High Brass in Washington is knocking itself out making exaggerated claims for the effectiveness of the stabilization program. Untold thousands of public relations men in Washington are punching Hell out of their typewriters daily telling the general public how great the stabilization program is. (And in the process they are eating up tax dollars faster than a horse can trot.) Fortunately, however, inflation is not like cigarettes. There is a sure-fire test for inflation. It simply consists of going to the grocery store and comparing this week's prices with last week's. If they are higher, inflation is still with us and the stabilization program is no good.

Using that test, every housewife knows that the stabilization program stinks. The only thing stabilized so far is the amount of money the old man brings home in the pay envelope on Friday night. Everything else is climbing faster than ever. In some instances the stabilization program is even giving prices a boost whether the businessmen want it or not. And the only thing that is in sight is more of the same unless organized labor can exert enough pressure to inject some common sense into the picture.

To date, organized labor has been given the run-around from A to Z. The Generals and Admirals from the armed forces and the business tycoons from the largest corporations have taken over. They have the whole thing right in the palm of their collective hand and apparently they intend to keep it that way. After beating their heads against stone walls for a number of weeks, the few labor men who were appointed to flunkey positions as a sort of window dressing walked out of the stabilization program in disgust. And they are still fighting for an honest, workable, and fair program.

The boss of the whole stabilization program, Charles E. Wilson, former big wheel of General Electric, failed to appoint a labor man to a real executive position because he said he wanted production geniuses around him to run the show. Here are a few of the "production geniuses" he selected. His Right Hand Bower is Gen-Lucius D. Clay a career man in the Army. His Left Hand Bower is Sidney Weinberg, a banker. We doubt if either one of them knows a micrometer from a steel square. Along with Clay and Weinberg, Wilson has surrounded himself with such stalwart production geniuses as Manly Fleischmann, an attorney, Eric Johnston, who spent the last four or five years worrying about the depth of female movie stars' necklines as head of the motion picture association, and William H. Harrison, a retreat bureaucrat from World War II.

These are the geniuses who devised the present stabilization program which stabilizes nothing except wages. Because organized labor does not like it, unions are being branded as unpatriotic, arbitrary and capricious. Yet the only demand labor is making is

that it be given more and not less opportunity to participate in the mobilization program. After all it is the working men and the sons of working men who make up the bulk of the armed forces. More than any other one group organized labor has a vital interest in seeing that the men on the fighting front are amply supplied with proper equipment and that the economy at home be kept on an even keel.

When the labor people walked out of the stabilization program in disgust, the United Labor Policy Committee issued a statement which analyzed the shortcomings of the program better than anything else that has so far come to our attention. In part, that statement said:

"We are today confronted with a price order which amounts to legalized robbery of every American consumer, together with a wage order which denies justice and fair play to every American who works for wages. The door has been slammed in our faces on the vital problem of manpower, which directly affects the workers we represent. We are offered the lame excuse that on other important policies the decisions must be made by a Congress which is not cooperating with the administration. There has been no affirmative action to meet our basic position—that equality of sacrifice must be the guiding and indispensable principle in the defense program in order to obtain full cooperation and maximum results.

"While wages and salaries are being brought under strict control the price freeze has been revoked. The Price Stabilization Administrator, with the full approval of the Director of Economic Stabilization, has issued a price order under which 200,000 stores will establish their own price ceilings on the basis of their own bookkeeping and on the basis of their past margin of profit on each item sold.

"By officially validating the margin of profit in effect on Feb. 24, the order legalizes every illegal price markup since the Jan. 25 freeze order. Higher and higher prices are built into the price formula by its reliance on margin of profit for computing the legal price.

"For example, the wholesale cost of a workshirt to the retailer was \$2 and has now gone to \$2.50. The retailer's price to the consumer was \$8. Under the price order, the new ceiling price will be \$3.75. In other words, an extra 25 cents of profit not reflected by cost has been added by the retailer with official sanction.

"No customer will be able to check whether the retailer is selling his product at a price based on the regulation. There will be no such thing as a dollar-and-cent price ceiling for any commodity, except the price which the retailer sets. There will be no posting of ceiling prices. Enforcement is obviously impossible, even if it were intended.

"At a time when fixed formulas are being applied to wages, business is being allowed to write its own ceiling prices. Wages are frozen. Nothing else in the economy has been frozen.

"The road is greased for higher prices. The present wage formula will act like a vise on the aspirations of Americans for decent living standards and equality of sacrifice in the defense effort. Rents are climbing steadily upwards while effective rent control legislation lags in Congress. An unbalanced tax program, which would place its heaviest burdens on the lower income groups, is in the process of enactment. Nowhere in the defense mobilization program is there evidence of enlightened and militant leadership to meet these problems, act upon them, and help the country develop the strength necessary to



meet the threat of communist aggression."

This being a labor journal, Mr. Wilson may consider it very presumptuous of us to have an idea. However, it does seem to us that the whole stabilization program not only has the cart before the horse, but also has the horse in the harness backwards.

Inflation consists of one thing only—runaway prices. Such things as the money supply, credit conditions, etc. all have an important bearing on the causes of inflation, but boiled down to the barest essential, inflation is still runaway prices.

This being true, then it seems to us in our own ignorant way, that the main defense against inflation is to stop prices from increasing by a freeze. Having stopped price increases, the rest of the jig saw would fall into place almost automatically. Prices and wages are all part of the same problem, even if Mr. Wilson does not think so.

Under the present setup, prices are controlled (and the word is used with tongue in cheek) by one agency, while a different agency controls wages. Both agencies are run by business executives mainly. The agency controlling wages is really doing a job; the agency controlling prices is looking out the window. Everyone who has to depend on a paycheck for keeping alive knows what the results have been.

Our idea is this: Let the government first freeze prices. Once that is done, inflation is halted. Then let the unions negotiate through collective bargaining whatever wage rates they can within the price freeze. If they can negotiate more money under the price ceilings, all well and good. If it is obvious that the workers are entitled to more money but the em-

ployer can not pay it under the price ceilings, then let an appeal be made to one single tripartite agency. The same agency could then grant the workers an equitable wage increase and at the same time grant the employer enough increase in prices to cover the added labor cost. That way there would be a definite relationship established between wages and prices. Both labor and management would have a voice in any breakthrough of ceiling prices. A definite ratio would be set up between prices and wages.

As far as labor is concerned, it has always operated under a wage freeze. The ability of the employer to pay has always set a ceiling on wages even when there was no emergency. On the other hand, employers have always been free to charge whatever the traffic would bear. Under the present set-up wages are frozen artificially while prices are not even slowed down in their flight toward the stratosphere. Apparently that is the way the main gears in Washington want it. However, that does not stop us from thinking that the real way to stop inflation is to freeze prices rigidly and then allow one agency to iron out inequities in wages as well as prices.

As well as any group in the nation, organized labor realizes that the present emergency is going to require sacrifices. If it takes heavier taxes and lower living standards to maintain our freedom, labor is ready to accept these things. All it asks is that equality of sacrifice be maintained; that all groups deny themselves equally. Surely that is neither unpatriotic nor capricious. It is labor which is demanding all-out effort. It is the big wheels which are trying to eat their cake and have it too. And it will not work. The sooner they realize it, the better off the nation will be.

# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, Local Union 366, New York, N. Y.

## REFRESHER TEST ON THE 3 R's

The 3 R's are reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. But the definition is extended to include the essential requirements of an elementary education. This test does not go beyond that, as many of you will not agree.

Any reader who received a good, old-fashioned education from a good; practical teacher in a good elementary school will be familiar with almost all of these questions, and, if his memory is equally good, with pretty nearly all of the answers, which are on page 31. Twice the number of correct answers is your percentage. Take it slowly, and don't stay up too late.

1. Name the Seven Seas.....
2. A steel rail is 33 feet long. How many make a mile?.....
3. What are the eight parts of speech?.....
4. Which of these words is misspelled? Paraffin, innoculate, broccoli, panicky.....
5. The Murray River is 2300 miles long. Where is it?.....
6. Express the fraction equivalent to .875.....
7. An exclamation expressing sudden emotion is what part of speech?.....
8. What word possesses more S's than possesses possesses?.....
9. Write the figure equivalent to eleven thousand, eleven hundred and eleven.....
10. What is the object of this sentence? He hit the nail on the head twice.....
11. Dour rhymes with which of these words? Moor, door, sour, spur.....
12. Name three seas beginning with the letter B.....
13. What does reiterate mean? Recommend, regulate, repeat, illiterate.....
14. If a car is driven at 30 miles an hour, how far does it travel in a second?.....
15. What is the past tense of seek?.....
16. Name a four-letter word which means the same as indolent.....
17. A narrow neck of land connecting two large bodies of land is called what?.....
18. How much is two-thirds of four and a half gross?.....
19. What gender is the noun resident?.....
20. How many of these words are misspelled? Embarrass, dissatisfy, harass, gauge.....
21. In what country was the battle of Waterloo fought?.....
22. What was the name of the Merchant of Venice?.....
23. A body of land almost surrounded by water is called what?.....
24. Which of these is an improper fraction?  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $11/16$ ,  $9/8$ ,  $5/7$ .....
25. What does chaos mean? Precision, confusion, decision, compulsion.....
26. Which of these words is an adverb? Rely, multiply, readily, sully.....
27. A sea studded with many islands is called what?.....
28. Which of these is a prime number? 17, 66, 100, 9.....
29. What is the highest mountain in U. S. territory?.....
30. In what country did the scene of Shakespeare's Hamlet take place?.....
31. What is the subject of this sentence? He pledged allegiance to the flag.....
32. Give the plural form of deer.....
33. On what river is Rome situated?.....
34. What is the smallest number that can be evenly divided by 3, 7, 12 and 16?.....
35. What way is docile pronounced? Doosile, doesile, dossil, dossile.....
36. If the divisor is .88 and the dividend 4.4, what is the quotient?.....
37. What is the largest lake in the world?.....
38. Which words are not misspelled? Maintainance, niece, seperate, develop, sieze.....
39. Subtract 10 yd. 2 ft. 11 in. from 11 yd. 1 ft. 7 in.....
40. What is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world?.....
41. Which of these words is in parentheses? -white-, (black), green, "blue".....
42. How many yards longer than a 5 furlong race is a  $6\frac{1}{2}$  furlong race?.....
43. Who wrote The Three Musketeers?.....
44. Punctuate this sentence with 2 commas. John Joseph Jones the builder said no.....
45. What is the southernmost capital city in the world?.....
46. Divide 23 ft. 3in. by 2 ft. 7 in.....
47. What word is wrong in this sentence? She bought the hat because of it's color.....
48. Canine refers to the dog family. What is the word defining the cat family?.....
49. What two seas are joined by the Suez Canal?.....
50. Divide 2 hr. 17 min. 33 sec. by 7.....

Percentage-----

Total correct-----



# The Good Old Days

By JOHN M. LAWLESS

*Editor's note:* The following article appeared in a recent issue of the United Mine Workers Journal. It is an account of an eleven year old boy's first day on the job in a coal mine fifty-five years ago. Since the article vividly portrays the working conditions that prevailed at that time, no editorial comment is necessary. However, we highly commend the article to those college professors who think that unions have very little to do with improving wages and working conditions.



**I**T WAS IN the fall of 1896 that I started working in No. 8 mine in Muchakinock, Iowa. I was 11 in January. It wasn't because of the amount of work I could do, but because I could claim a half turn that my father took me into the mine at that tender age. It was necessary that he do this because we were a very large family and I was the second oldest boy. My brother Tom already had two years in the mine.

I was greatly enthused about starting in the mine and at quitting school, even though I was going to be in the sixth reader when school started. It is still a very vivid memory of my dear mother getting my pit clothes ready and of sewing a tuck on the back of my pit cap so it would fit me, and of getting a lard bucket for my lunch pail.

*What a thrill it was that morning starting out at 5:30 to catch the miners' train which left for the mine at 6:15. It was about five miles to the mine. It was very interesting to watch the train stop at different places and miners getting on, especially at the little town of Givin where about fifty men got on.*

It was still dark when we got to the mine. The miners were jumping off the train before it came to a stop and running to be the first to get on the cage. I have never seen such disorder among a bunch of men. The gates at the landing were left open and the men pushed and shoved to get on the cage. I can't understand why someone wasn't pushed into the shaft.

My dad walked down the manway. The shaft was only 100 feet deep. I kept a firm grip on dad's coattail as we walked down the steps. My brother Tom went after the checks and to find out what the cars weighed the day before, and also to go to the

magazine and get a keg of powder and carry it into the mine. When we reached the bottom, Dad had to put his back against the door between the air course and the main entry to get it open, so great was the air pressure against it. He held it open while I went through and the dust was terrible when he let the door slam shut. I could hear the air leaking through it. We started walking into our place. It wasn't far, *probably 3,000 feet*. I still had a grip on Dad's coat and I was wishing he would let me light my lamp.

We finally got to our room and I watched everything Dad did. He lit my lamp and hooked it on my cap and cautioned me not to touch it. He unlocked his tool box, then he stripped down to his undershirt. He took his pick and shovel and went to the face. He examined the top by hitting it with his pick. He was very careful. Then we went out to the switch and pushed the little car in. Our room was in about 100 feet. I watched as

Dad loaded the car. I was surprised to see how nice and solid he placed the chunks around the car. He built the chunks up about 20 inches and he was very careful to get them all the same height. He measured them by placing his elbow on the car and having the chunks a little higher than his out-stretched hand.

*We had just finished loading the car when Tom came in with the powder. He came up to the face and Dad asked him what the cars weighed. Tom said the six cars weighed 85 bushels. I wish you could have heard Dad rave. He called the weighboss a robber. Of course, he was careful not to let anyone hear him call the weighboss a robber. He didn't want to lose his job. You see, the miners weren't organized at that time. The miners were being paid three cents a bushel, so you see Dad and brother Tom earned \$2.55 that day and spent \$1.90 of it that morning for the keg of powder Tom brought in.*

The driver came in to pull our car. He was a very nice man. His name was Lawn Ellis and the mule he drove was named King. I was surprised to see there was no lines or bridle on the mule. Lawn asked me a lot of questions but he didn't ask how old I was. He took my lamp and pulled the cotton up in it and made the blaze bigger, to my delight. He said he was going to call me Jack. We became great friends and I decided that some day I would be a mule driver. It wasn't the money they earned that attracted me, for they earned \$2.10 for 10 hours. I liked the way they rode the tail chain. (I want to say now that when I made my annual visit to Iowa this summer that I spent a few solemn minutes at Lawn Ellis' grave in the cemetery on the sand ridge near Givin, Iowa.)

When Lawn went out with our car, Tom and I went out to the switch

and pushed in our empty. *It was hard pushing over the wood track.* Tom and I loaded the car while Dad was drilling. Before we started loading the car, Tom covered the bottom of the car with flat chunks of coal. *He did that so some of the slack coal would ride the chunks over the bar screen. You see, the miners didn't get paid for any coal that went through the screen and the company always saw to it that some of the bars were bent so that about 25 per cent of the coal went through the screen.* We loaded five cars that morning and drilled three shots.

I was fascinated by how careful Dad was handling the powder. He took the lamp and set it on the bottom about six feet from him. He tamped the shot with fine coal and used a needle, and, as I remember now, the needle or the tamping bar or the scraper weren't copper. We shot at 11:45 and just before shooting time, Tom took me out on the entry to the shanty, which was a cross-cut which the men boarded up and hung a sheet over the door. Tom told me not to move from there. Then he went back to help Dad shoot. I was sitting on an empty powder keg when the first shot went off. There was another boy, Joey Lewis, in there with me. He had been working a few weeks but he was still scared. He had his fingers in his ears. The dust raised up in the shanty and the sheet over the door was first in the shanty and then on the outside. I was terrified as the shots kept going off. It lasted for 15 or 20 minutes; then the men came into the shanty with their dinner pails.

Each man had a certain place to sit and eat his dinner. Tom and I didn't bring our lunch pails into the shanty; *they had been cleaned out since 10:30.* A very nice man, Josiah Lewis, gave me an apple. He was Joey's father. He had three other boys working with



him—Jack, Sam and Tom. His boy, Bello, was killed driving a few months earlier. Pretty soon the shanty started to fill with powder smoke. You could scarcely see the lights. How well I remember those men as they sat there talking *and what a prominent part most of them took later on when the UMWA was organized at the Much-akinock mines.* There was my dad, Pat Lawless, Josiah Lewis, Lewis Roberto, Ben Bosley, John Cubit, Mose Calvert, Joe Prior, Andy Ritchie and many more in that mine.

Starting time was 12:45 and the men started going to their places. Joey Lewis and I were left in the shanty. In a little while the driver came in. The mule was groping its way through the powder smoke. Tom came out and got me and Sam Lewis came after Joey. I couldn't see a thing. Tom and Dad had loaded a car already and Dad had the machine set up and was drilling. One of our shots didn't work as it should have. It just pulled about a foot of coal out of the center of the seam and dad had to drill two extra shots, one in the top

and one in the bottom. It was after 4 p.m. when the smoke cleared out, *but regardless of the smoke and our headaches we loaded five more cars and drilled four shots.*

About 5:15 Dad said for Tom and I to go out and carry a load of props and cap pieces and a pair of rails, and to take out four picks and a set of augers to the shop. He said he would get our neighbor John Cubit to help him shoot. It was a great experience for me to go out while the drivers were pulling coal, especially to see the spike teams and the cager putting the cars on the cage. It took Tom and I both to open the door to the manway. We had to carry the props about 100 yards. It was no easy job for two kids, *especially when Dad always wanted big round props.*

This is the account of only one of my days in the coal mines and I have 53 years of them. I am enjoying my miner's pension now, thanks to that able leader of ours, John L. Lewis, who also spent his boyhood in the mines of Iowa under, I am sure, the same conditions that I did.

## FILMS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHOWING

For the first time in the past several years, the two Brotherhood films "Carpenters Home" and "This Is Your Brotherhood" are available for immediate booking. Although twenty prints of each film were made, the demand has been so heavy that many Local Unions in the past have been unable to secure prints for showing on a specific night of their choice. The General Office has made every effort to fulfill every request. However, a good many times the bookings have been too heavy to accomodate all requests. Not even the use of telegrams and air express has been enough to break up the jam of advance bookings.

Now the heavy load of advance bookings has been satisfied to a great extent. This means that Local Unions desiring to show the films can now depend on getting the films for the night or nights they want. Since the films show the operations of the General Office and the Home for Aged Members in Lakeland, every member should see them.

There is no charge for use of the films, both of which are in color and sound. Local Unions interested in holding a showing of these films should write for full information to:

MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, First General Vice-President  
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

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# Editorial

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## The Six-Hour Day Is The Thing To Worry About

During recent months there has been a concerted attack on the forty-hour week. More and more industrialists and politicians are advocating abandonment of the eight-hour day and the five-day week. The excuse they give is that the national emergency makes it imperative that everyone produce to maximum capacity. Undoubtedly the anvil chorus will swell as time goes on since the campaign to abolish the forty-hour week seems to be a well-organized one.

The way these selfish interest groups present their case, one would think there is a law making a forty-hour week mandatory. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The only law on the statute books concerning hours of work is the Fair Labor Standards Act, better known as the Wages and Hours Law. This law does not set up any limitations on the number of hours any person can work. All it does is say that workers in interstate commerce must be paid at least time-and-one-half for all hours in excess of eight worked in one day or forty hours worked in one week. If an employer and his workers are agreeable, a plant may be operated on a twenty-hour day and a seven-day week. All Uncle Sam concerns himself with is that the workers get overtime for everything in excess of the eight-hour day or the forty hour week.

It is pretty clear, then, that what the special interest boys really want is junking of overtime pay provisions. They must figure that the national emergency gives them a swell opportunity to achieve their goal. They can wrap patriotism around their program and sell it to a lot of uniformed people as a great thing for the country. Incidental thereto, they can increase their war-swollen profits even more if they can put their program over. That they will give their program everything they have seems certain. All working people must be on their toes and ready to beat any and all efforts to wreck overtime provisions.

The eight-hour day and the forty-hour week became the accepted thing only after long and bitter struggle on the part of organized labor. Fifty years ago, our own Brotherhood spearheaded the fight for the eight hour day. The advantages which the eight-hour day and the forty-hour week have brought to all working people are too important to trifle with until absolute necessity makes such a course imperative. Certainly no such move is as yet dictated by the needs of the military. Labor unions fought for overtime provisions not as an incentive to their members to work longer hours but rather as a protection to the health of workers and as a stabilizing influence on the labor market. Advancing productivity has made it possible for the worker in 1951 to produce four or five times as much in an eight-hour day as his grandfather did in a twelve-hour day in 1890. That trend is not only continuing but picking up speed as well. Ten years from now the productivity of the average worker will be much higher than it is today.



If anything, the nation should be looking toward the six-hour day or the four-day week. Once the emergency is over, hours will have to be cut if there are to be sufficient jobs to go around. In the early days of this century, machines were de-emphasizing the worth of strong muscles. "Thinking" machines now in the process of being perfected will do the same thing to brain-power. Just as the machines of 1890 outmoded muscle power, so the machines of the immediate future will outmode a good deal of human judgment.

This is not just idle speculation. Already there are in existence machines which can solve in a couple of seconds mathematical problems it would take hundreds of expert mathematicians generations to solve. This kind of "thinking power" is now being applied to industrial machines. When it really hits its stride, the impact on our economy can be even more disruptive than was introduction of steam and electricity.

Take our own craft, for example. Laying out a stairway involves about as much skill and know-how as any job a carpenter does. Before a carpenter touches his hammer or saw he must do no little amount of mathematical calculating if the stairway is to be right. Yet today it would be a very simple trick to build a machine which could automatically do the whole operation in a matter of seconds. All the operator would have to do would be to put in the machine the rise, run and width of the proposed stairway, feed in a little lumber and take out at the other end stringers, risers and treads all cut to exact specifications and ready for assembling. In fact, the machine could even feed itself automatically.

Maybe such a machine will never be built, but the principle is there. In many industries that principle is going to go into machines that will require fewer and fewer men. In fact a new paper mill recently put into operation proves the point dramatically. Outside of a few technicians and a handful of men to baby the machines, the mill is practically automatic. In the face of this sort of thing, how can selfish interest groups talk of abandoning the forty-hour week with a clear conscience?

The physical and mental demands of the modern machine age are so high that even an eight-hour day is more than the human body can stand up to year in and year out without impairment of health. Industry itself admits so, otherwise it would not be so difficult for men in their late forties and early fifties to get a job in normal times. The system of burning out a man and sapping his vitality in fifteen or twenty years must be stopped. And the only way it can really be stopped is by reducing hours and sharing with labor the fruits of ever-increasing productivity. Instead of attacking the eight-hour day, the industrialists and politicians had better be devoting their efforts toward development of a six-hour day or four-day week as soon as the international picture permits.

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### Beware Of Scare Buying

Late last month, one of the major corporations in the TV field announced a cut in the price of its television sets. The cut was not large, and in and of itself it does not constitute much to cheer about. However, the importance of the price cut goes far beyond the fact that some TV buyer might save himself a couple of bucks; it indicates that there may be a change in the wind.

Stabilization program or no stabilization program, the old law of supply and demand still is in operation. When a manufacturer announces a price

cut in times such as these, there is only one conclusion to be drawn—his production is exceeding the demand. Sets are piling up in the warehouses. In an effort to clear out the shelves, a price cut is announced to woo new customers. To the average man, a price reduction in TV sets may not mean very much. It does not affect his ability to stretch his paycheck from payday to payday. But it does indicate that all the propaganda about shortages and scarcities and threatened black markets is wearing thin. Frank Edwards, AFL commentator, touched on this subject of scarcities in a recent broadcast. He said:

*"BUYERS BEWARE: Don't be fooled into scare buying—don't permit yourself to be frightened into any panic buying.*

*"Here are the facts. Inventories are tremendous—sales are slow. Bankers are wondering about the money they have loaned on current inventories. Retail inventories are the highest ever. Merchants have been stocking their shelves and warehouses faster than the public has been buying. It has been this frantic inventory buying which has pushed up wholesale prices, so—tip off your friends. Don't buy because you're scared—there are plenty of goods in the warehouses. Sit this one out and the consumer may profit. Shop around before you buy anything. The big stores, the wholesalers and the manufacturers need you and your money much worse than you need their surplus merchandise. When you buy, make sure you get a bargain.*

*"PROOF: New York papers reported that more than a million pounds of locally dressed beef was stacking up in storage because of high prices. Which simply indicates that if the public isn't getting fed—it is certainly getting fed up with the phony freeze."*

There you have it. Goods are not nearly so scarce as Big Business would like us to believe. Even the stock market reflects this fact. In recent weeks the stock traders have been extremely jittery, particularly in the face of continued military success in Korea. The traders know that the warehouses and store shelves are crammed full of merchandise. Any reduction in military spending would bring on a mad scramble to unload inventories, with the result that profits might tumble.

This journal has always been convinced that the productive capacity of America is great enough to fill present military commitments and still meet all normal civilian demands. Only a year ago there were nearly four and a half million unemployed in the United States. By putting all those people to work, the productive capacity of the nation can be increased almost enough to take care of present military demands. Add to these the millions of housewives and aged citizens who will respond to a patriotic call, and the capacity of the nation to produce is greatly enhanced. In 1944, nearly half the production in the nation was war goods. This year, according to the best figure we have been able to dig up, only eighteen per cent of our productive capacity will be devoted to war goods by the END OF THE YEAR. In 1944, there were ten or eleven million men in the armed forces. By the middle of this year our Army and Navy will consist of less than a third of this amount. Unless the picture changes completely and the nation goes on a 100% war footing, there should be no shortage of civilian goods for a long time to come.



In any event, consumers would be wise to seriously consider the advice Frank Edwards gives. Big Business is constantly beating the drums trying to whip up scare buying by threats of shortages and impending black markets. For the time being, at least, most goods are ample enough to take care of normal buying. If consumers use common sense, a lot of other companies may soon be joining the TV manufacturer in announcing price reductions.

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## Monopoly Laws Need Immediate Reform

Recently Senator James M. Mead, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, handed to Congress a voluminous report on interlocking directorates which his committee drew up after many months of study. Interlocking directorates is a name to frighten anyone but a lawyer. However, it is very simple. The average corporation is run by a board of directors. When the same people who sit on the board of directors of one company also control the board of directors of another company, that is an interlocking directorate. The evils that can grow out of such a situation are endless. Senator Mead's committee set out to find out just how much of that sort of thing is going on in the nation.

The report discloses a frightening number of interlocking directorates. Furthermore Mead reported that interlocking directorates constitute a great threat to competition. Obviously, if the same men control company A and company B in the same line of business there is going to be very little real competition between the companies. When you have an interlocking directorate controlling just about all companies producing a given article the result is nothing more nor less than monopoly. And when a monopoly exists the people have to pay through the nose for everything they buy in that field.

Many years ago Uncle Sam passed a law making direct interlocking directorates illegal. However, the smart boys soon figured out a new angle. They took over banks and through the banks accomplished the same results as if they sat directly on the boards of various companies. For example, one milling company, operating through some banks and insurance companies it controls, manages the destinies of several other milling companies with which it is supposed to be in competition. The result is something pretty close to monopoly. The danger inherent in such a situation is obvious.

The Federal Trade Commission intends to offer legislation for closing the loopholes which now enable corporations to indirectly achieve the results of interlocking directorates without violating the present law. What Congress will do toward enacting such legislation is anyone's guess. There are too many men sitting in Congress who dance to any tune played by Big Business for such a measure to pass without a hard fight.

However, the need for tightening monopoly laws is so necessary that public opinion may force through adequate legislation. Competition is the very life-blood of the free enterprise system. Whatever tends to stifle competition weakens the free enterprise system by that amount. The Mead report has shown the extent of the evil. It is now up to Congress to wipe it out.

# The New Range War



EVER SINCE the west was first settled a century ago, special interests have sought to tie up for their own selfish purposes the vast areas of land which belong to the public. Everyone who has read Western novels or looked at Western movies is familiar with the range wars which raged in the last half of the Nineteenth Century. Few people are aware, however, that the range wars continue to this day. The millions of acres of public land which belong to Uncle Sam in the Western states are still a powerful lure to ambitious interests which constantly dream of monopolizing the land for their own profit. The big fellows are constantly trying to freeze the little fellow out of the grazing areas which belong to Uncle Sam. Naturally the little fellows fight back. As a result squabbles are endless. In the old days, range squabbles were settled with blazing six-guns. For the last fifty years, court injunctions, legal suits and verbal attacks have replaced the six-gun as chief weapon; but the struggle goes on.

Lately the special interest groups have changed their tactics even more. Now their program is to capture control of the public lands through special legislation. Through a powerful lobby the special interest groups are embarked on a program of jamming legislation through Congress which will give them the monopoly of public lands they desire. Whether or not they succeed will depend on how alert the people are to the dangers involved.

Under the present set-up, all public lands except the national parks are administered by the Department of Agriculture. Through the Bureau of Land Management of the Forest Service, the Department of Agriculture manages all public lands strictly in the public interest. The Forest Service issues grazing permits and regulates grazing so as to protect the land. To prevent overgrazing and erosion, the Forest Service sometimes finds it

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necessary to close certain ranges. Against this regulation the special interest groups have constantly chaffed. They want an end put to it.

Three years ago, the stockmen were toying around with legislation which, if passed, would have permitted them to buy up the public grazing lands for a few cents an acre. That program collapsed. Now the stockmen have drawn up a "suggested" bill which would pretty much give them control of the land without even making it necessary for them to lay out any money or pay any taxes. At the present writing, the legislation had not as yet been introduced into Congress. However, the "suggested" legislation does give a good idea of what the stockmen have in mind. In a recent issue of the Denver Post, Arthur H. Carhart, one of the best informed conservationists in the West, discusses the proposal as follows:

"The stockman clique which has drawn up legislation purporting to end the 'range war' over use of our public lands, has made much of not being allowed to build fences, water-holes, other improvements and reseed



the range they have reduced in productivity by too-heavy grazing.

"This proposed legislation provides that those grazing public lands shall be permitted to make such improvements on our properties.

"Those who would do such improvements on property belonging to the people, would, in effect, have property right and title in such improvements under the proposed bill, and would be compensated if denied the use of what they have constructed.

"Common law provides that if someone builds a fence on another fellow's property, that fence becomes a part of the realty of the land owner. The principle follows all through the law.

"This proposal would twist the basic law, to recognize that as a stockman throws a handful of seed on a range, or sets a fence post, he acquires a legal property right in the public's real estate.

"With such a provision it is perfectly clear that those grazing our public lands could dig in to hold their range against any other good or better uses. There might be provision for compensating for those improvements thus installed. But there would be haggling and delay, more squalling about 'bureaucratic satraps,' hell-to-pay on the range in every direction over 'rights' acquired as the improvements were installed.

"The whole slant of this proposed legislation to end the so-called range war, is toward entrenching the grazing use of the public lands, a secondary, permissive use not now specified in the forests as a primary objective, so stockman users could dominate and dictate how our public lands shall be managed.

"Whoever tagged this thrusting of the stockman group to get tighter grips on our publicly owned prop-

erties as a 'range war' may have given it the proper name.

"But when it is characterized as a range war between the U. S. forest service and the stockmen, that in misrepresentation.

"This 'range war' is between the public and the special interest group again seeking domination of our public lands of the west. The U. S. forest service is merely the representative of the entire public, doing its best to protect all values and uses of our properties, against a driving, smashing, sometimes smearing attack by those who want to monopolize or dominate resources belonging to all of us. This is the case of 'The Greedy Stockman vs. The General Public.'

"The grasping stockman group already has succeeded in getting the upper hand in the grazing service. They like that.

"Now, through this legislation, they seek to similarly undermine and hog-tie the U. S. forest service in administering our forest properties for all uses—watershed, timber, recreation, wildlife, all other community wealth in these lands of ours.

In presenting the proposals to the public, there has been a slick omission of mention of these points brought out in this short series of articles. They have termed the public the 'landlord' of the western public lands; they have advanced their position as being the 'tenants.'

"As 'tenants' proposing a set of laws and rules under which they can use the 'landlord's' properties, they have not come clean in presenting their proposition to that 'landlord.' They have not fully defined their proposals in their publicity.

"Actually the current text of legislation being proposed would provide that:

"In determining the number of stock to be grazed by any ranch property where that number is not yet determined, the secretaries of interior and agriculture shall determine the number, provided the local advisory council, composed of the grazing permittees, concurs.

Fees paid for grazing shall be revised—probably with the objective of reducing even further the ridiculously low fees now charged for such use.

"When higher use demands reduction of grazing on any of our public lands, damages shall be paid to those denied that use on our lands.

"They would install improvements on our land, thereby establish property rights, contrary to long-established common law.

"By carrying a mortgage of any sort on their property, stockmen could block any adjustment in the number of stock they are permitted to graze no matter how badly reductions may be needed.

"These and other vital features of this legislation, are something the public should know. In all honesty, the stockmen back of this legislation should have laid the cards on the table.

"Until leadership and public relations of this group can come clean to

the public, anything they propose must be suspect.

"This new legislation proposed glossed over with nice phrases, presented in partial truths, is another move by that same old 'land grab gang' that tried to run away with title to our western public lands three years ago.

"It is merely another, rather smooth attempt to entrench a small group of livestock interests so they will dominate and largely dictate the use and management of all the wealth and resources we all own in our western public lands.

"If any member of congress is persuaded to introduce legislation which contains the extreme and discriminatory provisions of the proposed bill as now composed, the public, the owners of the properties affected, must beat the fact into our members of congress that there are other people, other interests in the west beside the cowboys and shearers. And that our public properties, in national forests and Taylor grazing lands must be managed for the benefit of all without any particular group being given legal opportunity to dictate how our lands shall be used.

"Remember the stockmen wrote this legislation; the public had no hand in it."

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## Who Said Labor Costs Are High?

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While the cost of food shot up 14 per cent in the last six months of 1950, wages of union construction workers rose only 7 per cent for the entire year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

And corporation profits jumped 36 per cent in 1950, the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) has reported.

During the last quarter of 1950, while the price of groceries and corporation earnings skyrocketed faster than ever before in history, construction trade unionists got only 1.8 per cent more pay.

Did someone say the cost of labor is the root of inflation?



## ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. **North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Arctic, Antarctic, Indian Ocean.** If anyone tells you he sailed the Seven Seas, ask him to name them.
2. **160.** 5,280 ft. divided by 33. Mentally, 320 rods divided by 2 rods.
3. **Noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, preposition, conjunction, interjection.** Some readers may have been taught a ninth part, the article, (a, an, the).
4. **Inoculate.** A common word, hard to spell.
5. **In Australia.** The longest river there.
6.  $\frac{7}{8}$ .  $875/1000$  reduced to  $\frac{7}{8}$ .
7. **An interjection.** As, Oh!, Ah!, Alas!
8. **Dispossesses.** Maybe you know another.
9. **12,111.** Some readers will make it 11,111.
10. **Nail.** The object of a sentence is the word, or group of words to which the action of the verb (hit) is directed.
11. **Moor.** This word is of Scottish origin which accounts for the pronunciation.
12. **Baltic, Black, Bering.** Got any more?
13. **Repeat.** He reiterated his plea for aid.
14. **44 ft.** 1 mile in 2 min. 5280 ft. divided by 120.
15. **Sought.** The tense of a verb means the time of action; past, present, future.
16. **Lazy, idle.** An indolent pupil dislikes to do homework.
17. **An isthmus.** As the Isthmus of Panama.
18. **432 or 3 gross.** Either way you're O.K.
19. **Neuter.** The gender of a word denotes its sex. Neuter means neither masculine nor feminine. We use to call it neutral, a more sensible word to use.
20. **None, (we hope).**
21. **Belgium.** On June 18, 1815. So many battles have been fought in Belgium it is called The Cockpit of Europe.
22. **Antonio.** Cross out Shylock.
23. **A peninsula.** As the Korean peninsula. Florida is called The Peninsula State.
24. **9/8.** An improper fraction is one whose numerator (9) is greater than its denominator (8).
25. **Confusion.** A tornado causes much chaos.
26. **Readily.** An adverb is a word modifying a verb, adjective, or other adverb; denoting how, when, or where the action of the verb happened.
27. **An archipelago.** As the Grecian Archipelago in the Aegean Sea.
28. **17.** A prime number is one which is divisible only by 1 and itself.
29. **Mt. McKinley.** In Alaska, 20,300 ft. Highest in the U.S. is Mt. Whitney, Calif.
30. **Denmark.** The correct title of the play is "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark."
31. **He.** The subject of a sentence is the word or group of words that perform the action of the verb (pledged).
32. **Deer.** You don't say three deers.
33. **The Tiber.** A poem called "Horatius at the Bridge", by Lord Macaulay, is well-known to many scholars. It mentions "the Tiber flowing rapidly."
34. **336.** If you remember your arithmetic you know this as the least common multiple, or the LCM.
35. **Dossil.** Meaning obedient, easily managed. This is the recognized American pronunciation.
36. **5. 4.4** divided by .88. Get the decimal point in the right place.
37. **The Caspian Sea.** 5 times larger than Lake Superior.
38. **Niece, develop.** Except for the spelling and pronunciation, the English language is easy to learn.
39. **1 ft. 8 in.** Anyone weak on arithmetic can figure this out with a steel tape.
40. **Buenos Aires.** Pop. over 3 million.
41. **Black.** A big word for 2 little curves.
42. **330.** A furlong is 220 yds., one-eighth of a mile.
43. **Alexandre Dumas.** 1803-1870.
44. **John Joseph Jones, the builder, said no.**
45. **Wellington, New Zealand.** 41° 17° south.
46. **9.** Reduce both measurements to inches and divide. Or work it out in fractions.  $23\frac{1}{4}$  divided by  $7/12$ .
47. **Its.** Its is a possessive pronoun and should not have an apostrophe (').
48. **Feline.** Pronounced fee line.
49. **Mediterranean and Red.**
50. **19 min. 39 sec.**

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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
WM. L. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
M. A. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY  
ALBERT E. FISCHER  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
JOHN R. STEVENSON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
S. P. MEADOWS  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD  
First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS  
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## *Notice to Recording Secretaries*

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1951, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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## JOURNAL

Every effort is being made by this office to furnish each member with a copy of our journal, **THE CARPENTER**. In this respect many officers of Local Unions have been very cooperative in supplying this office with the names and addresses of their members. This office has available, upon request, blank address lists; also individual request cards for use when the member fails to receive the journal due to a possible change of address. We find in many instances we are not advised of the change of address and as we have mentioned before, this causes a premium postage on the return of the journal.

Again we wish to emphasize that it is the desire of this office that all members receive the journal and with the cooperation of the officers of the Local Union as well as the members we can accomplish that purpose.



# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- JOSEPH AURNHAMMER, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.  
LOUIS BABIN, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.  
FRANK BACKSTROM, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
EDWARD BACZOR, L. U. 1491, Royersford, Pa.  
OMAR BARGY, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.  
N. M. BERRY, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.  
JOHN W. BINNS, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.  
JOHN BORGIONE, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.  
CARL BRUCKEL, Sr., L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.  
JOSEPH BUCKNISS, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
F. BUITENKAMP, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.  
THOMAS L. BURGESS, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.  
CHARLES W. BUSH, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.  
GEORGE CAPLINGER, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Calif.  
PERRY L. CARLISLE, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
PETE CHRISTENSON, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.  
CHRIS J. COFFEY, L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.  
THOMAS COLLING, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.  
GEORGE T. COUGHLIN, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.  
SAMUEL CRAWFORD, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.  
WILLIAM DAVIS, L. U. 910, Gloucester, Mass.  
NICHOLAS DE LISI, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.  
W. H. ENGLEADOW, L. U. 1971, Temple, Texas  
ARCHIE FARR, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.  
RICHARD W. FISCHER, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.  
FRANK J. FREDERICK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
GEORGE FRIEDRICH, L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
PASQUALE FRIGOLI, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.  
R. L. GARRETT, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.  
JOHN GATAIANS, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.  
L. J. GOHR, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.  
TEDDY GRIMES, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
FRANK GROW, L. U. 2079, Houston, Texas  
FRANK L. GUTHAUS, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.  
C. W. HENRY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
RICHARD HESS, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa  
WILLIAM L. HILL, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.  
WILLIAM F. HOLMGREN, L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
JOHN W. HOPPER, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.  
JOSEPH A. HULTEEN, L. U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.  
PETER ILACQUA, L. U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.  
JOHN ITTEM, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
ANTON JOHANNSEN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
GUS E. JOHNSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.  
PAUL LIND, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.  
ROY LOUCKS, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.  
HARRY LOVE, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Cal.  
SAMUEL LOVE, L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.  
ROBERT B. LUEDKE, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Calif.  
JOEL T. Mc CARVER, L. U. 1406, Louisville, Ky.  
LEONARD MC FARLAND, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.  
HARRY E. MCPHERON, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.  
ROSCOE MANLEY, L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
ABE MARTIN, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.  
JOE W. MIKELL, L. U. 2261, Ft. Myers, Fla.  
A. MEYER MILLER, L. U. 1782, Newark, N. J.  
GEORGE H. MILLER, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.  
TROY MITCHELL, L. U. 1029, Johnston City, Ill.  
JOHN MOYLAN, L. U. 2287, New York, N. Y.  
JACOB MULLAN, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.  
ALBERT M. MYRICK, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
OSCAR NARHI, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.  
HENRY OKENWALD, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.  
JOSEPH A. PELLETIER, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.  
ELMER L. PERRIN, L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
PETER M. PETERSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
RASMUS PETERSEN, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa  
DALLAS D. POPE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.  
CLARENCE J. PRICE, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.  
ELBERT H. RAYMOND, L. U. 746, Nogwalk, Conn.  
BRADFORD D. REED, L. U. 910, Gloucester, Mass.  
G. H. RITCHIE, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Canada  
RUFUS C. RIVERS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
WILLIAM E. ROCHEL, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Calif.  
RICHARD B. ROSS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
THOMAS ROWE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.  
VAN SAILORS, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.  
J. L. SANDERS, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.  
DAVID SHMURAK, L. U. 1782, Newark, N. J.  
DAVID SIMON, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.  
HERMAN P. SPAHN, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Ia.  
JAMES TILLEY, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.  
OLAF TOSSE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.  
B. O. WATTS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.  
GUSTAVE WHEATON, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
J. L. WILKINS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
M. H. WISE, L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla.  
ANDREW YATZIK, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
JOHN ZALIAGIRIS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
JOHN ZARTLER, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.  
JOHN ZOLNEKOFF, L. U. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.

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# Correspondence

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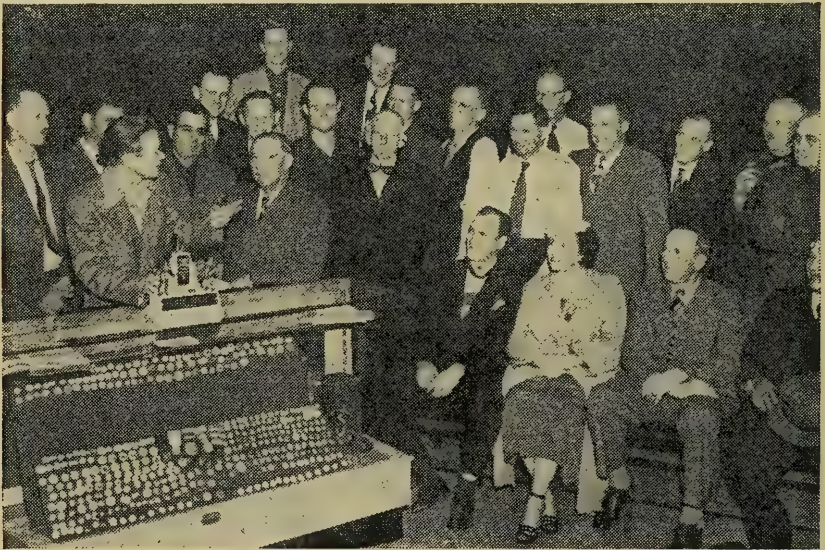
This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

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## ST. LOUIS BROTHER HAS RARE UNION BUTTON DISPLAY

A display of union buttons, collected over the past 15 years by Harry Von Romer, evoked much interest of members of his union, Local 1596, St. Louis, at the regular meeting Wednesday night January 17th at Carpenters Hall, 1411 North Grand Blvd.

As part of a special program which included showing of a color film about various phases of work of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the display helped bring a turnout of members estimated at more than 500, and practically everyone stopped to study the various buttons on display before the conclusion of the meeting.



Pictured above is a group of officers and members of Local Union No. 1596 admiring the display of rare old union buttons which was on exhibition during the special program sponsored by the Union.

The oldest button and perhaps the greatest rarity in the collection is one of the Amalgamated Wood Workers of America, from 1873 to 1895. Back in the 19th century Local 1596 was Local 12 of that international union and the button was probably worn either by one who later became a Local 1596 member—or an ancestor of one.

A few years ago Barney Fulwider, now Conductor of Local 1596, through his friendship with Von Romer learned of the button collection. Together the two of the fellows got the idea of using the collection to promote interest in union buttons, shop cards and the union label. Last Wednesday night's display was what they hope will be just the forerunner of other . . . bigger displays, which will help awake greater interest in "always buying union."

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## LOCAL UNION 246 HOLDS 31st ANNUAL VETERANS' NIGHT

On the night of November 17th, Local Union 246, New York, N. Y., celebrated its 31st annual veterans' night honoring its veterans who served in World Wars I and II.

The two Service Flags with all their stars, and the Honor Roll containing the names of all veterans were on display.



Brother Gus Darmstadt, Financial Secretary, the originator of these nights, brought before the guests and members the wonderful spirit shown when all veterans get together.

To the many that answered the Honor Roll call, a cash token of esteem was presented, and for those that paid the supreme sacrifice the assemblage arose for a moment of silent prayer to their memory.

In opening the ceremonies the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was given and the National Anthem was sung by all.

Special guests of the evening were Mr. Oscar Fishback of the American Red Cross; General Representative Sam Sutherland, representing the General Office; Mr. Joseph Keren, Commander of Fordham Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars; President Dominick Mandaglio and Officers of Local Union 385; and Business Agent James Cunningham of Local Union 246. All paid high tribute to the veterans and to Brother Darmstadt for the many years he had honored the veterans.

Brother Darmstadt thanked the speakers for the fine cooperation shown. A donation of \$100 dollars was presented the Red Cross to help further their activities.

In conclusion, President George Henjes expressed his best wishes to Brother Darmstadt for his untiring efforts for the good of the veterans and for his long and faithful service to the Local Union. He thanked the speakers in making this night a success, after which all were invited to a light lunch and refreshments.

### LONG BEACH LOCAL MARKS HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Fifty years ago on January 12, some twenty carpenters met in Saturnian Hall, Long Beach, California, at the call of J. C. Ince, presumably a general representative in that day. That night an application for a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with the signatures of all twenty men present started on its way to the General Office. Fifty years later—on January 13, 1951, to be exact—hundreds of members of Local Union No. 710, together with their wives and friends gathered



together to celebrate the Golden Anniversary of the union those twenty Long Beach pioneers brought into existence.

On hand were many distinguished guests to help Local No. 710 mark the completion of its first half-century of progress. Special guests included: Honorable Burton W. Cahnce, Mayor of the City; Robert O'Hare, president of the Los Angeles District Council; Ted Merrill, president of the Long Beach Central Labor Council; Tom Randall, AFL representative; Joe Cambiano, president of the California State Council; Tommy Pitts, president of the State Federation; and Abe Muir, General Executive Board member. All gave short but informative addresses and extended congratulations to the officers and members of the Union.

When Local No. 710 was born, Long Beach consisted of a couple of business blocks surrounded by a none-to-large residential district. Through the years, Local No. 710 has seen good times and bad. It has weathered two wars and a depression. And it lived through an earthquake that all but razed the city. Naturally the Union had many ups and downs, but through it all a hard core of loyal and faithful union men kept the Union going. The progress which has been made in elevating wages and improving working conditions is a tribute to their determination.

None of the original charter members is still alive. However, two members of the Union have records in the United Brotherhood which date back further than the charter of Local No. 710. Albin Ekberg joined Local No. 58 of Chicago in December 1897, and Alex Chisholm joined Local No. 2164, San Francisco in March, 1898. Local No. 710 is the oldest craft union in southern California. In view of the fine record it has achieved in the past, it seems certain the next half-century will find Local No. 710 going stronger than ever.

### HOUSTON PIONEERS GREAT PUBLIC RELATION PROGRAM

Carpenters Local 213 Houston, Texas has joined with four other locals and the Houston Building Trades Council in a history-making program to "sell the public on organized labor" through a six months' program of baseball broadcasts.



Officers of Houston Local 213 are pictured above as they signed a contract for a history-making program to "sell the public on organized labor". Officers who got together with Roy Hofheinz, owner of K T H T for the contract signing are; front row, James Ennis, Treasurer; C. J. Patterson, Chairman Executive Committee; Jas. Hickey, Chairman Trustees; A. B. Norris, member executive committee; Sam Hendrix, Financial Secretary; Walter Thomas, Business Agent; H. W. Lange, Vice-President; Mike Mullen, member executive committee and president of the Carpenters' District Council; J. L. Bryant, Business Agent; Arthur A. Balch, President; H. R. Myers, executive committee member; Hofheinz (leaning over); Joe Williams, Business Agent; Fred Lucas, Recording Secretary; Roy Bruce, Business Agent; R. E. White, Business Agent; J. O. Carr, Conductor; Frank Thompson, Warden; and A. R. Lilly, Trustee.

The carpenters will sponsor one day of baseball broadcasting each week throughout the regular season over Houston's 5,000 watt Mutual station, KTHT. Each day's broadcasts will include one big league "Games of the Day" called direct from the major league ball parks by the Mutual network's Al Helfer, and a nightly 10-minute sports round-up following immediately after the Houston Buff broadcast.



Leaders of the Houston carpenters say, "We believe this means of reaching the public directly with labor's message will not only help to create a friendlier public opinion, but will result in increased demands for union labor on all jobs."

Between each half-inning on the big league broadcasts, and three times during the nightly sports round-up, the regular commercial spots will be devoted to a "sales talk" on organized labor. In addition, the unions—which include the painters, plumbers, pipe-fitters, electricians and the H.B.T.C.—will sponsor a kid promotion contest. Letter writing contests on a variety of subjects related to organized labor's message will feature three prizes each week, with a grand prize of \$100.00 to be awarded the season's winner on Labor Day.

Themes to be used in the between-inning announcements during the game include:

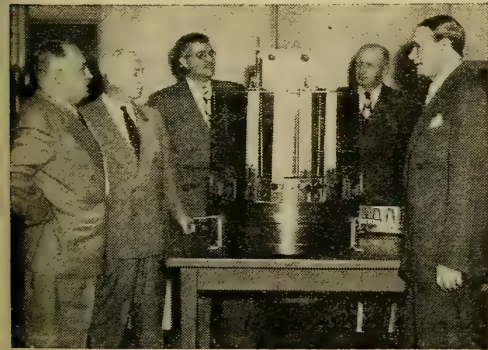
- (a) Unions are a good thing for the public generally, as well as for the union members
- (b) Union support of the defense effort
- (c) Union contributions to civic causes
- (d) A union job is a better job—insist on Union labor
- (e) Union interest and support of all worthwhile community goals—schools, medical services, churches and good government
- (f) Advantages of union recognition to contractors and employers
- (g) Wages and prices
- (h) Promotion of Labor Day and other special events

### BROOKLYN LOCAL AIDS VETERANS HOSPITAL

Recently the Brooklyn Veterans Administration Hospital at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, witnessed a unique ceremony. The occasion was the official presentation of special Bar-

croft-Warburg laboratory equipment to the hospital by a committee representing Local Union No. 791 of Brooklyn. The equipment was donated to the newly-completed hospital by Local Union No. 791 as a token of gratitude to the men in the armed forces who kept and are keeping the nation free in a world largely dominated by totalitarianism.

Dr. Max Baverrick, hospital supervisor, accepted the equipment on behalf of the hospital. Dr. Baverrick assisted the union committee in selecting the equipment. In thanking the Union he stated that the equipment would be a wonderful aid to the hospital staff and he predicted that many veterans would regain health faster because of its presence in the hospital. On behalf of himself, his staff and the patients in the hospital he expressed a deep gratitude to the officers and members of Local Union No. 791 for their thoughtful generosity.



Picture above is the committee of Local Union 791 which handled the details of procuring and presenting the laboratory equipment to the hospital. Reading from left to right they are: Hans Nielson, business agent; Edward McLaughlin, delegate to the District Council; Herbert Benson, treasurer; George H. Peterson, financial secretary; and Abner Green, president.

to the officers and members of Local Union No. 791 for their thoughtful generosity.

### LOCAL No. 44 PAYS TRIBUTE TO A FINE OLD TIMER

Recently Local Union No. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, paid special tribute to a grand old timer. After serving seventeen and a half years as financial secretary, Brother Blake Thomas turned in his resignation. With sincere regret the Union accepted his resignation. But not before he was given a tremendous ovation by his fellow members.

In all the years of his stewardship as secretary, Brother Blake never missed a meeting night—a record few officials in or out of labor can match. He was never too busy to help or advise a Brother and he never resented being disturbed in his home to take care of some matter important to a fellow member. Sundays and evenings he issued clearance cards and accepted dues to accommodate Brothers. Although he reached his seventieth birthday eight years ago, Brother Thomas nevertheless filled his office capably and efficiently until his resignation. His record is an inspiration to newer members and even to some of the older members.

### LOCAL No. 143 HOLDS FILM SHOWING

With a large number of members, wives and friends present, Local Union No. 143, Canton, Ohio, on the night of January 15th held a showing of the United Brotherhood's newest film, "The Carpenter", in the ballroom of the Eagles Auditorium. The film was highly approved by all who attended as being both educational and entertaining. It was the consensus of opinion that every Local Union in the Brotherhood should hold a showing of this picture as soon as possible.

Following the showing of the film, a nice lunch was served and a very pleasant time was spent in renewing old friendships and making new ones. The committees in charge of the affair did a fine job and as a result the evening was voted a great success by all who attended.

### MIDWESTERN MILLMEN HOLD GREAT CONFERENCE

In one of the most successful meetings ever held, the Midwestern Millmens' Conference Board on February 3rd mapped out a program for attacking the many inequities which have long plagued the mill workers of the area. The delegates to the conference represented some eleven beneficial local unions of mill workers whose members are employed by various firms in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Their membership is employed in the manufacture of stock sash and doors, window and door frames, stairs, mantels, screen doors and windows, mouldings, trim and just about every other item made from wood that is used in general construction.



Delegates, seated, left to right: Max Schaerer, Local 788, Rock Island, Ill; Edgar De Barr, Local 1488, Merrill, Wisc; E. P. Schroeder, Local 937 Dubuque, Iowa; F. E. Balew, Local 717, Muscatine, Iowa; Ray Pias, President Conference Board, Local 1594 Wausau, Wisc; Laurence Kittle, Sec. Treas. Conference Board, Local 1594 Wausau, Wisc; Lawrence Clausen, Local 1025 Medford, Wisc; Norton Keller, Local 717, Muscatine, Iowa; Albert Borchart, Local 1363 Oskosh, Wisc.

Standing: Lenhart Schaefer, Local 2344, Merrill, Wisc; Steve Pulliam, Local 717, Muscatine, Iowa; Sheldon Allendorf, Local 937, Dubuque, Iowa; Clarence Schadle, Local 2353, Dubuque, Iowa; Wm. H. Webb, Local 672 Clinton, Iowa; M. E. Lang, Local 1025 Medford, Wisc; George Stone, Local 788 Rock Island, Ill; Lester Pokrandt, Local 1363 Oshkosh, Wisc; Robert Warosh, Local 1594 Wausau, Wisc; Joe Jackson, Local 672 Clinton, Iowa; Shirley Fuller, Local 1559 Muscatine, Iowa; Howard Bennett, General Representative.

The conference devoted much of its time to developing plans for furthering the program aimed at obtaining uniformity in wages and working conditions throughout the territory. The delegates extended sincere thanks to the General Office for the great assistance which has been given the local unions in their struggle; especially for the fine support tendered to Local Union No. 973 of Dubuque during its recent strike.

Under the wage and price freeze, the task of wiping out inequities has been made doubly difficult for the Midwestern Millmen. However, the enthusiasm and militancy displayed at the February 3rd conference indicates that nothing will stop the forward march of the group for long.



## OREGON LAYS PLANS FOR STATE-WIDE APPRENTICE PROGRAM

The Carpenters Unions of Oregon are looking ahead and making plans for adequate training of skilled people. E. E. Sohlstrom, secretary of the Carpenters State Trade Committee, and Lloyd Goodwin, apprenticeship coordinator for the Portland District Council of Carpenters, revealed the plans that have been laid.

A meeting was held recently of the State Trade Council, which is made up of employers and labor representatives, to lay out a uniform standard program of apprenticeship training throughout the state. R. H. Robson, former member of Local 226 and now a contractor, was named chairman.

The program of the Carpenters International Union was commended and approved as the basis for the training program in Oregon. This program has been widely acclaimed as a model apprenticeship training plan. It has been published in book form and is used in many places as the standard program.

Ivor Jones, state secretary of the Council of Carpenters, proposed also that a trade extension program be offered for the improvement of journeymen. The newly organized state Trade Committee will effectuate their program.

A plan is likewise being worked out by the state committee to select a statewide group to carry forward the training program. The basis of selection may be regional or a combination of the regional plan and some other program.

The state committee will hold at least one meeting a year according to their action. This meeting will take place the third Saturday in January.

Karl Johnson, Klamath Falls Carpenter, was named vice-chairman of the group.

Those participating in the conference were A. V. Peterson, Walter J. Rust and A. S. Teller, representing employers; George Potucek, Howard L. Hayes, Lloyd Goodwin and Karl Johnson representing the Carpenters Unions. Ivor T. Jones and E. E. Sohlstrom were also present to assist in formation of the program.

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## HAMMOND CARPENTERS CELEBRATE NEW HOME

February 24th, 1951, is a date which will long be remembered by the members of Local 599. It was the day when they celebrated the Grand Opening of their new Carpenters' Hall, thus becoming one of the five locals in the State of Indiana, owning their own building.

The \$120,000 edifice which had been only a dream since September 21st, 1899, when the local was chartered, is situated on a two acre plot located in the midst of the social, civic and educational center of the community. Looking through the front windows of the hall one sees within a five hundred foot radius an imposing array of modern buildings which include the City Hall, Hammond High School, Hammond Technical High School, The Civic Center Auditorium and in the distance the skyline of the city's business district.

The red brick and stone structure contains a main hall seating over five hundred, a smaller room seating two hundred, each equipped with a public address system, a recreation room, utility and storage rooms, the financial secretary's office and three other large office rooms located just inside the main entrance, one of which will be occupied by the business representative of the Western Division of the Lake County District Council.

President John Grace, Vice-President Dave Pulliam, Financial Secretary Lewis Haggard, Recording Secretary L. A. Strode, Treasurer Grover Horn, Conductor William Carr, Warden Mike Ignarski, Trustees William Grambo, Joseph Guy, William Beckman, and Building Committee members Roy Little, Charles A. Coombes, Gilbert Neil, Fred Smith and Richard Simpson escorted hundreds of visitors through the building during the afternoon. During this time a large number of the ladies registered their names in order to form a Ladies' Auxiliary.

In the evening President Grace called an open meeting to order and introduced Brother Charles Coombes, President of the Indiana State Council, who acted as Master of Ceremonies. The Rev. Thos. Hueston gave the Invocation after which the following speakers each spoke briefly, offering their best wishes to the local: Hon. Vernon C. Anderson, Mayor of the city; Brothers C. O. Van Horn, International Representative; Otto Suhr, Frank Colvin and Hugh Washburn of the Indiana State Council; Carl Mullen, President, Indiana State Federation; Stanley Johnson, Secretary, Illinois State Federation; Claude Hisey, President, Lake County District Council; William Rohrberg, International Representative of the Painters; H. B. Olney, President of the Contractors Association and President Grace who reviewed the history of the local since he cleared in, in 1906.



# to our Ladies

## FREMONT AUXILIARY CELEBRATES THIRD BIRTHDAY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 498 of Fremont, Nebraska, observed its third Anniversary by entertaining members and their husbands at a party in the A. F. of L. Hall. Each member invited another carpenter and his wife to be guests.

Features of the evening included a covered dish supper and talks by the guest speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Bawerman of Omaha. Movies were shown and games were played.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Vernon Bishop, Secretary-Treasurer

## NEW ORLEANS AUXILIARY OFF TO GOOD START

The Editor:

Best wishes are extended to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 608 of New Orleans, Louisiana.

We are a newly organized Auxiliary, having just received our Charter on December 7th, 1950, and are at present contemplating a great future.

Our meetings are held every second and fourth Wednesday of each month at the home of Carpenters' Local 1846 to whom we owe our sincere thanks for all help rendered in the past in securing our Charter, constitutions, stamps, etc., also for installing our Charter and for assisting us in holding our first meeting.

In the near future, we are planning a bingo party at the home of the Local and are more than sure that it will be a huge success.

Our temporary officers at present are: Mrs. V. Wetzel, President; Mrs. A. Trascher, Vice President; Mrs. M. Couret, Treasurer; Mrs. P. Romano, Financial Secretary; Mrs. A. Pohlmann, Recording Secretary; Mrs. G. Williams, Conductor, and Mrs. C. Bergman, Warden.

Fraternally,

Mrs. A. Pohlmann, Recording Secretary

## AUXILIARY 407 BACKS CRIPPLED CHILDRENS' SOCIETY

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 407, Glendale Arizona.

Early last Fall our group voted to sponsor a campaign to raise funds for the Crippled Childrens' Society. Although our group is small—having only nineteen active members—nevertheless we have aroused a good deal of interest for this very worthy cause. We have solicited the cooperation of many other groups in our community, with the result that the campaign is meeting with good results.

At our first group meeting, held February 6th, we had Mr. George Campbell, executive director of the society, present. The meeting was sponsored by the Women's Club which was assisted by our Auxiliary. Mrs. Campbell gave us a vivid description of the work being done with physically handicapped children and pointed out the need for backing the Society's efforts. He explained how the Society's program of teaching handicapped children at home through visiting teachers was making useful citizens out of youngster's who might otherwise be a burden on society. He described cerebral palsy in its different forms and told of the various types of treatment which are getting good results.

Mr. Campbell explained that the Society depended for a good deal of its revenue on the sale of Easter Seals. All of us who heard him came away from the meeting very much impressed with the need for supporting the cause. There are few things that we as Auxiliaries can do that would benefit our neighbors more than supporting the Crippled Childrens' Society would do.

Fraternally

Mrs. Mabel Bradbury, Rec. Sec.



## LESSON 271

Fig. 1. Diagram illustrating the construction of a roof pitch board. The diagram shows a cross-section of a roof structure with a vertical wall and a sloped roof. A horizontal line is labeled "Pitch Board". Dimensions are given: a vertical height of 8 inches and a horizontal distance of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. A dashed line indicates the vertical wall.

Fig. 1

**Pitch Board for Marking Housing.**—Fig. 2 shows a pitch board applied to a skirt board for marking the run and rise of a step. The board is shown shaded, as in the other case, but it will be observed that the board is larger than the one shown in Fig. 1. The reason for this is shown by the dot-

Fig. 2. A perspective view of the pitch board, showing its dimensions and the location of the pitch board. The pitch board is a rectangular piece of material, shown in a perspective view. It is labeled "Pitch Board" at the bottom right. The dimensions are indicated by arrows: a horizontal dimension of  $9\frac{1}{2}"$  and a vertical dimension of  $7"$ . The pitch board is shown in a position where it is being attached to a structure, with a dashed line indicating the location of the pitch board. The label "a" is at the bottom left, and "b" is at the bottom right, near the "Pitch Board" label.

Fig. 2

Diagram illustrating the method of setting out a roof truss. The diagram shows a truss structure with a 'Pitch Board' and a 'Wedge' used to determine the 'back line for the rise'. A 'Nosing Templet' is also shown, with parts labeled 'a' and 'b'.

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows the pitch board in place for marking the back line of the tread. The end of the wedge is pointed out to the left. To mark the back line for the riser, reverse the wedge, bringing it into position shown at **b**, Fig. 2, and the riser of the pitch board will give the proper line for the back of the riser housing.

**Nosing Templet.**—At A, Fig. 3, a templet for marking the nosing of the treads is shown in place. This is done after the housing for the treads and the risers have been completed. Two views of the templet are shown at the bottom left. At a side view is shown, and at b is an edge view.

**Built-Up Horses.**—Two ways of building up horses are shown by Fig. 4. The one shown at the top, will have practically no shrinkage up and down, but it will shrink horizontally. The bottom one is built in reverse order, so far as the shrinking is

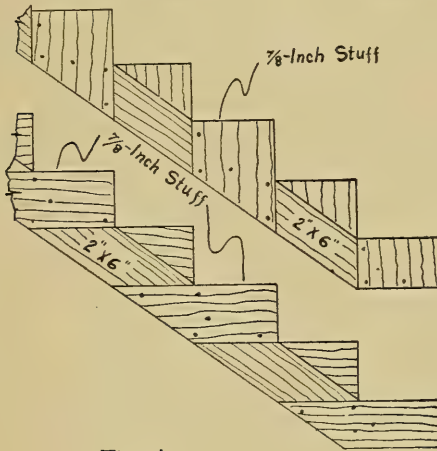


Fig. 4

concerned. To overcome most of the shrinkage difficulties, use well seasoned material. The boards that form the rough steps are nailed to 2 x 6's, alternately, one on one side and the next on the other side. This balances the horse well. But in cases where this is not practical, the boards that form the rough steps can all be nailed to one side.

**Regular and Built-Up Horses.**—Fig. 5 shows how to use the blocks sawed out in

making a regular stair horse, to build up a stair horse by nailing them to a 2 x 6, as shown by the drawing. The arrows to the left, with tail feathers, show how blocks, numbered 1 and 2, have been transferred

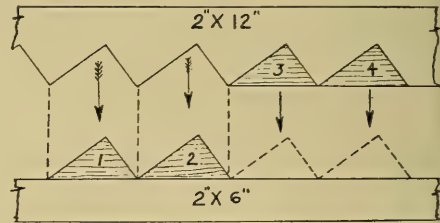


Fig. 5

from the main timber to the 2 x 6 timber. The arrows to the right indicate how two more blocks, numbered 3 and 4, are to be transferred in the same way.

**Shrinkage.**—Fig. 6 shows at A the bottom step shown to the right, top, in Fig. 4. Here the amount of shrinkage is indicated by dotted lines, which is somewhat exaggerated.

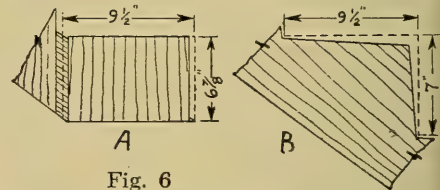


Fig. 6

ated. At B is shown by the dotted lines how the rough step of a regular stair horse shrinks. This is also shown exaggerated. The remedy for holding shrinkage to a minimum, as stated before, is to be sure to use well seasoned material.

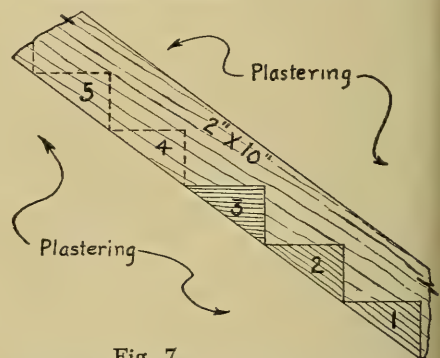


Fig. 7

**Gaining Headroom.**—Fig. 7 shows a 2 x 10 that has been framed into the studding of one of the walls of a staircase partition, in such a way that the face of the 2 x 10 comes flush with the surface of the plastering. Then the rough steps, in the form of blocks, are nailed to the 2 x 10, as shown by the drawing, where blocks numbered

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1, 2 and 3 have been nailed in place, and 4, 5 and so on, shown by dotted lines, are yet to be nailed on. The blocks numbered 1 and 2 have been sawed out in the regular way, while the block numbered 3 was sawed out in such a manner that the grain will run horizontally. This method of building rough horses is justifiable only in cases where it is necessary to increase the head-

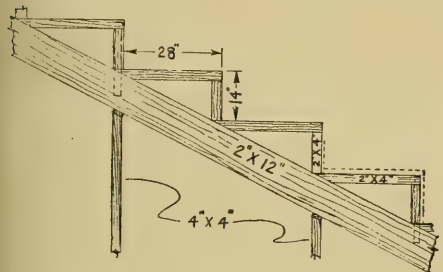


Fig. 8

room for a stair immediately below the one in question. The laths for the plastering are fastened directly to the under side of the steps. In this way 2 or 3 inches in head-room can be gained.

**Grandstand Steps.**—Fig. 8 shows four grandstand steps, or rather seats. In this case the rise is 14 inches and the run 28, which makes a rather comfortable seat for spectators. The steps can be made smaller

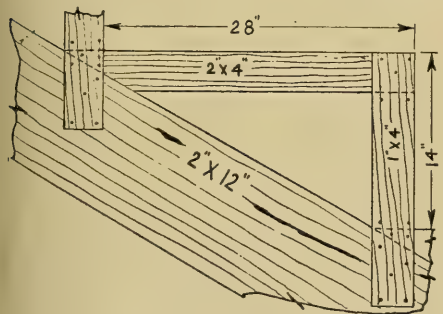


Fig. 9

or larger, just as the circumstances might dictate. If the grandstand is made for children, a smaller step might be better, but if it is made primarily for grown-ups, the steps could even be made larger. The floor of a step and the boarded riser are shown by dotted lines to the right. Cleats for holding the rough steps together are indicated to the right and left by dotted lines. A detail of a rough step is shown by Fig. 9. Here the 1 x 4 cleats are shown nailed to the side of the rough 2 x 4 riser. The ledgers for the floor are made of 2 x 4's.

## CENTER AND RADIUS

This craft problem is to show two simple ways of finding both the radius of a circle and the center.

Fig. 1 shows a part of a circle that runs from A to B. In case neither the center nor the radius is known, strike three smaller circles, approximately as shown on the drawing, setting the compass or the radius pole, whichever is used, at points a, a, a. Now, starting at b and b, draw two lines in such a manner that each line will cross the points

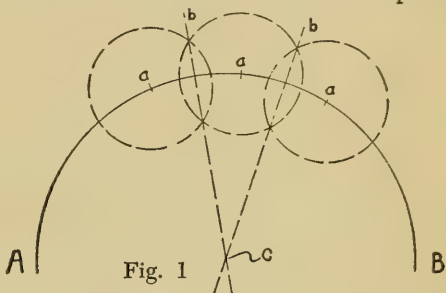


Fig. 1

where a side circle crosses the center circle. Where these two lines cross each other, as indicated at c, is the center of the large circle. The radius of the circle is the dis-

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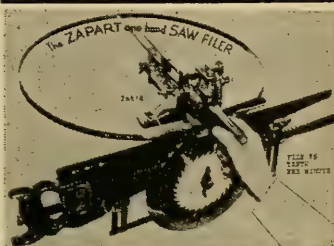
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tance from point *c* to where either one of the two lines crosses the large circle.

Fig. 2 shows the same principle applied differently. At two convenient points of the large circle, strike two part-circles, from points *a* and *a*, as shown. Now draw two lines, starting at *b* and *b*, in such a way that they will cross the points where the

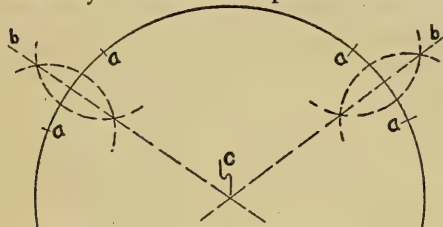


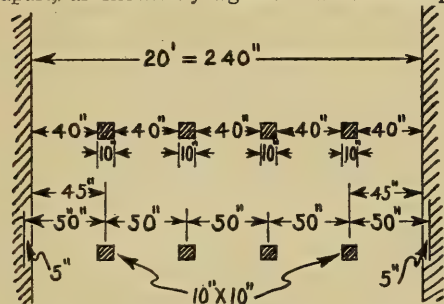
Fig. 2

part-circles cross each other. Where these two lines cross is the center of the circle, as indicated at *c*. The distance from point *c* to where either one of these lines crosses the large circle, is the length of the radius of the circle.

### WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants to know whether there is a better way to space for posts or columns than the one he uses.

This reader's method is simple and practical. Let's say, there are two walls 20 feet apart, or reduced to inches, 240 inches apart, as shown by figures toward the top



of the illustration. Now there are to be four 10"x10" columns set between these walls in such a way that the spaces between columns will be exactly the same. This reader adds the widths of the four columns and deducts the results from the distance between the walls, then divides the remainder by 5, which gives the distance between the columns, or 40 inches. The problem would read: 240 less 4x10 divided by 5 equals 40, or 40 inches, the distance between the columns. This is illustrated by the upper row of columns shown on the drawing.

Another way (perhaps not better) that this can be done is also simple and practical:

Add to the distance between the walls, the width of one column, and divide by the number of spaces desired. In this case it would read 240 plus 10 divided by 5 equals 50, or 50 inches from center of column to center of column. In this method the walls are presumed to be equivalent to two columns, which throws the right and left extremes 5 inches into the walls, as a study of the bottom part of the drawing will show. If you are laying out for columns and walls that are to be built, then start one-half the width of a column back of the wall line and measure from this point to the center of the first column, etc. In this case, as shown by the illustration, start 5 inches back of the wall line and measure 50 inches from that point to center of the first column, and continue from center to center until the four columns are laid out. If the walls are in place, deduct half the width of a column for the first measurement and measure from the wall line to the center of the first column, and continue from center to center, using the full space, as explained before. Study the illustration, and don't forget to read a little between the lines.

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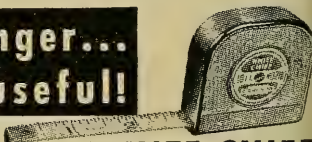
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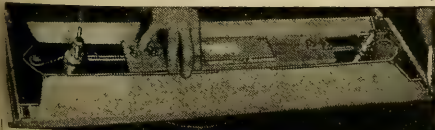
In 10 seconds you get both correct length and angle for stair treads, risers, closet shelves, ready to mark board. Each end automatically pivots and locks at exact length and angle needed for perfect fit. Length adjustable from 20" up. Saves a day or more, increases your profits \$20 to \$30 on each staircase. Fully guaranteed. Circular on request.

Only **\$12.95** postpaid (cash with order) or C. O. D. plus postage.

**ELIASON TOOL CO.** 2121 E. 56th St., Minneapolis 17, Minn.

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2nd—Mark board with gauge for perfect fit



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# CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

**...QUICK...EASY...ACCURATE**  
with this simplified guide!

You can earn higher pay when you know how to estimate. Here is everything you need to know to "take off" a bill of materials from set of plans and specifications for a frame house. Saves you time figuring jobs, protects you against oversights or mistakes that waste materials and cost money. Nothing complicated—just use simple arithmetic to do house carpentry estimating with this easy-to-use ready reference handbook.

## SIMPLIFIED CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

Shows you, step by step, how to figure materials needed for (1) foundation, (2) framing, (3) exterior finish, (4) interior finish, (5) hardware, and (6) stairs. Gives definite "take-off" rules, with many quick-reference tables and short-cut methods that simplify the work.

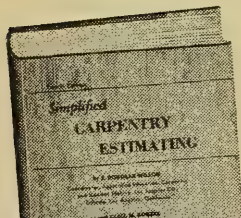
**SPECIAL FEATURES:** Lumber Checking List. Mill-work Checking List. Hardware Checking List. Materials Ordering Information. Quick-Figuring Tables for estimating concrete footings and walls, concrete piers, window frames, door and window areas, sash weights, nail quantities. How to figure labor hours per unit of work. Rules for linear, area and volume measurement. Mathematical reference tables, including decimal equivalents, lumber reckoner, conversion of weights and measures, etc. New chapter, "How to Plan a House," gives useful data for contractors and material dealers.

**TURN TO CHAPTER 8,** when you receive this book, and see the "Estimating Short Cuts" you can use for quick figuring of board footage. Here are simplified ways to estimate lumber needed for floors, walls, ceilings, roof, door and window frames, inside trim for these frames, inside trim for inside doors, and drawers and cabinets. This chapter alone can be worth the entire price of the book to you!

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**EXAMINE 10 DAYS FREE**

Just fill in and mail coupon below to get "Simplified Carpentry Estimating" for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. If not fully satisfied, return the book and owe nothing. If you keep it, send only \$3.50 plus few cents postage in full payment. You take no risk. Mail coupon now.



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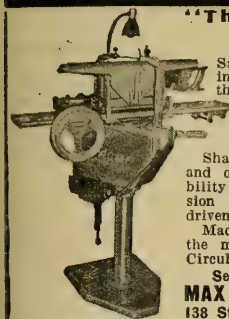
The H. D. Lee Co., Kansas City, Mo. 3rd Cover

**KEEP THE MONEY  
IN THE FAMILY!  
PATRONIZE  
ADVERTISERS**



# THE ACME HAND SAW FILER

## "The Filer with the Magic Arms"



Here is the best in a Hand Saw Filer and it will pay you in every way to investigate this proven money maker.

You will be amazed at the sturdy construction of this man-sized machine and you will marvel at its low price. Sharpens all kinds of hand saws and other straight saws. Flexibility of hand filing with precision of machine filing. Motor driven but hand controlled.

Made sold and guaranteed by the makers of the famous Acme Circular Saw Sharpeners.

Send for Free Literature.  
**MAX MANUFACTURING CO.**  
138 Stockton Ave., San Jose, Cal.

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## New!

**1/3 Lighter than Aluminum**  
**UNBREAKABLE FRAME OF EXTRUDED MAGNESIUM**

- Profitable, Fast Selling, Nationally Advertised
- Available in 10 sizes from 12 to 72 inches
- Adjustable, Replaceable Vial Units
- Beautifully Designed, Accurate, Dependable

**J. H. SCHARF MFG. CO., Omaha, Nebr.**

# CHENEY

**nail holding hammers**



1. Insert head of nail in T slot.



2. Drive nail where desired with claw end of hammer.



3. As nail enters wood, the swing of the hammer frees it from the nail.

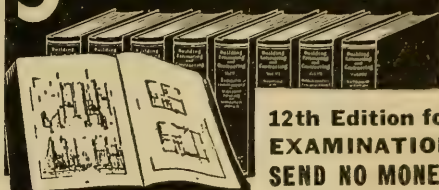


4. Finish driving nail with hammer face as usual.



**HENRY CHENEY HAMMER CORPORATION**  
**LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.**

# 9 BIG BUILDING BOOKS



**12th Edition for EXAMINATION**  
**SEND NO MONEY**

Learn to draw plans, estimate, be a live-wire builder, do remodeling, take contracting jobs. These 9 practical, profusely illustrated books cover subjects that will help you to get more work and make more money. Masonry, concrete forms, carpentry, steel square, roof framing, construction, plumbing, heating, painting, decorating and many other subjects. More than 4000 pages—2750 illustrations.

## BETTER JOBS -- BETTER PAY UP-TO-DATE EDITION

A nationwide building boom is in full swing and trained men are needed. These books are Big opportunities are always for MEN the most up-to-date and complete we have ever published on these many subjects.

**Coupon Brings Nine Big Books For Examination**

**AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY** Publishers since 1898  
Dept. G-436, Drexel at 58th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

You may ship me the Up-to-Date edition of your nine big books, "Building, Estimating, and Contracting" without any obligation to buy. I will pay the delivery charges only, and if fully satisfied in ten days, I will send you \$3.00, and after that only \$4.00 a month, until the total price of only \$34.80 is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I keep the books.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

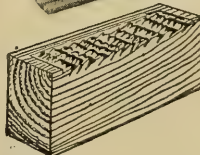
Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

# New-Butt Mortise Plane

**"Made by a Carpenter for Carpenters"**

- Hang Doors Quicker and Better
- Uniform Depth

**\$4<sup>65</sup>**



- Cuts Clean and Even
- Also for Lock Fronts, Striking Plates Etc.
- Easy To Use

## SIMPLE TO OPERATE-HERE'S HOW

1. Use Chisel as Shown in Illustration.
2. Set Butt Mortise Plane blade for depth by holding plane bottom side up and placing hinge in front of blade.
3. Push Blade Through Until Flush with Hinge. (If door has bevel, set hinge a trifle deeper.)
4. Plane out remainder of wood in both directions by reversing plane. Repeat operation on jamb.

**Over all Size 9 1/2" — Blade 13 1/4"**

Cash with Order, \$4.65 Prepaid. If C. O. D., postage extra.

**WILBERT DOHMEYER**  
1646 Main St., Crete, Illinois



**FIGHT  
WASTE**

In peace waste is a sin...  
**NOW—waste is a crime!**

Every carpenter can aid in the national effort to save vital tools and materials because his knowledge and skill enable him to do jobs quickly and properly with a minimum of waste.

**FREE!** New "Fight Waste" edition of Disston Saw, Tool & File Manual. Write for it!

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**DISSTON®**  
THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE

**Made \$900  
IN SPARE TIME**

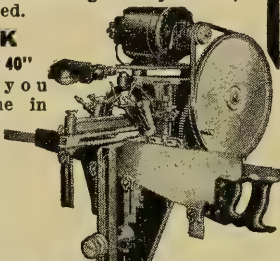
"I did very well last year with my Foley equipment, about 950 saws and 240 lawn mowers, in my spare time. About \$900 for me." **Leo H. Mir.**

Carpenters Make up to \$2 or \$3 an hour in spare time. With a Foley Automatic Saw Filer you can file hand, band and circular saws better than the most expert hand filer. Cash business, no canvassing. No eyestrain, no experience needed.

**FREE BOOK**

**"INDEPENDENCE AFTER 40"**

shows just how you can start at home in spare time, with small investment, no overhead,—and develop into a full-time repair shop. Send coupon today —no salesman will call.



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Send **FREE BOOK**—"Independence After 40"

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Address .....

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**"YANKEE"**

**SPIRAL SCREW  
DRIVER**

*and get ahead  
of the job*

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**STANLEY**  
THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD



Let the spiral do the heavy wrist work. A simple push on a sturdy "Yankee" drives or draws the screw with a spinning start. Good for years of smooth, willing partnership with your good right hand. Three sizes, each with 3 size bits. Popular 30A size, range of screws #2 to #8. For one-hand operation, buy the 130A "Yankee" with the "quick-return" spring in the handle.

**Send for the "Yankee" Tool Book**

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**MORE  
MEASURE-  
ABILITY**

**STANLEY**

No. 227

**Extension Rule  
with the "Green Ends"**

• Straight-grained Maple sticks—extra thick—tough and flexible. Large black Gothic numerals. Graduated in 16ths on all edges. Brass slide extends 6 inches. NEW plastic finish on all sticks—wears 4 times longer. Nickel silver joints—rust-resistant. "Ball socket" action prevents stretching. 6 inch folds.

Take measurements faster, easier with the Stanley No. 227 Extension Rule. Has all the features of Stanley "Green End" Rules plus a 6 inch brass extension for accurate inside measuring. You get more value . . . more measure-ability in the Stanley No. 227 Extension Rule. See the No. 227 and other Stanley Rules at your local dealer's—there's a wide range of styles, sizes and markings.

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New Britain, Conn.

THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

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**HARDWARE • TOOLS • ELECTRIC TOOLS • STEEL STRAPPING • STEEL**

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- Lee Sturdy Fabrics
- Sanforized
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and its manufacturing divisions make

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★ SALT SPRAY STEEL ★

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CORTLAND, NEW YORK  
DALLAS, TEXAS



# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



MAY, 1951



SAVE FOR YOUR INDEPENDENCE  
★  
BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

A large, detailed illustration of the Liberty Bell, showing its characteristic cracks and the inscription "LIBERTY" and "1776". The bell is positioned in the center of the main text, with the words "BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS" written in a large, bold, sans-serif font across the bottom.



# ***CRACKED CEILINGS IN YOUR OWN HOME?***

## **Mr. Carpenter: Follow the Advice of Leading Lumber Dealers**

How long since you looked at the ceilings  
in your own home?

Chances are you too have a cracked ceiling  
that needs attention.

Do this. Prove to yourself once and for  
all that there is no material like Upson  
Kuver-Krak Panels for re-covering cracked  
ceilings. Apply an Upson Ceiling in your  
own home.

See how quickly . . . how easily the job is  
done. No muss, fuss, confusion or irritating  
delays. No seeping, floating white dust to  
cause an extra housecleaning. Then note the  
beautiful result and remember this ceiling  
will give you a lifetime of satisfaction. *You'll  
want to do more jobs the same way.*

*See your lumber dealer or send the coupon  
right away.*

## **USE UPSON KUVER-KRAK PANELS**

says Fred Ludwig,  
President, Merritt Lum-  
ber Yards, Inc., Read-  
ing, Pa., one of Ameri-  
ca's prominent dealers.



"Having great faith in  
Upson Panels, developed  
through the many years we've  
handled them, prompted me  
to use them in my own resi-  
dence for re-covering cracked  
plaster.

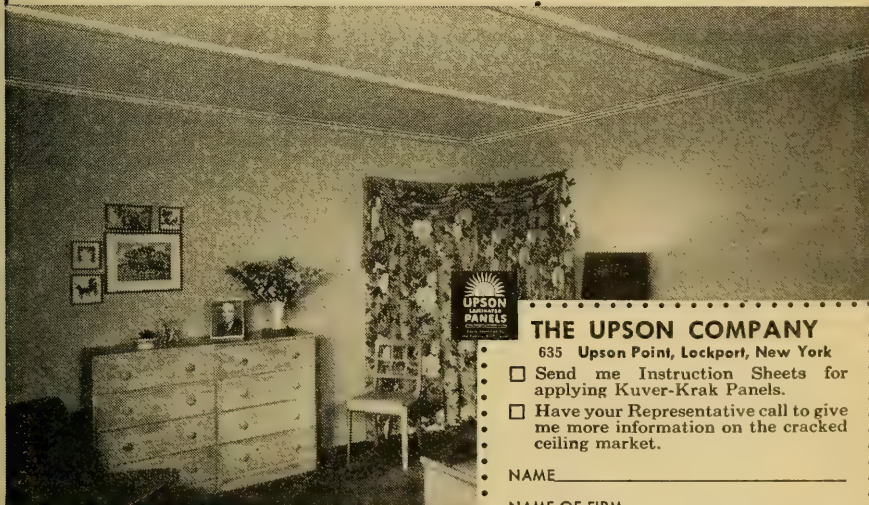
"I am glad to report these  
panels have been most satis-  
factory and have done every-  
thing we expected them to do."

## **USE UPSON KUVER-KRAK PANELS**

says G. E. Carter, well  
known lumber dealer  
of Port Arthur, Texas.



"Several years ago, I ap-  
plied Upson Panels to the ce-  
lings of my home. Today, they  
look just as good as when they  
were first applied. I don't think  
they will ever need repairing  
beyond an occasional coat of  
paint."



*One of the scores of thousands of  
Upson Ceilings now beautifying  
the homes of satisfied home owners.*

## **THE UPSON COMPANY**

635 Upson Point, Lockport, New York

- ☐ Send me Instruction Sheets for  
applying Kuver-Krak Panels.
- ☐ Have your Representative call to give  
me more information on the cracked  
ceiling market.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF FIRM \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_



# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



## — Contents —

### General Officers Installed - - - - - 7

On April 7th, in the Board Room of the General Office, the twelve men who are to guide the destinies of the United Brotherhood for the next four years are installed by General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy—the first slate of officers to be elected without any opposition in the 70-year history of the organization.

### Beware of "Shangri-La" Ads - - - - - 10

During the turn of the century, many employers used "Shangri-La" ads to lure workers to their areas. These ads promised everything in the world to the workers, but when they arrived, they found conditions to be everything but good. In addition, they often found that they were recruited for the sole purpose of breaking a union or beating down wages and working conditions. Today "Shangri-La" ads are being used to lure skilled men because such men are scarce. As a result, some members are taking a beating because the ads do not always tell the exact truth.

### Europe Goes for Piecework - - - - - 14

Although it is hard for American building tradesmen to visualize such a thing, nevertheless, a survey shows that piecework is gaining ground in the European construction industry. There are various plans in operation which pay according to results, but whatever name they are called by they still add up to piecework.



### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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# CARPENTERS

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Get the practical training you need  
for **PROMOTION,**  
**INCREASED INCOME**



Prepare now for more pay, greater success. Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success.

Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, read blue prints, estimate building costs, superintend construction. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 46 years of experience in training practical builders.

### **FREE** Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use penny postcard.

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The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



Chicago Technical College  
E-123 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago 16, Ill.

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name..... Age....

Address .....

Occupation .....

City..... Zone....

State .....

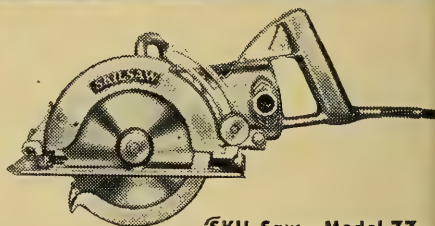
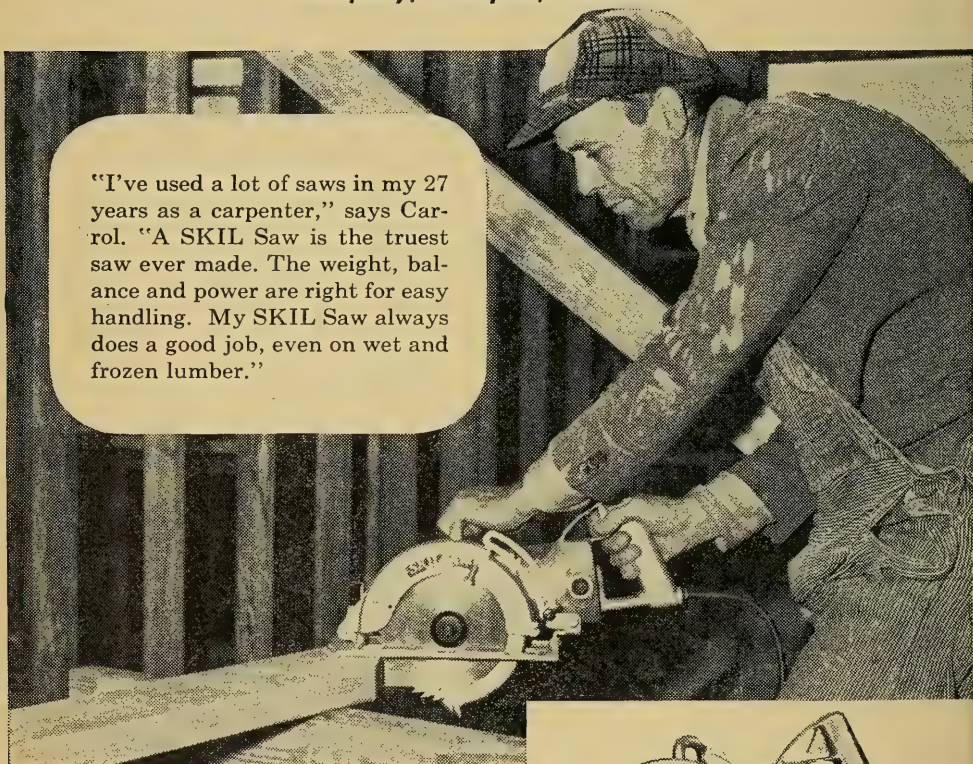
# CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE

TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

# "SKIL Saws are the truest saws ever made,"

says L. G. CARROL, carpenter with the Ben P. Dlugach Construction Company, Memphis, Tennessee

"I've used a lot of saws in my 27 years as a carpenter," says Carol. "A SKIL Saw is the truest saw ever made. The weight, balance and power are right for easy handling. My SKIL Saw always does a good job, even on wet and frozen lumber."



SKIL Saw—Model 77

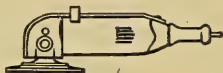
SKIL Saws on the job mean faster, easier cutting. They're job-proved for top performance day in, day out—all day long. 10 models. Powered for smooth-running, high-torque cutting. Balanced for sawing in any position. Easily controlled with one-hand or two-hand operation. Light weight. Accurate. Durable.

Your SKIL Distributor will show you how SKIL Saws and other dependable SKIL Tools can make your work easier and faster.

7 1/4" saw for general construction use. Cross cuts 2" rough lumber and bevel-cuts 2" dressed lumber at 45°. With suitable blades, cuts metal, stone, concrete, tile and many composition materials. Safety telescoping guard. Speed: 3200 r.p.m. Overall length: 17 1/4". Weight: 15 3/4 lbs.



SKIL  
Belt Sander



SKIL  
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SKIL  
Drill

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PORTABLE TOOLS

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Skil saw factory branches in principal cities • In Canada: Skiltools, Ltd., 66 Portland St., Toronto, Ontario



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It's preferred by building men, carpenters, and applicators, for they know that its uniform quality and superior performance help assure fine finished jobs. This is what counts with men who know their reputations depend on customer satisfaction.

So, why take chances? Recommend and use SHEETROCK with the PERF-A-TAPE\* Joint System. That way, you can be confident of dry-wall jobs well done—jobs that will *build your reputation, build your business, build your future!* See your dealer or U.S.G. representative—today!

There is only **ONE**  
**SHEETROCK**

THE FIREPROOF GYPSUM WALLBOARD

\*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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For Building • For Industry

Gypsum • Lime • Steel • Insulation • Roofing • Paint



## Are you just wishing?

Those new cars are really something! And nowadays you can just about walk in and drive off in one — *if* you can afford it.

Will a promotion put a new car within your reach? I.C.S. training may help you get that promotion. In just four months, one thousand nine hundred and twenty I.C.S. students reported advancement in salary and position.

They did it by studying at home in their spare time. The simple, practical, illustrated I.C.S. texts made it easy. What these I.C.S. students did, you can do! Start now! Mail the coupon today!

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|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Business and Academic Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Accounting <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising<br><input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeping<br><input type="checkbox"/> Business Administration<br><input type="checkbox"/> Bus. Correspondence <input type="checkbox"/> Bus. Law<br><input type="checkbox"/> Certified Public Accounting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Art<br><input type="checkbox"/> Cost Accounting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Federal Tax<br><input type="checkbox"/> First Year College<br><input type="checkbox"/> Foremanship <input type="checkbox"/> French<br><input type="checkbox"/> Good English <input type="checkbox"/> High School<br><input type="checkbox"/> Higher Mathematics <input type="checkbox"/> Illustration<br><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Supervision<br><input type="checkbox"/> Motor Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Postal Civil Service<br><input type="checkbox"/> Retailing <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Bus. Management<br><input type="checkbox"/> Salesmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Secretarial<br><input type="checkbox"/> Sign Lettering <input type="checkbox"/> Stenography<br><input type="checkbox"/> Spanish <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Management<br><input type="checkbox"/> Typing<br><b>Air Conditioning and Plumbing Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Air Conditioning <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing<br><input type="checkbox"/> Heating <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Fitting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration | <b>Chemical Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Engineering<br><input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry, Analytical<br><input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry, Industrial<br><input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry, Mfg. Iron & Steel<br><input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum Refining <input type="checkbox"/> Plastics<br><input type="checkbox"/> Pulp and Paper Making<br><b>Civil Engineering, Architectural and Mining Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Drafting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Building Estimating <input type="checkbox"/> Coal Mining<br><input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Contracting and Building<br><input type="checkbox"/> Highway Engineering<br><input type="checkbox"/> Lumber Dealer<br><input type="checkbox"/> Reading Structural Blueprints<br><input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineering<br><input type="checkbox"/> Structural Drafting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineering<br><input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping<br><b>Communications Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Electronics<br><input type="checkbox"/> Prac. FM and Television<br><input type="checkbox"/> Prac. Telephony <input type="checkbox"/> Radio Operating<br><input type="checkbox"/> Radio, General <input type="checkbox"/> Radio Servicing<br><input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineering | <b>Electrical Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Drafting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineering<br><input type="checkbox"/> Electric Light and Power<br><input type="checkbox"/> Lighting Technician<br><input type="checkbox"/> Practical Electrician<br><input type="checkbox"/> Power House Electric<br><input type="checkbox"/> Ship Electrician<br><b>Internal Combustion Engines Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Auto Technician <input type="checkbox"/> Aviation<br><input type="checkbox"/> Diesel-Electric<br><input type="checkbox"/> Diesel Engines <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engines<br><b>Mechanical Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Aeronautical Engineer's, Jr.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Aircraft Drafting <input type="checkbox"/> Flight Engineer<br><input type="checkbox"/> Forging <input type="checkbox"/> Foundry Work<br><input type="checkbox"/> Heat Treatment of Metals<br><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Engineering<br><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Instrumentation<br><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Metallurgy<br><input type="checkbox"/> Machine Shop<br><input type="checkbox"/> Machine Shop Inspection<br><input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Drafting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Mold-Loft Work<br><input type="checkbox"/> Patternmaking—Wood, Metal<br><input type="checkbox"/> Reading Shop Blueprints<br><input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Drafting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Worker <input type="checkbox"/> Ship Drafting<br><input type="checkbox"/> Ship Fitting <input type="checkbox"/> Tool Designing<br><input type="checkbox"/> Toolmaking<br><input type="checkbox"/> Welding—Gas and Electric<br><b>Railroad Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Air Brake <input type="checkbox"/> Car Inspector<br><input type="checkbox"/> Diesel Locomotive<br><input type="checkbox"/> Locomotive Engineer<br><input type="checkbox"/> Locomotive Fireman<br><input type="checkbox"/> Locomotive Machinist<br><input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Section Foreman<br><input type="checkbox"/> Steam and Diesel Loco-Eng.<br><b>Stationary Engineering Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Boilermaking<br><input type="checkbox"/> Combust. Engrg. <input type="checkbox"/> Engine Running<br><input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineering<br><input type="checkbox"/> Power Plant Engr. <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer<br><b>Textile Courses</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Cotton Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Loom Fixing<br><input type="checkbox"/> Rayon Weaving <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Designing<br><input type="checkbox"/> Woolen Manufacturing |
|---|--|---|--|

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Working Hours \_\_\_\_\_ A.M. to \_\_\_\_\_ P.M.

Present Position \_\_\_\_\_ Employed by \_\_\_\_\_

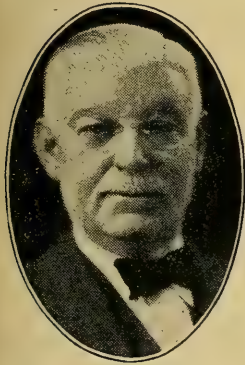
Length of Service \_\_\_\_\_ Enrollment under G.I. Bill approved for World War II Veterans. Special tuition rates to members of the Armed Forces.  
 in World War II \_\_\_\_\_ Canadian residents send coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.



# General Officers Installed



**I**N THE presence of nearly 800 members, friends and guests, the General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were installed in the Board Room of the General Office at Indianapolis at 2 p.m. Saturday, April 7th. Amid dozens upon dozens of floral pieces sent by well-wishers from all parts of the United States and Canada, Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus, administered the oath of office to the twelve men who will guide the destinies of the organization for another four years. They are:



**FRANK DUFFY**  
*Installing Officer*

General President, William L. Hutcheson; First General Vice-President, Maurice A. Hutcheson; Second General Vice-President, John R. Stevenson; General Secretary, Albert E. Fischer; General Treasurer, Spurgeon P. Meadows; Board Member, First District, Charles Johnson, Jr.; Second District, O. William Blaier; Third District, Harry Schwarzer; Fourth District, Roland Adams; Fifth District, Bob Roberts; Sixth District, Abe Muir; Seventh District, Andy Cooper.

The officers were all nominated at the 26th general convention held in Cincinnati last September. None of the candidates had opposition—the first time such a situation has existed in the 70 year history of the organization. Since no opposition existed, no referendum vote was necessary. Consequently, the present officers have the distinction of being the first unanimously elected slate since 1881, the year the United Brotherhood came into existence at Chicago.

The long list of distinguished guests on hand for the ceremonies was headed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dick Gray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

Added to the many representatives of various local unions and district councils from coast-to-coast on both

sides of the border, the well wishers in attendance neared the 800 mark.

Frank Duffy, the installing officer, although in his 89th year, performed a very creditable job as master of ceremonies. Drawing upon his 60 years of membership in the labor movement, 47 of which he spent as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood, Duffy outlined the tremendous progress which unionism has made.

He recalled some of the early day struggles in which the United Brotherhood spearheaded the fight for better wages and working conditions. And he lauded the part played by old timers such as President Hutcheson who fought many battles down the years to establish and preserve the rights of organized labor.

This year marks the beginning of the thirty-sixth consecutive year of



The above interesting display at the installation of officers on April 7th was a huge photograph of headquarters building with photos of present officers and all past major officers superimposed thereon. Measuring 5 ft. by 8 ft., the display created much favorable comment.

Top row (L to R): M. A. Hutcheson, 1st G.V.P.; Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President; John R. Stevenson, 2nd G.V.P. Second row: Albert E. Fischer, Gen. Sec'y.; Frank Duffy, G.S. Emer.; S. P. Meadows, Gen. Treas. Third row: Charles Johnson, Jr., Ex. Broad member, 1st Dist.; O. William Blaier, 2nd Dist.; Harry Schwarzer, 3rd Dist.; Roland Adams, 4th Dist.; R. E. Roberts, 5th Dist.; Abe Muir, 6th Dist.; Andy Cooper, 7th Dist.

Fourth row: Gabriel Edmonston, First Gen. Pres., 1881-1882; P. J. McGuire (founder), First General Secretary, 1881-1901; James Kirby, Thirteenth Gen. Pres., 1913-1915.

Fifth row: John D. Allen, Second Gen. Pres., 1882-1883; Joseph Billingsley, Fourth Gen. Pres., 1884-1886; Henry E. Trenor, Eighth Gen. Pres., 1892-1894; Charles B. Owens, Ninth Gen. Pres., 1894-1896.

Bottom row: Wm. D. Shields, Fifth Gen. Pres., 1886-1888; D. P. Rowland, Sixth Gen. Pres., 1888-1890; W. H. Kliver, Seventh Gen. Pres., 1890-1892; Harry Lloyd, Tenth Gen. Pres., 1896-1898; John Williams, Eleventh Gen. Pres., 1898-1899; William D. Huber, Twelfth Gen. Pres., 1899-1913; J. P. McGinley, Third Gen. Pres., no picture.



President Hutcheson's stewardship as head of the union. Brother Duffy pointed out that the union has tripled in membership and greatly increased its financial stability during those thirty-six years.

Such progress, Duffy pointed out, comes only from stable, far-sighted leadership such as the United Brotherhood has enjoyed during the last half century. Duffy also reviewed the long and unbroken record of opposition to Communism and all it stands for which has characterized the United Brotherhood's entire history. The United Brotherhood was fighting Communism tooth and toenail many years ago when the government was scarcely aware that such a menace existed. Almost singlehandedly our Brotherhood and a few more alert international unions were beating off Communism onslaughts at a time when many people in Washington considered it as some sort of a passing fad. Had it not been for the valiant opposition provided by unions such as our Brotherhood, the Communist menace today would be much greater than it is.

At his oratorical best, AFL President Green also extended congratulations to the Carpenters on their choice of officers. He pointed out that anti-labor legislation and Big Business domination of Washington are conspiring to grind down the labor movement.

"It will take all the wisdom, statesmanship and experience the labor movement can muster to beat down the threat," he said.

He declared that the quality of the men placed at the helm of the United Brotherhood guarantees that the Carpenters will be in the thick of every battle for human rights that may develop during the next four years.

Similarly, Dick Gray, the Building Trades chief, congratulated the Carpenters for the many contributions which they made to the progress of unionism.

"I know all these men who are being installed today," he said. "On their record of performance, I know the United Brotherhood is in safe and extremely capable hands."

Charles Tuttle, chief counsel for the United Brotherhood and an outstanding New York attorney, recalled the many life-and-death battles which the United Brotherhood engaged in to protect the rights of labor.

Replying for all the officers, President Hutcheson thanked all the members and guests for their fine tributes and pledged that one and all they would continue fighting for a better life for all who work with their hands or brains for their livelihoods.

Looking at the national and international situations, President Hutcheson decried the confusion, uncertainty and fumbling that dominate Washington, and warned that government encroachment upon the lives and rights of citizens must be stopped. He called for a united union and a united nation to stop all inroads of totalitarianism whether they come from abroad or from home.

Freedom can be lost from within as easily as it can from without, President Hutcheson emphasized. Every time the government takes it upon itself to regulate the lives and destinies of the people—regardless how noble the motive—a little bit of freedom is lost. If the chipping away process continues for any length of time, the people may eventually find all their freedoms gone.

In the evening a magnificent banquet at the Columbia Club wound up the celebration.

# Beware Of "Shangri-La" Ads



THE "SHANGRI-LA" ad is coming back. To old timers, a word to the wise is sufficient. But to newer members the "Shangri-La" ad can mean lost time, heartbreak and money out of pocket unless caution is exercised.

The "Shangri-La" ad is a "Help Wanted" advertisement which paints a picture of paradise-on-earth in some other part of the country. Usually, however, there is little resemblance between the wages and conditions as they actually exist and the way they are pictured in the ads. The "Shangri-La" ad was a favorite weapon of unscrupulous employers around the turn of the century. Many times they used such ads to bring desperate men into an area to beat down wages, break fledgling unions or whip working conditions into something akin to slavery. Year in and year out unions had to educate their members to recognize the "Shangri-La" ads for the menace that they were. Eventually all working people got wise to the technique and the ads all but disappeared.

But today the "Shangri-La" ads seem to be making a comeback. The motives of the employers are no longer as vicious as they were, but the ads can still do a lot of harm to workers who are gullible enough to believe everything they read in the papers. Skilled labor is becoming more scarce all the time. In order to recruit the men they need, some employers are resorting to "Shangri-La" ads.

Alaska seems to be a case in point. Recently the following ad appeared in a Southern California newspaper:

## ALASKA EMPLOYMENT

*White or colored, age limit, 62 years. Laborers earn over \$900 per month. Auto mechanics over \$1,300. Ditch Diggers over \$900. Carpenters over \$1,300. Over 150 other big-pay jobs.*

If any such fabulous wages are being paid anywhere in Alaska, the residents of the area are unaware of

them. The union rate for carpenters in the larger cities is \$3.14 per hour. For a 48-hour week, with time-and-a-half for Saturday, this only makes the weekly pay check \$163.28—a far cry from the \$300 per week mentioned in the ad. But when one considers living costs in many parts of Alaska the \$163.28 per week looks even smaller.

Haircuts in Alaska are \$2.00. A can of beer cost from 50c to \$1.00. A quart of milk sells for around 40c and a plain loaf of bread sets the buyer back 35c. Eggs range from 95c to \$1.30 per dozen. A one room "apartment" without any conveniences runs around \$85 per month.

The following is a typical weekly pay check for a carpenter, with two dependents, who lives in the contractor's camp and works six days (with overtime for Saturday):

Gross Pay .....	\$163.28
Withholding Tax..	\$25.10
Alaska Income Tax..	2.52
Board & Room----	40.25
Social Security----	2.45
Total Deductions..	70.32
	<hr/> 70.32
Net Check-----	\$ 92.96



In view of the living costs which prevail, it is obvious from the above that no man is going to make a fortune in Alaska for a few months work. Many misinformed members hurried to Alaska this Spring lured by visions of coining money. When they got there they found that construction does not start in earnest until the middle of May. Some of them have had to sit around in idleness for weeks waiting for the work to start. Considering the cost of living in Alaska, they have taken a financial beating.

Present indications are that work will be plentiful in Alaska this summer. Many members consider it a good place to work. It is not our intention to discourage anyone from going to Alaska to work. We only want to keep men who want to go there from being disillusioned by the "Shangri-La" advertising they may encounter in the States. Wages are some higher in Alaska but they are far from \$1,300 per month. But many men do make a good thing of working in Alaska. In addition to making good money, by

state standards, at least, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are doing important defense work.

"Look Before You Leap" may be a good motto for all members to follow in moving from one area to another. Some of the winter resort areas have used "Shangri-La" ads recently to lure skilled men into their areas at a time when there were not even enough jobs to go around for the men permanently located there. The result has been heartbreak for more than one member who pulled up roots to move south.

Luring men into a district by misleading promises is hardly ethical. However, in these times when skilled hands are scarce, there are a few employers who are willing to stoop to any tricks they can think up to lure men. All members should be on their guard against them. It is wise to investigate all claims before making a move, particularly the "Shangri-La" ads which paint such rosy pictures that on the face of them they appear impossible.

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## *People Who Need Them Can't Buy Homes*

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At the time the government first put into effect its credit restrictions on housing, organized labor predicted that house building would slow up. Time has shown this prediction to be founded on solid fact. And who is being hurt most? The little fellow of course; the fellow who finds it hard to scrape up two or three thousand dollars for a down payment.

U. S. News and World Report in its April 13 issue reported:

"The rush to build houses is slackening. Higher prices, higher down payment, tighter credit are cutting the market.

"Builders are convinced that the market for low-priced houses will almost disappear late this coming summer.

"New York builders expect the market for low-priced homes to dry up after the present backlog has been worked off. A West Coast builder reports that he has no difficulty selling his high priced homes, but is running into trouble on houses that sell for around \$10,000.

"People in the middle and lower income brackets often are unable to meet the new down payment charges."

# PLANE GOSSIP

## NOT VERY EFFECTIVE

In recent months, our government has turned out of prison one group of Nazi big shots after another. Practically all the German tycoons who helped Hitler climb to power and made it possible for him to wage war against all of the civilized world are now walking the streets of German cities as free men. American, French and English mothers who had sons mowed down by the Nazi war machine must certainly be wondering why.

At the end of the war the High Brass was bragging about the great program that was in store for de-Nazifying Germany. To date that program seemingly consists of bearing down on the little cockroaches and letting the big-wigs go free. The "effectiveness" of the de-Nazifying program reminds us of the old one about the forester who was lecturing on the need for conserving our timber supplies.

"Has anyone in this audience done anything in recent years to conserve timber?" demanded the lecturer with a dramatic gesture. Complete silence reigned for a few moments but pretty soon a little guy in the back of the audience got up and proclaimed:

"I did, Sir, I shot a woodpecker last year."

## SIMPLE SOLUTION

Organized labor has accepted an invitation to participate in a super-board set up to advise the President on mobilization matters. All labor sincerely hopes the new board gives labor a genuine opportunity to contribute fully to the great task of mobilizing the nation's maximum strength. However, in view of the run-around labor has received to date from the industrial and military brass which so far has completely dominated the rearmament program, there is room for skepticism until such time as events prove differently. There is always the possibility the super-board may be used to solve the problem about the same way a southern state solved its road problem.

A motorist traveling through a remote section of the state stopped to chat with a native.

"How are the roads in this section?" asked the tourist.

"Fine," was the reply. "We abolished all bad roads around here several years ago."

"Wonderful," enthused the motorist. "How in the world did you manage to do that?"

"Easy," replied the native. "Whenever a road gets particularly bad we quit calling it a road and start calling it a detour."



## SALES TALK

The Commie rags in the United States are making a great to-do about the price reduction Stalin is supposed to have brought about in Russia. What the papers neglect to tell is that Russian currency was recently juggled in such a way that Russian citizens got only a tenth as much new money as they turned in old. To our way of thinking, the great "price reductions" in Russia smack a good deal of the talk two traveling salesman once had.

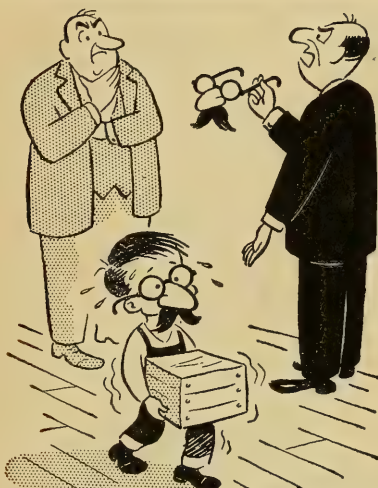
The two fishing-tackle salesman were comparing notes. The first reached into his sample case and brought forth a gaudy plug, spotted, striped and covered with all the colors of the rainbow. The second looked at it dubiously.

"Do you sell many of those?" he inquired.

"It's the best item in my line," replied the first.

"I wouldn't think a bass would go for such a contraption," persisted the second.

"It's still the best plug in my line," grinned the first. "You see I don't sell them to the bass—just to suckers."



59. 153 © 1950 CARL STAMMWITZ

"Now the boss is trying a new angle to hoodwink the Child Labor investigators!"



### ANYTHING IS GOOD ENOUGH

Recently a government commission uncovered an appalling amount of exploitation among migratory farm workers. It was found that the big, mass-production, corporate farms were importing Mexican farm hands both legally and illegally. These poor, illiterate peons were being exploited to the hilt. They are forced to work long hours for practically no pay and live in the worst kind of unsanitary hovels; this despite the fact the corporate farms have long been promising to clean up their own back yard.

For our money, the corporate farms are acting about like the Scotsman who made a batch of home brew. Taking a sample to a chemist, the Highlander was startled when the chemist said:

"Mon, this stuff is poison. If you drink it I guarantee you will be blind for life. Better let me destroy it."

After a moment's reflection, the Scot replied: "No need to do that. My friend McTavish is already blind. I might as well give it to him for a birthday present."



### ADVANCE INFORMATION

According to New York Times Magazine, a report being circulated in Munich beer halls has it that a thief recently broke into the office of the chief propaganda officer in the Soviet Zone of Berlin and made off with the complete results of next year's elections.



### STILL BALKY

St. Croix, Virgin Islands, has been an American possession for nearly 40 years, but automobiles still drive on the left hand side of the road, European style. Local residents blame not the lawmakers, but the donkey for this odd state of affairs. It seems that the only way to train a young donkey (the native population's principal means of transportation) is to tie him along side a mature beast as the latter plods along the highway. But the donkey in St. Croix has always kept to the left, and neither beating nor persuasion can change him. So the young do as the old have done, and all the ordinance-making in the world can't change donkey nature. Nobody in St. Croix holds out much hope that the donkey will be defeated and that traffic will move over to the right, as befits an American community.

Like the St. Croix mule, the NAM is still driving on the wrong side of the road. Recently NAM representatives in Germany got a solid rebuff for trying to block the injection of a little democracy in the re-organization of the Ruhr steel industry.

### TIME FOR REPORTS

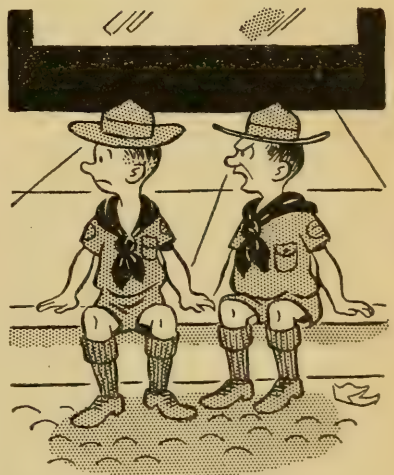
Supposedly all of the non-Communist world is united against the threat of Russian aggression. Supposedly each anti-Red nation is dedicated to a program of helping its friends whenever, wherever and however possible. At least that is the impression the nations in the anti-Red bloc try to give.

However, circumstances sometimes belie the propaganda. Recently the United States had to quit buying tin and other strategic materials because some of her allies, which have a virtual monopoly on the scarce items, jacked the price up so high that the whole war effort was jeopardized. At the same time, some of these supposedly anti-Red nations continue selling strategic materials to Russia as fast as she can pay for them. And that is where the situation now stands.

Not being diplomats, it is hard for us to make sense out of the situation. About all it reminds us of is the southern pastor. Being located in an extremely poverty-stricken area, the pastor repeatedly appealed to the bishop for financial help. The appeals became so numerous the bishop finally demanded an end to such appeals.

For some months there was no further correspondence; but then one day the bishop received a letter saying: "This is not an appeal. It is a report. I have no pants."

Perhaps when the United States quits sending appeals and starts making reports that it has no pants help will be forthcoming. But it appears there will be none before that time.



63. 153  
© 1950 CARL STAMWITZ

"Look! Here comes that scab! Let's do our good deed for the day and trip him!"

# Europe Goes For Piecework



**I**N A SURVEY of working conditions in the building trades throughout the world, the International Labor Office has found a growing tendency toward piecework systems in a large part of Europe. Various countries use various systems but the results are the same—the workers get paid according to the amount they produce. In many instances either the employers or the government are the judges of how much has been produced. In other instances, complicated formulas are used for determining results. To construction men in the United States and Canada, who have long since eliminated the evils of piecework, the ILO findings are interesting.

Systems of payment by results are known to be applied in the building industry of a number of European countries. They are particularly widespread in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Scandinavian countries; are fairly general in Finland, Greece, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; and are found to a small extent in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

On the other hand, in Australia, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the United States, building workers are generally paid by the hour. A study of the prevalence of incentive pay in the United States in 1945 and 1946 found no such schemes in operation in the construction industry. An examination of several collective agreements for the Canadian building industry shows that piecework is rare.

In some countries piecework is specifically prohibited. For example in Australia, clause 15 of the New South Wales arbitration award governing the conditions of work of carpenters, joiners and bricklayers prohibits piece work; and the South African industrial council agreement\* for the building and monumental masonry industries in Transvaal, dated April 1948, which is typical of the various

industrial council agreements for these industries, provides that the—

*... giving out by employers or the performance by employees of work on a piece work basis is prohibited, or any system of payment of labour by which earnings of an employee are based or calculated partly or wholly upon quantity or measurement of the work performed. The provisions of this clause shall apply, notwithstanding the fact that the employee may supply a small quantity of the material or plant required.*

Clause 20 of the New Zealand award for builders, labourers, quarry workers, tunnellers and general labourers dated October 1948 (not applicable in Otago) provides that 'workers covered by this award shall be prohibited from working piecework except in the case of mutual agreement between the workers' union and the employers' union.'

There are three main types of systems of payment by results in operation in various countries: piecework systems; bonus systems; and contract systems. Sometimes, more than one system will be in use, depending on the nature of the work. Under the contract system, which is applied more particularly in Bulgaria and the Scan-



dinavian countries, workers are guaranteed specified rates of wages for every hour worked, but are paid according to the amount of work done. The piece rates for the different operations are set out in detailed lists, which in the Scandinavian countries are the subject of collective bargaining, and in Bulgaria of legislation. The procedure followed in the elaboration and application of the list for house-building in Sweden, which contains some 10,000 different rates and regulations, is typical of that in the other North European countries and to some extent in the Netherlands.

#### BULGARIA

The regulations governing payment by results in the Bulgarian building industry were laid down in a resolution of the Council of Ministers of February 1947, as amended during July 1947, and in decisions of the State Planning Commission submitted to the Council in January 1948. They provide for three systems: payment by percentage, by the piece and by the "norm" or standard; the third is to be adopted wherever possible.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The systems of wage payment for workers in the Czechoslovak building industry are specified in a Decree of the Minister of Social Welfare dated March 1947, which provides that all work must, so far as its nature allows, be done under the piecework system; in other cases payment is by time.

#### FRANCE

Systems of payment by results have been increasingly applied in the French building industry in recent years. Although the methods employed vary from one undertaking to another, four main types can be distinguished: (a) bonus on completion of job; (b) payment by the task;

(c) site bonus; and (d) the proportional wage.

#### GERMANY

Payment by results is not very widely practiced in the German building industry. It is only used on a large scale for certain special work (e.g., plastering) in large cities such as Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover and Munich. The collective agreement of April 1950, which at present governs conditions in the building trades in Western Germany merely regulates the method of payment by results. The relevant clause reads as follows:

"For work paid for according to results, a sum must be paid weekly which may not be less than the gross scheduled rates. The final statement must be made up not later than a fortnight after the job is finished. Should the work last several months, interim payments must be made every month."

#### ITALY

In Italy payment by time is more widespread than payment by results. One of the systems of payment by results in force is somewhat similar to that applied in Sweden. The system which is in use in the United Kingdom has also been applied in various cases in Italy. Under a new collective agreement for the building and allied trades, the contractor must pay the worker a wage equivalent to at least 109 per cent of the minimum basic wage in every case where a system of payment of results is applied.

#### POLAND

Provisions for the application of a piece-work system and a bonus system in the Polish building industry are laid down in the collective agreement for the industry dated May 1949.

Under the piecework system, the workers are required to produce a minimum output in a specified period. The bonus system is applied only in

cases where conditions prevent the application of piecework. The rates of bonus amount to 40 per cent of the daily wages specified in the agreement for eight different categories of workers. The authorities responsible for fixing wages and categories, that is to say, the qualifications committee of the work council for the undertaking in question and the trade unions concerned, estimate the basic rates of output for the various categories of workers according to the list of standards and prices for units of production in the building industry specified in the collective agreement.

### SWEDEN

The contract system of payment by results is in general use in the Swedish housebuilding industry. There are two special piece-rate lists (which also include regulations governing the measuring of work), one for Stockholm and one for the remainder of the country. They form part of the collective agreements between the Federation of Swedish Building Employers on the one hand and the central organizations of building workers on the other. Such agreements are generally made for one year, with automatic extension year by year unless notice is given three months before the expiry date. It has happened that the same piece rates have remained unaltered for eight years, but recently revisions have been made practically every year.

Since the lists are intended to be applicable for all types of building work, the rates have had to be fixed in great detail and can in their turn be divided into basic rates and supplements. There is, for instance, a basic hourly rate for plastering with lime mortar on a brick wall, with special supplements for corners and angles, for higher floors than normal, for plastering window-plays, for fil-

listers, for thicker plaster than normal, etc.

Piece work is carried out by joint contract with seven main groups of workers, namely: bricklayers and plasterers; carpenters and joiners; blasters and excavator operators; bricklayers' labourers; and general labourers. Each group on a particular site operates jointly, and the earnings are shared among the members of the group equally per hour worked.

### SWITZERLAND

Systems for payment by results are not applied to any great extent in Switzerland. For certain operations in the building industry and on some public works, piece rates are specified. For example, in masonry work on brick walls there are agreed rates for each square unit laid or for each cubic unit of finished wall. Floor layers are paid at a rate per square unit laid. On certain public works, the workers employed on various road-building jobs are paid up to 50 per cent of the sum corresponding to the difference between their actual output and a standard output.

### UNITED KINGDOM

In the United Kingdom systems of payment by results have been in operation for many years, especially in the civil engineering industry. Thus the first working rule agreement made when the conciliation board for civil engineering construction was constituted in 1920 contained a provision on the subject, and such a provision has been included in all subsequent agreements. Rule 4 of the present working rule agreement provides as follows:

*It shall be open to employers and employed on any job to agree bonus on output for any operation or operations on that particular job, which bonus shall be payable in addition to the ordinary rate.*



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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
WM. L. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
M. A. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY  
ALBERT E. FISCHER  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
JOHN R. STEVENSON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
S. P. MEADOWS  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS  
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board, the following trade movements were acted upon:

September 25, 1950

Williamson, W. Va., L. U. 1283.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective September 25, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Moberly, Mo., L. U. 1434.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Warren, Ohio, L. U. 1438.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective October 28, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Jonesboro, Ark., L. U. 1440.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Dodge City, Kans., L. U. 1542.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$1.87½ per hour, effective October 15, 1950 and \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Crowley, La., L. U. 1604.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.62½ to \$1.75 per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Big Spring, Texas, L. U. 1634.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 14, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Melbourne, Fla., L. U. 1685.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. 1770.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 3, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Greenville, S. C., L. U. 1798.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.37½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 15, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. 1901.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.32 per hour, effective August 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hollywood, Fla., L. U. 1947.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.06½ to \$2.25 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ste. Genevieve, Mo., L. U. 2030.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 (residential) and \$2.00 to \$2.25 (commercial) per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Columbia, Miss., L. U. 2188.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Preston, Idaho, L. U. 2254.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.10 per hour, effective October 24, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fort Myers, Fla., L. U. 2261.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Dumas, Texas, L. U. 2369.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective December 15, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Winfield, Kans., L. U. 2383.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pecos, Texas, L. U. 2444.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

September 28, 1950

Temple, Texas, L. U. 1971.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

October 2, 1950

O'Fallon, Ill., L. U. 140.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 (residential) and \$2.50 to \$2.75 (commercial) per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.15 to \$2.50 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Centralia, Ill., L. U. 367.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.25 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Denison, Texas, L. U. 371.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Quanah, Texas, L. U. 704.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective September 7, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Junction City, Kans., L. U. 750.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (Carpenters) and \$2.50 (Millwrights) per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Longview, Texas, L. U. 1097.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective October 23, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Coffeyville, Kans., L. U. 1212.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (Carpenters) and \$2.25 (Millwrights) per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.



Berea, Ky., L. U. 1270.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 2, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lisbon, Ohio, L. U. 1288.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective October 2, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Verona, Mo., L. U. 1586 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Moscow, Idaho, L. U. 1605.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.06 to \$2.25 per hour, effective October 16, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Mena, Ark., L. U. 1627.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.37½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 2, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Columbia, Ill., L. U. 1997.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Tallahassee, Fla., L. U. 2139.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.62½ to \$1.87½ per hour, effective November 21, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Meridian, Miss., L. U. 2313.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Sanford, Fla., L. U. 2376.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective October 20, 1950. Official sanction granted.

October 5, 1950

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective November 23, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Carmi, Ill., L. U. 551.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Brownwood, Texas, L. U. 676.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.87½ per hour, effective December 5, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective January 2, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Danbury, Conn., L. U. 927.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective November 24, 1950. Official sanction granted.

McAlester, Okla., L. U. 986.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 1406.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.87½ per hour, effective September 21, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mt. Vernon, Ohio, L. U. 2280.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Sudbury, Ont., Canada, L. U. 2486.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective January 16, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

San Francisco, Calif., L. U. 3141.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.64 per hour, effective October 5, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

October 9, 1950

Parsons, Kans., L. U. 1022.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Great Bend, Kans., L. U. 2184.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective December 11, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Hartford City, Ind., L. U. 1738.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 16, 1950. Official sanction granted.

October 11, 1950

Pittsburg, Kans., L. U. 561.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Golconda, Ill., L. U. 605.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Pontiac, Ill., L. U. 728.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.90 to \$2.15 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Brunswick, Ga., L. U. 865.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 4, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Arkadelphia, Ark., L. U. 1722.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.62½ to \$1.75 per hour, effective October 28, 1950. Official sanction granted.

October 13, 1950

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 1941.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.85 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Robinson, Ill., L. U. 2253.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Eldorado, Kans., L. U. 2278.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 30, 1950. Official sanction granted.

October 18, 1950

Morristown, N. J., L. U. 638.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per hour, effective October 18, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Shelby, Mont., L. U. 1568.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Kennett, Mo., L. U. 1756.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

South Shore, D. C., Sayville, N. Y.,—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., L. U. 2427.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.12½ per hour, effective September 22, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Christopher, Ill., L. U. 1219.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Cushing, Okla., L. U. 806.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Blytheville, Ark., L. U. 884.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective October 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Washington, Ind., L. U. 1076.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 (residential) \$2.00 (construction) per hour, effective October 18, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Odessa, Texas, L. U. 2206.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective December 18, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Sweetwater, Texas, L. U. 2238.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 6, 1950. Official sanction granted.

October 24, 1950

Vero Beach, Fla., L. U. 1447.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Paris, Texas, L. U. 1885.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.62½ to \$1.75 per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Ponca City, Okla., L. U. 2008.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

October 25, 1950

Olympia, Wash., L. U. 1148.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Chanute, Kans., L. U. 1926.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 (Millmen) and \$1.50 to \$1.75 (residential) and \$1.75 to \$2.00 (commercial) per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Front Royal, S. C., L. U. 2088.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Salisbury, S. C., L. U. 1505.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

October 27, 1950

Independence, Kans., L. U. 1198.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 19, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Hagerstown, Md., L. U. 340.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$1.80 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.06¼ to \$2.50 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

October 31, 1950

Enid, Okla., L. U. 763.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.12½ per hour, effective October 31, 1950. Official sanction granted.



Greenville, Miss., L. U. 984.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Ironton, Ohio, L. U. 1111.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 (Carpenters) and \$2.50 (Millwrights) per hour, effective January 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. 2230.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.62½ per hour, effective December 6, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Bastrop, La., L. U. 2032.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Northwestern Mont., D. C., Kalispell, Mont.,—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Rapid City, S. D., L. U. 2027.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.12½ per hour, effective October 31, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

November 9, 1950

Elwood, Ind., L. U. 652.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Conway, Ark., L. U. 1470.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective January 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Selma, Ala., L. U. 2036.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

November 15, 1950

Helena, Mont., L. U. 153.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, L. U. 364.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.90 to \$2.00, December 1, 1950 and \$2.00 to \$2.07½ per hour, effective February 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Pascagoula, Miss., L. U. 569.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$1.90 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Seminole, Okla., L. U. 855.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective December 19, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Hudson, New York, L. U. 1075.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.15 to \$2.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Hamilton, Mont., L. U. 1101.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 2, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Decatur, Ala., L. U. 1274.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.90 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Salem, Ohio, L. U. 1282.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective January 15, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hendersonville, N. C., L. U. 1492.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective December 16, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Eldorado, Ill., L. U. 1771.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Gladewater, Texas, L. U. 1775.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Monroe, La., L. U. 1811.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Winfield, Mo., L. U. 1875.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective January 8, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

New Braunfels, Texas, L. U. 1887.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.62½ to \$1.87½ per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Chico, California, L. U. 2838.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.16 to \$1.33 (Male), \$86 to \$1.03 (Female) per hour, effective December 5, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

November 21, 1950

Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective December 11, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., L. U. 1337.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Monroe, La., L. U. 1352.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hutchinson, Kans., L. U. 1587.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to (commercial) \$1.75 (residential) to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Woodward, Okla., L. U. 1894.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$1.87½ per hour, effective December 28, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Burlington, N. C., L. U. 2240.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.65 per hour, effective November 21, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Dalhart, Texas, L. U. 2370.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

South Jersey, D. C., Camden, N. J.,—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per hour, effective February 16, 1951. Official sanction granted.

November 28, 1950

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.40 per hour, effective November 28, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Camden, Ark., L. U. 529.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective February 5, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Sedalia, Mo., L. U. 1792.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Warsaw, Ind., L. U. 1860.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 10, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Libby, Mont., L. U. 2225.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective November 28, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Guymon, Okla., L. U. 2439.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective February 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

November 29, 1950

Newton, N. J., L. U. 1124.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective January 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Falls City, Nebr., L. U. 1537.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective November 1, 1950. Official sanction granted.

December 4, 1950

Lockport, N. Y., L. U. 289.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Centralia, Mo., L. U. 2099.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (commercial) per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 5, 1950

Rawlins, Wyoming, L. U. 659.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.35 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Nokomis, Ill., L. U. 1817.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

December 6, 1950

Escanaba, Mich., L. U. 2883.—(Lumber and Sawmill Workers) Movement for an increase in wages from \$.90 and \$1.00 to \$1.10 and \$1.20 per hour, effective November 13, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Elyria, Ohio, L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.37½ to \$2.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Johnston City, Ill., L. U. 1029.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fairfield, Ill., L. U. 2497.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Crossett, Ark., L. U. 497.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 7, 1950

Augusta, Me., L. U. 914.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Skagit Valley D. C., Bellingham, Wash.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.20 to \$2.55 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.



December 8, 1950

Oberlin, Ohio, L. U. 1968.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective February 4, 1951. Official sanction granted.

December 12, 1950

Lincoln, Ill., L. U. 568.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective December 6, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Sterling, Ill., L. U. 695.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.92½ to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Alliance, Ohio, L. U. 1023.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Corsicana, Texas, L. U. 731.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 12, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Pinckneyville, Ill., L. U. 1056.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective December 15, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Bowling Green, Ky., L. U. 2156.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.15 per hour, effective February 6, 1951. Official sanction granted.

December 13, 1950

Nacogdoches, Texas, L. U. 1455.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective February 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Litchfield, Ill., L. U. 505.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Lakeland, Fla., L. U. 2217.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.87½ per hour, effective March 13, 1951. Official sanction granted.

December 15, 1950

Spokane, Wash., L. U. 98.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Festus, Mo., L. U. 2214.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (residential) and \$2.00 to \$2.25 (commercial) per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Hopkinsville, Ky., L. U. 442.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.90 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, L. U. 641.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.95 to \$2.10 per hour, effective January 16, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Key West, Fla., L. U. 655.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 15, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Thermopolis, Wyo., L. U. 1241.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Vicksburg, Miss., L. U. 1964.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

December 20, 1950

Overton, Texas, L. U. 1327.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

December 22, 1950

New Orleans, La., L. U. 584.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.75 per hour, effective December 31, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Clarksville, Tenn., L. U. 1818.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.90 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

December 27, 1950

Pana, Ill., L. U. 648.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective November 24, 1950. Official sanction granted.

Grand Coulee, Wash., L. U. 1332.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

New Bedford, Mass., L. U. 1416.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective December 15, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

(Continued on page 27)

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# Editorial

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## The Draft Must Be Democratic

For the past several months the Congress of the United States has centered a good deal of its debate on the question of whether or not a Universal Military Training program should be adopted. This journal is in no position to know whether such a program is desirable or even necessary. Wiser heads in possession of all available information must make that decision.

What this journal is worried about is the status of the present draft. Last month Selective Service Director Hershey announced mental tests to govern draft boards in selecting who should go into service and who should stay home. Under Hershey's plan, as we understand it, those youngsters who pass the intelligence test with high marks can be deferred so that they may enter college. Similarly, those lads already in college who make top grades can also be deferred. On the other hand, those who fail the intelligence test or who stand in the lower half of their college classes must enter the armed forces unless they have other reasons for being deferred or rejected.

The present fight is a fight to preserve democracy. Somehow or other it seems ironical that we must stoop to undemocratic methods to protect our democratic way of life, for certainly there is nothing democratic about a draft policy that defers some youngsters and tosses others into the armed forces. During the Civil War, money was the criterion for avoiding military service; today it seems to be "intelligence". (The word intelligence is deliberately put in quotes because no one has ever convinced us that there is any relationship between ability to get high grades in a dubious test and ability to solve real life problems.)

All through the Civil War, young men with money could hire substitutes to go to war for them. Selling of commissions was standard practice, too. And the people didn't like it. They put an end to such undemocratic practices. To us it seems that Hershey's program is a step backward toward Civil War practices.

Certainly Hershey's idea stacks the cards against the sons of working people. The rich man's son has nothing to do in college but study. On the other hand, the son of the average working man has to work his way through. He has to put in from four to eight hours a day washing dishes or waiting on table in addition to keeping up his studies. To expect a youngster putting in eight hours a day at a job to rate as high scholastically as a youngster who has nothing to do but study is not being strictly fair. No test can be fair unless it subjects the contestants to identical conditions. John Schlien of the University of Chicago points out that the intelligence tests are not true tests of mental ability since they favor those who have had an opportunity to develop a wide vocabulary. This has a lot to do with the social class a youngster lived in during his formative years. So,



all in all, the whole program puts the sons of working people at a disadvantage.

The whole program itself smacks of insincerity. On one hand, Hershey and the backers of his plan insist that it is essential that new scientists and professional men be developed to meet the demands of the future. On the other hand, these same people, when the charge of favoritism is levelled against their program, point out that the bright boys are not being exempted from military service but only deferred. To us, that makes very little common sense. What is the use of giving a young man a good start toward becoming a scientist and then throwing him in the army for a couple of years? In that time he would forget most of what he learned in college.

Then, too, do we not want the brightest army we can muster? With fighting equipment becoming more and more complicated, certainly more and more of the emphasis must be on brains. In the old days when a musket was the only weapon a soldier had to deal with, it made little difference whether a lad was bright or not. Today when radar, guided missiles, etc., are standard tools of war, a good soldier cannot be too intelligent.

But above and beyond all these considerations, the plain fact of the matter is that the program is not strictly democratic. The possibilities of favoritism are too great. Democracy and freedom ought to be as important to one man as they are to another. Therefore, all men ought to be equally ready and willing to sacrifice for the preservation of democracy and freedom.

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### Words To Live By

Recently Local Union No. 307, Winona, Minnesota, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. During the celebration, special tribute was paid to Brother William C. Frye, an eighty-eight year old member who has long since become known as Minnesota's "Grand Old Man of Labor." Brother Frye has a record of three quarters of a century of unionism behind him. As a teenager he first joined Knights of Labor. Ever since that time he has been a member of organized labor.

Throughout the United States and Canada there are thousands of old timers who, like Brother Frye, lived up to the principles of unionism through good times and bad, through wars and depressions, through anti-labor crusades and union-busting conspiracies. On their shoulders must rest a good deal of the credit for the progress unionism has been able to make down the years in bettering wages, working conditions and human dignity for the working man. They had to be men among men and they met the challenge.

The lessons they have to teach us are many. When called upon to say a few words during the anniversary celebration of Local No. 307, Brother Frye gave utterance to a couple of sentences that merit repeating. He said:

"I have been a dues-paying member in labor organizations since I was a teen-ager. I was sixteen or seventeen when I affiliated with the old Knights of Labor which went out when the sawmills went out. I'VE REAPED THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZED LABOR'S EFFORTS FOR ITS MEMBERS, AND I SINCERELY HOPE THAT I HAVE LIVED AND WILL CONTINUE TO LIVE A LIFE THAT IS WORTHY OF THOSE EFFORTS."

It is almost impossible for younger people to imagine the benefits which Brother Frye has seen inaugurated by organized labor. Seventy-five years ago working people were considered little better than dogs. The hours, the pay and the working conditions were what the employer wanted to make them; and woe betide the man who dared raise his voice against anything he might consider an injustice. In his lifetime Brother Frye has seen organized labor change all that. He has seen decent wages and working conditions established. And more important still, he has seen a working man elevated to the status of a human being and endowed with the dignity that a human being should possess.

How did all this come about? Probably the answer lies in the last sentence of Brother Frye's words: "I've reaped the benefits of organized labor's efforts for its members, and I sincerely hope that I have lived and will continue to live a life that is worthy of these efforts." Thousands of men like Brother Frye have lived and are continuing to live the kind of lives that make organized labor effective. It is not a hard thing to do. It simply means rising above petty jealousy and back-biting and criticizing for the sake of criticizing. It means recognizing honest mistakes for what they are and accepting them as such. It means putting a shoulder to the wheel when the need arises. That is all.

If enough of us can learn this lesson from Brother Frye's words, the future will be a bright one indeed.

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### No Way To Arm The Nation

The words "defense emergency" are being used to cover a multitude of sins these days. Every price gouge, every blow at the living standards of working people is wrapped in some fancy "defense emergency" propaganda. Take for example the ban on spare tires for new automobiles. Recently Leland E. Spencer, head of the National Production Authority ordered that new cars must be sold with only four tires.

When questioned by newspaper representatives, Spencer admitted the following facts:

One, his order will not save any rubber for defense purposes since car buyers will get spare tires from tire dealers—at something around \$10 more than the cost would be if a spare tire came as original equipment.

Two, Spencer, although working for the government, is an official of a major tire manufacturer, one of the "Big Four" of the industry.

Three, the four major tire companies supply 99% of the new tires to auto manufacturers. Naturally, if the "Big Four" supplied four new tires for each new car instead of five they would have plenty of tires to supply their dealers. On the other hand, if they committed practically all of their non-defense production to auto manufacturers, the independent tire makers might increase their share of the replacement market.

Of course the spare tire ban is labeled a "defense emergency" move. It saves no rubber for the war effort, but does save the dealer market for the major companies. Should such hogwash be tolerated at a time when millions of little people are tightening up their belts to preserve the security of the nation? We do not think so.



*(Continued from page 23)*

Mitchell, S. D., L. U. 1868.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Natchez, Miss., L. U. 1994.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.12½ (carpenters) and \$2.12½ to \$2.37½ (Millwrights) per hour, effective February 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Dothan, Ala., L. U. 2223.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Erwin, Tenn., L. U. 2324.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.85 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

December 28, 1950

Perryville, Mo., L. U. 2022.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 (residential) \$1.50 to \$1.75 (commercial) per hour, effective February 22, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Portsmouth, Ohio, L. U. 437.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.12½ to \$2.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Liberal, Kans., L. U. 1724.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective December 29, 1950. Official sanction granted.

January 3, 1951

Salina, Kans., L. U. 1095.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ottawa, Kans., L. U. 2044.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 (residential) and \$1.75 to \$2.00 (heavy construction) per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

January 4, 1951

West Palm Beach, Fla., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.12½ to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Carlinville, Ill., L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 (residential) and \$1.87½ to \$2.25 (commercial) per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Jefferson City, Mo., L. U. 945.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective February 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Longview, Wash., L. U. 1707.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.19½ to \$2.41 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 5, 1951

Newark, Ohio, L. U. 136.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Miles City, Mont., L. U. 1524.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective February 28, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Leesville, La., L. U. 1530.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective February 13, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Gillespie, Ill., L. U. 1769.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 8, 1951

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 470.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.19 to \$2.55 per hour, effective March 10, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Concord, N. H., L. U. 538.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Clinton, Iowa, L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 5, 1951. Official sanction granted.

January 10, 1951

Champaign-Urbana, Ill., L. U. 44.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.35 to \$2.60 per hour, effective January 30, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Port Arthur, Ont., Can., L. U. 1669.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 11, 1951

Coshocton, Ohio, L. U. 525.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 11, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. 1255.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 4, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Plainview, Texas, L. U. 2272.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 11, 1951. Official sanction granted.

January 12, 1951

Lawrenceburg, Ind., L. U. 1142.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.30 per hour, effective January 1951. Official sanction granted.

Bremerton, Wash., L. U. 1597.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.19½ to \$2.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Murray, Ky., L. U. 1734.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.40 to \$1.75 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

January 17, 1951

Derby, Conn., L. U. 127.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Bozeman, Mont., L. U. 557.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour, effective March 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. 1520.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.77½ to \$1.87½ per hour, effective October 1, 1950. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 1652.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Laconia, N. H., L. U. 1247.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Traverse City, Mich., L. U. 1461.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Macon, Mo., L. U. 2428.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.75 (residential) and \$1.75 to \$2.00 (heavy construction) effective March 19, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 19, 1951

Newburgh, N. Y., L. U. 301.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$3.02½ per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Vernon, Texas, L. U. 1706.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 12, 1951. Official sanction granted.

January 22, 1951

Sidney, Mont., L. U. 619.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Marshall, Texas, L. U. 776.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Victoria, B. C., Can., L. U. 1598.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.63 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Estes Park, Colo., L. U. 1730.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Ruston, La., L. U. 2192.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 23, 1951

Tyler, Texas, L. U. 1104.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective January 23, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Rolla, Mo., L. U. 2298.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.45 and \$1.65 to \$1.75 and \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

January 24, 1951

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Davenport, Iowa, L. U. 2158.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

January 26, 1951

Warrensburg, Mo., L. U. 1953.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour (residential) \$2.00 (commercial), effective January 26, 1951. Official sanction granted.



Smithtown Branch, N. Y., L. U. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Wellsburg, W. Va., L. U. 1680.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 (carpenters) and \$2.50 to \$2.75 (millwrights) per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 29, 1951

Carbondale, Pa., L. U. 813.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.12½ to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 2, 1951. Official sanction granted.

January 30, 1951

Middletown, Conn., L. U. 1512.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 26, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 31, 1951

Burlington, Vt., L. U. 683.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Parksburg, W. Va., L. U. 899.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.12½ to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

February 7, 1951

Kenosha, Wis., L. U. 161.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.30 to \$2.60 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.05 to \$2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Gardner, Mass., L. U. 570.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Cody, Wyo., L. U. 585.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 9, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. 767.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Princeton, N. J., L. U. 781.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Crawfordsville, Ind., L. U. 1355.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.55 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 6, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Can., L. U. 1735.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.68 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Paris, Ill., L. U. 2040.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.90 to \$2.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Uhrichsville, Ohio, L. U. 2255.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 8, 1951

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.12½ to \$2.62½ per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Charleston, S. C., L. U. 159.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (carpenters) and \$2.00 to \$2.25 (millwrights) per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Courtenay, B. C., Can., L. U. 1638.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.68 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 9, 1951

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Grand Junction, Colo., L. U. 244.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.95 to \$2.45 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Anderson, Ind., L. U. 352.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 7, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Orlando, Fla., L. U. 1765.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per hour, effective March 5, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 2404.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 12, 1951

Port Alberni, B. C., Can., L. U. 513.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.68 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Louisiana, Mo., L. U. 1008.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 (residential) and \$2.20 to \$2.50 (commercial) per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

February 13, 1951

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.05 to \$2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Harlingen, Texas, L. U. 2190.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 15, 1951

Waterville, Me., L. U. 348.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Charlottesville, Va., L. U. 1729.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective June 30, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Centralia, Wash., L. U. 2127.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.20 to \$2.35 effective March 1, 1951 and \$2.42½ effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mission City, B. C., Can., L. U. 2213.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.68 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 16, 1951

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.20 to \$2.55 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

St. John, N. B., Can., L. U. 1386.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 28, 1951

Hawthorne, Nev., L. U. 632.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Dover, N. H., L. U. 1031.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.87½ to \$2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Clinton, Okla., L. U. 1099.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

New Westminster, B. C., Can., L. U. 1251.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.68 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Eugene, Ore., L. U. 1273.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.10 to \$2.30 per hour, effective January 1, 1951, \$2.35 effective June 1, 1951. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

La Junta, Colo., L. U. 1637.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Campbell River, B. C., Can., L. U. 1882.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.68 to \$2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. 2300.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.42 to \$1.77½ per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted.

Lower Anthracite Region D. C., Girardville, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.80 to \$2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1951. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marysville, Ohio, L. U. 1424.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$2.05 to \$2.25 per hour, effective February 15, 1951. Official sanction granted.

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Carpenters' Home, Lakeland Florida, February 22, 1951

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida on the above date.

The General President informed the General Executive Board that he had notified Albert E. Fischer, Acting Secretary, to the effect that he was to have the title of General Secretary effective as of January 1, 1951.



Likewise, he informed the General Executive Board of notifying Andrew Cooper of his appointment to fill the unexpired term of former Board Member Arthur Martel of the Seventh District, as of January 1, 1951.

The General Executive Board approved both actions unanimously.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the Organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

The report of the Delegate to the Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the City of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, from September 11th to September 16th inclusive, was ordered filed for future reference as it already has been published in our official journal "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-Third Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Houston, Texas, in September 1950, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1950 issue of the "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Houston, Texas, in September, 1950, was filed for future reference as it has been published in the February, 1951 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Sixty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Houston, Texas, in September, 1950, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1950, issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

The General President appointed the following Committee to inspect the rooms of the Home:

Albert E. Fischer, Roland Adams, Andy Cooper.

He also appointed the following on the inspection of stocks and supplies:

M. A. Hutcheson, Harry Schwarzer, O. Wm. Blaier.

Balance of the members of the Board to audit the books and accounts of the Home.

February 23, 1951

The matter of continuing the contract for services with Robert N. Dedaker and Company, Certified Public Accountants, was discussed, after which a motion prevailed that same be left in the hands of the resident General Officers.

Unanimously carried.

The Board's attention was called to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada changing Articles of their Constitution.

The General President stated that he believed the matter should be laid over for further consideration, as it might be necessary to confer with officers of the Congress, after which it was moved that same be referred to the General President.

Carried unanimously.

Renewal of Bond of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows in the sum of \$50,000.00 for one year expiring February 1, 1952 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of policy on Motion Picture Projector, Screen, Loud Speaker, film, camera and equipment for three years ending February 11, 1954 through the Buckeye Union Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, was referred to our Legal Department.

The General Executive Board gave consideration to revising the price list of various supplies furnished by the General Office. It was decided that the following prices be put into effect:

Members Due Books, each	\$ .35
Official Note Paper, Ruled only, per hundred	\$ .75
Application Blanks, per pad	\$1.00
Constitution and Ritual	\$1.00
Recording Secretary Order Book, each	\$ .75
Treasurer's Receipt Book, each	\$ .75
Financial Secretary's Receipt Book, each	\$ .75
100 page minute book	\$2.00
200 page minute book	\$3.00
Day Books (in pads) 50 original and duplicates	\$1.50
Treasurer's Cash Book	\$1.00

February 24, 1951

A Committee representing the Miami District Council of Carpenters appeared before the General Executive Board with reference to litigation and other problems affecting that district, whereupon it was decided that the Board recess and reconvene in Miami, Florida to give further consideration to the various matters affecting this District Council.

February 26, 1951

In accordance with Resolution No. 1 adopted at the Twenty-Sixth General Convention, which proposed the erection of a Memorial to Peter J. McGuire, in connection therewith the General President reported that he had a general survey made of site and other matters incidental thereto, and after some discussion it was decided that the Memorial be erected at Arlington Cemetery, near Camden, New Jersey, where the remains of Brother Peter J. McGuire are interred.

Appeal of Orange County District Council of Carpenters, Santa Ana, California, against the decision of the General President in the case of C. B. Justice versus Orange County District Council, Santa Ana, California was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Theodore E. Kenney against the decision of the General President in the case of Theodore E. Kenney versus Local Union 1247, Laconia, N. H. was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 2313, Meridian, Mississippi, against the decision of the General President in the case of W. C. Fountain versus Local Union 2313 was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision as well as the action of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Burr Kellam, et. al. against the decision of the General President in the case of said appellants versus Buffalo District Council, Buffalo, New York was brought to the attention of the Board and carefully considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

February 27, 1951

The General President reported the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, January 24, 1951, with reference to the reaffiliation of the Machinists International Union with the American Federation of Labor. The General President gave a very detailed report concerning this matter.

The General Executive Board approved of his action unanimously and directed that a letter be sent to President Green of the American Federation of Labor informing him of the position of our General Executive Board.

Communication from Local Union 527, Nanaimo, B. C., Canada, proposing to establish a Carpenters' Home in Canada, was presented to the Board, and after discussion a motion prevailed that the communication be replied to, pointing out the difficulties and inconsistencies of such a proposition.

Carried.

A communication was read from Local Union 1296, San Diego, California, with reference to increased per capita tax to the San Diego District Council was carefully considered, after which a motion prevailed that the ruling of the Second General Vice-President, made on behalf of the General President, be sustained.

Carried unanimously.

Communications pertaining to the 1951 Heart Fund were presented to the Board, and after discussion it was moved that the matter of making a contribution be left in the hands of the General President.

Audit of books and accounts commenced.

February 28, 1951

Correspondence from Local Union 972, Philadelphia, Pa., regarding restoration of John Cyckowski to the pension roll was discussed, and inasmuch as it was shown that he had complied with certain stipulations set forth by the General President, it was moved that he be restored to the pension roll when proper application is received.



Appeal of Local Union 766, Albert Lea, Minnesota, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Raymond Singletad for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered, and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1849, Pasco, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Harley U. Jones for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered, and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 980, Chicago, Illinois, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of Grace Bell Wilkowski, wife of John Wilkowski, for the reason that the aforementioned member was beyond age of fifty at the time he became a member of the Brotherhood, and the action of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 1, 1951

The General President submitted a summary of the case of Roanoke, Virginia, regarding litigation involving Local Union 319, and the Board approved of the action that had been taken and left the matter in the hands of the General President for further consideration.

A communication, dated January 30, 1951, from the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department requesting that we assign a representative to Washington to serve on a legislative committee was presented to the Board, was discussed, after which a motion prevailed that the matter be left in the hands of the General President.

Carried unanimously.

Communication from Local Union 1498, Provo, Utah requesting financial assistance was, upon motion, referred to the General President.

Appeal of San Diego District Council was presented to the Board, and after giving careful consideration to said appeal, and the request contained therein, came to the conclusion that the manner and method in which the agreement was entered into is to the best interest of the various Local Unions and District Councils in the twelve Counties covered by the agreement, and, therefore, denies their request and dismisses the appeal.

Appeal of Local Union 190, Klamath Falls, Oregon, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability donation in favor of Roe H. Rickman, for the reason that said claim was not filed within the time specified by the General Constitution, was given consideration, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Audit completed and all transactions found correct.

March 2, 1951

A communication from Local Union 850, Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, requesting financial assistance was, upon motion, referred to the resident General Officers.

The sub committee of the General Executive Board who has been meeting with representatives of the Iron Workers International Organization in reference to the installation and erection of metal frames and sash reported progress, and after discussion it was moved that the report of the committee be received and that they continue their efforts to reach an understanding.

First General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson suggested to the Board that notification be sent to the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union that we no longer recognize the agreement of 1903 as being in effect which is set forth on page 54 of the printed proceedings of the Forty-Third Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, and on page 17 of the current booklet issued by the Department on Decisions and Agreements.

A motion prevailed that his suggestion be complied with, carried unanimously.

A communication from the Los Angeles District Council setting forth that Julius Kover had failed to sign an affidavit in accordance with the action of the delegates to the Twenty-Sixth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, was presented to the Board for consideration.

The Board gave consideration to the action taken by the Twenty-Sixth General Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8, 1950, and the recommendations of the

General Executive Board against the seating of Harry Prosin and Julius Kovner, and the stipulations of the Board in their report to the Convention; said stipulation having been complied with by Harry Prosin, but up to date Julius Kovner has failed to comply with said stipulations. Therefore, the Board decided to notify the Los Angeles District Council, to whom this member was placed on probation that Julius Kovner is in contempt of the Twenty-Sixth General Convention, and that charges should immediately be filed against Julius Kovner through the Los Angeles District Council.

Carried unanimously.

The General Executive Board met as Board of Trustees.

The General Executive Board reconvened their recessed meeting at Miami, Florida, to give further attention to the Miami Carpenters' District Council situation.

A Committee of the Board was appointed to go over the entire matter and after duly reviewing same reported their findings.

The Board after carefully considering their findings decided to render financial assistance.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER

Secretary

### INSTALLATION OF GENERAL OFFICERS

The installation of the General Officers and General Executive Board, whose terms of office began April 1, 1951, was held in the Board Room of the Carpenters' Headquarters, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana on April 7, 1951.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus, was appointed as the Installing Officer.

The following General Officers and General Executive Board members responded and were officially obligated and installed:

#### GENERAL OFFICERS

Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President

M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President

John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President

Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary

S. P. Meadows, General Treasurer

#### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, Charles Johnson, Jr.

Second District, O. Wm. Blaier

Third District, Harry Schwarzer

Fourth District, Roland Adams

Fifth District, R. E. Roberts

Sixth District, A. W. Muir

Seventh District, Andrew V. Cooper

Congratulations were extended to the newly installed General Officers and members of the General Executive Board by their many friends from all parts of the United States and Canada. Likewise, numerous telegrams of congratulations were received.

Many floral tributes were sent by the Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Addresses were made by Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Richard Gray, President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Honorable Charles Tuttle, Chief Counsel of the Brotherhood and General President Wm. L. Hutcheson.

In closing the General President thanked all for being present and for taking part in the installation ceremonies.



Carpenters' Building  
Indianapolis, Indiana

April 9, 1951

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the above date.

The General President reported fully on matters affecting our Organization since the last meeting of the Board. The subject matters as reported were carefully considered.

Communication from Robert H. Clark, Certified Public Accountant, submitting a proposal to perform quarterly audits was discussed. It was decided to enter into a contract for auditing services commencing with the three month period ended March 31, 1951.

Communication from Local Union 993, Miami, Florida proposing to send out proposition to increase payment of pension was received. After discussion it was decided that the Board does not consider it appropriate, or coming under the meaning and intent of the General Constitution, to submit at this time the proposal submitted by Local Union 993, inasmuch as it is almost verbatim to the proposal recently voted down by the members when voting on the proposed amendments to the General Constitution.

Unanimously carried.

April 10, 1951

The annual report of the General Secretary was submitted to the Board and upon motion same was filed for future reference.

Section 45 of the General Constitution regarding notification to members in arrears was discussed. It was agreed that the General Secretary make the necessary changes in the event postal rates are increased as contemplated, especially on postal cards.

Renewal of Bond on Assistant Superintendent of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, in the sum of \$20,000.00 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year ending March 10, 1952, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of Bond on Chief Clerk C. A. Meloy in the sum of \$10,000.00 through the Capitol Indemnity Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending April 1, 1952, was referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of the plate glass insurance at 222 East Michigan Street for one year ending March 28, 1952 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to our Legal Department.

April 11, 1951

A communication was received from the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L. requesting that a contribution be made to the National Housing Conference, Inc., inasmuch as organized labor is part of this non-profit Organization. This is the lone Organization that has kept the issue of federal public housing for the middle and low income population of our country alive.

After carefully considering the request, the Board decided to leave the matter in the hands of the resident General Officers.

Another communication was received from the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L. requesting contribution in favor of the Texas State Federation of Labor in their endeavors to combat certain litigation now pending, as well as legislation which will effect organized labor. By unanimous action the Board concurred in the request and referred same to the General President.

In furtherance to the P. J. McGuire Memorial to be erected at the Arlington Cemetery, Camden, New Jersey, in accordance with the previous action of the Board, the General President reported a further survey was made in connection with the said Memorial and he likewise submitted to the Board communication from the Arlington Cemetery of Camden, New Jersey, also proposals from O. J. Hammell Company of Camden, New Jersey, as well as proposed details of the Memorial monument.

The aforementioned Company submitted three proposals, known as Proposal A, Proposal B and Proposal C. After carefully considering all correspondence, plans etc., the Board unanimously decided to approve Proposal B.

The Board further unanimously decided that the details be left to the resident General Officers and they be authorized to proceed with the erection of the P. J. McGuire Memorial.

Due to numerous complaints received that Local Unions 2537, Sudbury, Ontario; 2786, Port Arthur, Ontario and 2995, Cochrane, Ontario are not conforming to provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood in conducting their affairs, the Board decided it was necessary to investigate same and a committee was appointed, consisting of the following:

John R. Stevenson  
A. V. Cooper  
Harry Schwarzer  
Roland Adams  
Charles Johnson, Jr.

The Board was informed that the Atomic Energy Commission has advised their operating agents in the Atomic Energy plants in various parts of the country, proposing to increase rents as of August 1, 1951 in the government-owned, privately operated houses, occupied by the employees of the various plants.

It is evident from the information furnished to the Board that most of the employees effected are members of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The General Executive Board came to the conclusion and decided unanimously that a letter of protest be sent to the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as to other agencies and organizations, endeavoring to have the proposal of increasing rents as of August 1st set aside.

It was further decided to refer the matter to the First General Vice-President and General Secretary to follow same through and enter a vigorous protest.

April 12, 1951

Appeal of Local Union 55, Denver, Colorado in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late George Cobb was considered, and upon motion the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 265, Hackensack, New Jersey from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Victor Sansone, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 725, Salt Lake City, Utah from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Ervin R. Allington was considered. A motion prevailed that the decision of the General Treasurer be sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1632, San Luis Obispo, California from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation of the late Allen Howard Thompson, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death, was considered and the action of the General Treasurer sustained.

Pending claim for wife's funeral donation of Wm. E. Henricks from Local Union 254, Cleveland, Ohio was brought to the attention of the Board, and it was decided that the claim be referred to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

After carefully considering the activities prevailing in connection with the Galveston, Texas Building Trades Council, the Board came to the conclusion and unanimously decided that we request the revocation of the charter of the Galveston, Texas Building Trades Council at once.

The General Executive Board met as Board of Trustees.

The Sub-Committee of the Board examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, and submitted the following report:

"The Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana and find same correct and accounted for as shown in the monthly Financial Statement."

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER,

Secretary



# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

MICHELE AMATO, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.  
CLARENCE BANDTEL, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz,  
Calif.

JOHN BATDORF, L. U. 2359, Omaha, Nebr.

A. N. BECK, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

THOMAS BERGERON, L. U. 1846, New  
Orleans, La.

SAM BERNSTEIN, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.

ANDREW N. BERTUCCI, L. U. 1570, Marys-  
ville, Calif.

RAY C. BISSING, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

WILLIAM BULLOCK, L. U. 454, Philadelphia,  
Pa.

A. CANCELLA, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.

ELMER CLOW, L. U. 885, Burlington, Mass.

ROY V. CONNELLY, L. U. 871, Battle Creek,  
Mich.

GEORGE H. COUCHON, L. U. 1372, Easthamp-  
ton, Mass.

WALTER DEIMERT, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.

CARL DICKHUT, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM DOYLE, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE DUNBAR, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

T. C. DUNCAN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

CHARLTON H. DURHAM, L. U. 2242, Lufkin,  
Texas

JOHN A. EKBERG, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

CHAS. J. ENGELBRACHT, L. U. 1846, New  
Orleans, La.

E. N. ESTEP, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.

CLARENCE FERGUSON, L. U. 67, Boston,  
Mass.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

JOHN FRANTS, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.

CHARLES FROEDE, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.

C. M. GATES, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.

RICHARD GOHSLER, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.

MICHAEL GREGOR, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio

MIKE GRUBER, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.

JUAN GUITIEREZ, L. U. 316, San Jose, Calif.

MICHAEL HALKIEWICS, L. U. 337, Detroit,  
Mich.

ALLEN HARP, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN HASSEE, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.

J. L. HEAD, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas

HENRIK HENRIKSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn,  
N. Y.

JOHN A. HENRIKSON, L. U. 488, New York,  
N. Y.

AARON J. HODGES, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth,  
Tex.

DANIEL B. HUNTER, L. U. 61, Kansas City,  
Mo.

A. T. JOHNSON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

OTTO JOHNSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

JACOB KEIFER, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.

J. E. KELLEY, L. U. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas

WAINO KOIVISTO, L. U. 454, Philadelphia,  
Pa.

HERMAN H. LANDEFELD, L. U. 143, Canton,  
Ohio

M. C. LESSEG, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

HENRY FELTON LYLE, L. U. 225, Atlanta,  
Ga.

DANIEL A. MACINNIS, L. U. 67, Boston,  
Mass.

WM. MCKRITTRICK, L. U. 20, New York,  
N. Y.

HENRY G. MARSHALL, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MATHEWS, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.

ALFRED MILLER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio

JOHN MILLER, L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kans.

W. S. MOTT, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.

CARL V. MYERS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

HJALMAR NARA, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.

WILLIAM NEWTON, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.

ALGOT OLSEN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

C. O. PAINE, L. U. 1260, Iowa City, Ia.

VINCENZO PENNA, L. U. 385, New York,  
N. Y.

NELSON N. PIERCE, L. U. 1570, Marysville,  
Calif.

OREL POTTER, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.

JOHN S. RAFUSE, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.

ADOLF REINKE, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.

FRANK REMISOWSKY, L. U. 1784, Chicago,  
Ill.

FRANK RIEMAN, L. U. 1940, Kitchener, Ont.,  
Canada

JULIUS RIEMER, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls,  
N. Y.

THOMAS S. RIVERS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

THOMAS ROY, L. U. 1416, New Bedford,  
Mass.

GEORGE SANJOUR, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

SIMON A. SCHAEFER, L. U. 2359, Omaha,  
Nebr.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, L. U. 1846, New  
Orleans, La.

ANGELO SCOPELLITO, L. U. 385, New York,  
N. Y.

M. H. SMITH, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

E. W. STOWE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

RUDOLPH STREIT, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.

CHARLES SWOPES, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Nebr.

SALVATORE TULOTTA, L. U. 385, New York,  
N. Y.

PETER TOULOUSE, L. U. 454, Philadelphia,  
Pa.

STEVE URIN, L. U. 1636, Whiting, Ind.

EDWARD C. WALTERS, L. U. 1587, Hutch-  
inson, Kans.

CLIFTON H. WARD, L. U. 1449, Lansing,  
Mich.

JOHN WASHBURN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

G. W. WELSCH, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTERHAUS, L. U. 1587, Hutch-  
inson, Kans.

CHARLES B. WHITE, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.

JAMES WILSON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.

NELSON WILSON, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls,  
N. Y.

SEWERT ZALEWISKI, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.

# Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## KANKAKEE CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

On Saturday evening, February 24, approximately 350 persons, members of the Carpenters Local No. 496 Kankakee, Illinois, their wives and guests crowded the Masonic Temple to commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the Local.

Local No. 496, was chartered on February 28, 1901; Fred Hyer was elected its first Financial Secretary.

In March 1902, the young local reported to the Carpenters International that the outlook was good and that the union was growing constantly. A month later the local had gained a 2½ cents wage increase and reduced the hours from ten to nine per day.



Pictured above are the six charter members of the Carpenters Local No. 496 who helped celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Local at the festivities held in the Masonic Temple on Saturday, Feb 24. (left to right) seated — Emil Siefert, 87; William Green, 85; Tony Mueller, 75; standing — Edward Luehrs, 75; Fred Hyer, 78; and Truman Bach, 77.

ocean to a boat which must be paddled. If not, it will slowly drift downstream to the ocean of oblivion.

Local No. 496 has come a long way since the early days of its origin and it is up to the men who are members of this organization at the present time to maintain it at the level it has come to realize.

Entertainment for the evening by Billy Grant had the crowd in hysterics. His antics and songs were something to behold. Miss Peggy Lowery furnished the music for the evening on her accordion.

## WINONA CELEBRATES HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Headed by Brother William C. Frye, Minnesota's "Grand Old Man" of labor who has three-quarters of a century of union membership behind him, some 160 members, friends, and well-wishers helped Local Union No. 307, Winona, Minn., celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. Starting out with a magnificent banquet at "The Oaks" the evening was devoted to providing a thoroughly enjoyable time for all who attended.

Peter Seistrup, recording secretary of the union who first joined as an apprentice 49 years ago, recalled some of the historical aspects of the union's life. He recalled that wages were 20c an hour and 10 hours constituted a day's work when Local No. 307 was

The wage scale was raised from 30 and 35 cents per hour in 1909; then to 40 cents in 1910. In 1912, the local won the eight-hour day and a wage scale of 45 cents per hour. By 1917, the carpenters were receiving 55 cents per hour.

Armand Houde, president of the Local, acting as toastmaster, introduced the many guests and principal speakers. Among the notable guests present was Mayor Albert F. Hattenburg, of Kankakee, who gave a short talk and thanked the Local for inviting him and his wife.

E. L. Gibson, financial secretary of Local No. 496, presented 50 year service pins to six charter members. The pins were pinned on by Miss Peggy Lowery.

Following the presentation of the pins Harold Cheeseman, international representative, was introduced by Armand Houde.

Mr. Cheeseman gave a very interesting talk on unionism and what it means to the working classes. He compared a



chartered. With the exception of one strike in 1908, the union has managed to bring wages and working conditions up to today's standards without any major difficulties.

The long-time secretary introduced several members with long and honorable records of membership—among them Louis Luedtke, 47 years a member; Frank Lukaszewski, 46 years a member and Ben Hoyt, 42 years a member. Highlight of the evening, however, was when union president Rex A. Johnson introduced William C. Frye and presented him with a life-membership card. Eighty-eight year old Brother Frye admitted he has had his "hat in labor's ring for 78 years."



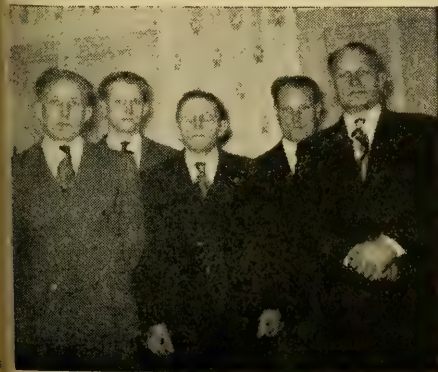
"I have been a dues-paying member in labor organizations since I was a teen-ager," he told the gathering. "I was 16 or 17 years old when I affiliated with the old Knights of Labor which went out when the sawmills went out. I've reaped the benefits of organized labor's efforts for its members, and I sincerely hope that I have lived and will continue to live a life that is worthy of these efforts."

Special guests included Elmer Schaffer and Ray Zimick, Brotherhood representatives. Congratulations on the anniversary were extended by prominent labor people and organizations from all parts of the state. Each woman attending was presented a corsage and cigars were provided for the men guests.

#### IS THIS THE "FIRST FAMILY"?

Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J., believes that it possesses the "First Family" of the United Brotherhood. It consists of Thomas Thompson and his four sons, all of whom are members of Local Union No. 119. Can any other local match this?

Pictured above is the Thompson family of United Brotherhood members. Reading from left to right, they are: Morris, Arthur, Thomas, Sr., Henry, and Thomas, Jr. in their own right the Thompson brothers and their father come close to comprising the minimum requirements for a local union. Congratulations to a fine family of real union men.





### NEW AUXILIARY REPORTS

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 573 of Arkansas City, Kansas.

Our is a new Auxiliary, having only finished our first year in February.

Our meetings are held the second Thursday and the fourth Thursday of each month. The fourth Thursday is a social meeting which is held in our homes, except when we entertain our husbands once every third month.

We exchange mystery friend gifts and have a penny drill for the door prize once each month.

We were entertained by our husbands in September.

We would like to know what other Auxiliaries there are in Kansas. Also, we would value any letters from any other Auxiliary.

Faternally,

Maxine Nehring, Recording Secretary.

### BAY CITY LADIES HELP MANY WORTHY CAUSES

The Editor:

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary 468 of Bay City, Michigan.

We were organized in February of 1947, at Carpenters' Hall, 103 No. Walnut Street, with August Pape, an officer of Local 116, assisting in the installation of officers. Although we do not have a large membership at this time, we are happy with about 25 active members.

Our meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month. After the business meeting, we enjoy a social hour in the basement where Local 116 graciously lets us use, their nice kitchen and dining room. We play games or cards and have prizes. Two of our sisters are hostesses at each meeting. They plan the entertainment and serve a dessert lunch. Each month we honor the sisters' birthdays.

At our business meeting, we have a penny march to buy cards and flowers for the sick. We also sell chances on a "mystery box," the sister winning it donates the box for the next meeting. We contribute to such worthy causes as March of Dimes, Red Cross, Save a Life Fund, Red Feather Chest, Girl Scout Mitten Tree, Soldiers' Memorial Fund, and the "Kathy Euler" Fund, which was collected to try to save the life of a little girl who was badly burned but lived three weeks.

For the last three summers, we have sponsored a refreshment stand at Local 116's Rodeo Show and Picnic and did well with it. In the fall, we had a card party which added to our treasury. Our Christmas party is the highlight of the year.

We also have an installation dinner at a favorite restaurant or dining room. This year the following officers were installed: President, Mrs. Edwin Matuszewski; Vice-President, Mrs. George Fry; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Earl Geister; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Bert Grover; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elmer Lange; Conductress, Mrs. Amos Morin; Warden, Mrs. Chris Finkbeiner; Chaplain, Mrs. Ellen Lord; Trustees, Mrs. Dan McKillican, Mrs. Harry Page and Mrs. Ernest Ruhlig.

We read and enjoy the letters from Sister Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter". We wish you all good luck and lots of new members.

Faternally,

Mrs. Grace Lange, Recording Secretary.



# Craft Problems

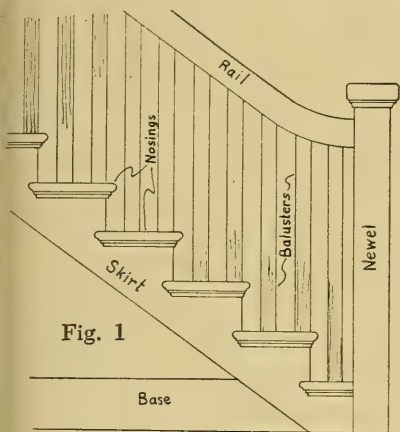


## Carpentry

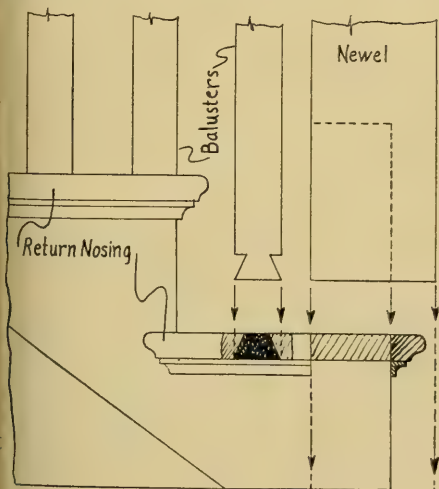
By H. H. Siegle

### LESSON 272

**The Newel.**—Just as the main stairway is the show place of the room in which it is located, so the main newel of that stairway

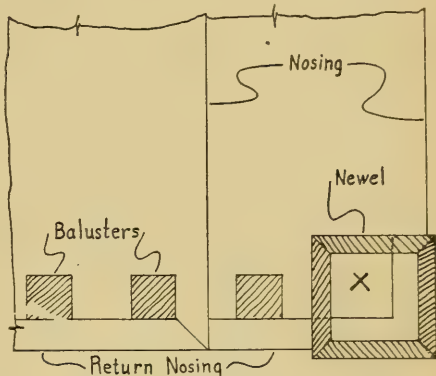


is the center of the artistic attraction. The wood used in such stairways is carefully selected and the workmanship on them must

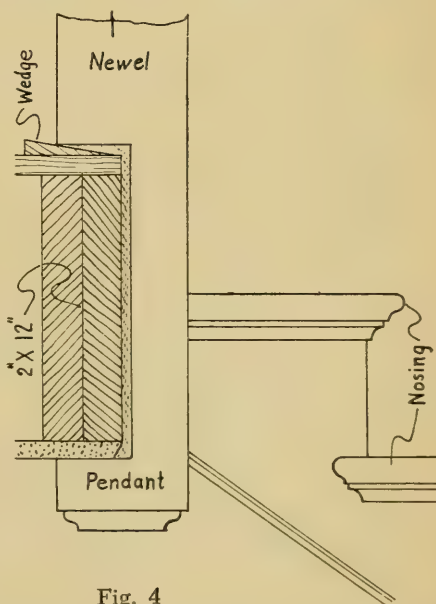


be of the very best available. In fact, the men who build such elaborate stairways are artists, even though they may not be recognized as artists.

**A Newel in Place.**—The drawing in Fig. 1 shows a part of an open stairway. The drawing is as simple as it can be made, because in that way all lines that might con-



fuse the student, can be omitted. Pointed out are the base, the rail, the newel, nosings, and balusters. The curved part of the rail where it joins the newel is called an



easement. Quite frequently, however, the rail joins the newel without an easement at all.

**Installing Newel.**—Fig. 2 shows a detail of the first two steps shown in Fig. 1. Here a part of the newel is shown to the upper right, ready to be put in place. The dotted lines show how the inside corner of the bottom of the newel has to be cut out in order to let it slip over the corner of the step. The downward pointing arrows show how the newel is placed. One of the balusters is shown also ready to be put in place. The heavily shaded housing for the dovetail of the baluster is shown directly below it, where the return nosing has been cut out enough to show the housing. The arrows indicate how the baluster is to be put in place. The return nosings are pointed out to the left. The second step shows the balusters installed. A sort of plan of what is shown in Fig. 2 is shown by Fig. 3. The part marked X is the corner over which the newel is set. To accomplish this the inside corner of the bottom of the newel must be cut out, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. The nosing and the return nosing of this step must be cut out in such a way that they will die into the newel.

**Platform Newel.**—Fig. 4 shows a detail, in part, of a platform newel in place, but not

fastened. Before the flooring of the platform is laid, the newel should be set. The cutting-out that is necessary must be carefully marked with the square, and just as care-

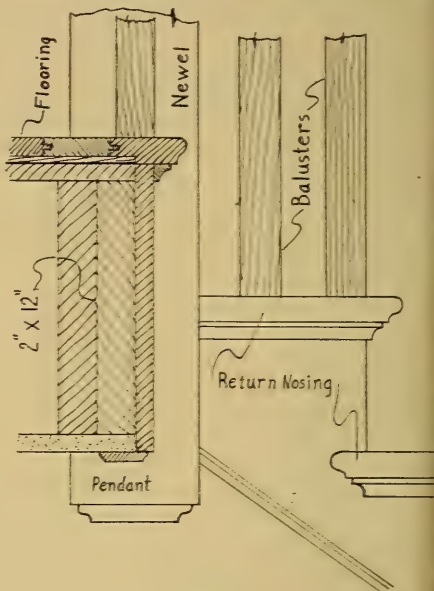


Fig. 5

fully cut out. The nosings also must be carefully cut to let the newel in, although the return nosings are usually left off until

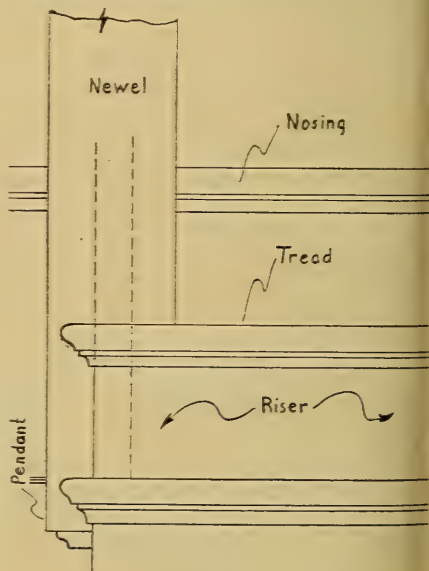


Fig. 6

the newel is permanently fastened. In the drawing the return nosing is shown in place. It will be noticed that the pendant fits th

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ceiling plastering of the platform. Above can be seen the wedge used for holding the newel up. When the newel is in perfect alignment and perfectly plumb, then it is fastened permanently. The open space where the wedge is shown should be filled with good blocking, fastened so that there will be no danger of it working out of place. Fig. 5 shows the same newel permanently installed. Here the balusters are also in place, which are shown shaded. The flooring is in place, and in this case it is laid

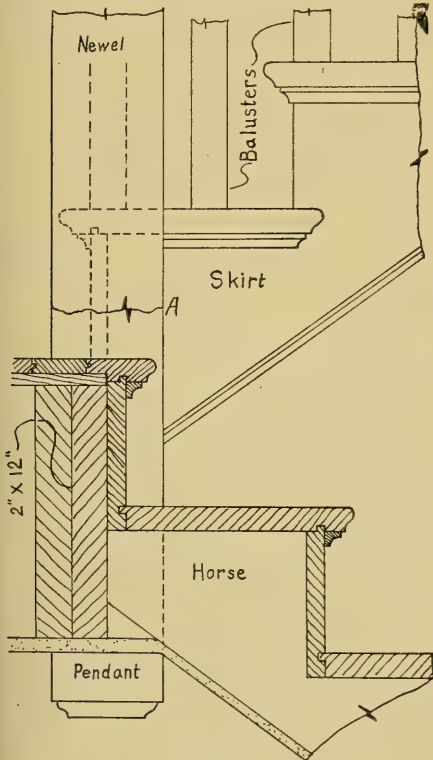


Fig. 7

on strips, which is sometimes done. The 2 x 12's could in practice be 2 x 10's, or even 2 x 8's, depending on what is necessary to meet the requirements of the particular situation. This drawing should be compared and studied with Fig. 4. What is shown in these drawings can be taken as representing a flight of stairs joining a platform landing or the top landing of a stairway. Fig. 6 shows a finished front view of the same newel layout. The newel in part, nosing, tread, riser, and pendant are pointed out.

**Return Flight.**—How a newel is set for a return flight on a landing is shown by Figs. 7 and 8. Fig. 7 shows the newel in part, joining the upper flight of stairs, where the

balusters are pointed out and the work has been completed. The details of the steps at the bottom are shown in cross section, giving the relationship of the steps to a second newel, shown cut off at A, but running down to the bottom, where the pendant is shown. Fig. 8 shows a sort of plan of what is shown in Fig. 7. The newels and balusters are shown in section, while the treads in part are shown in plan.

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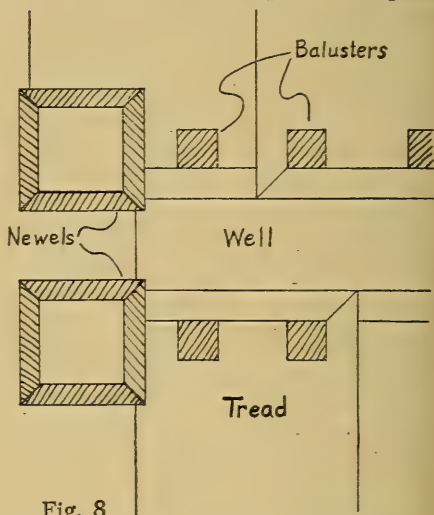


Fig. 8

he must remember is that no mechanic can do good work with poorly sharpened tools.

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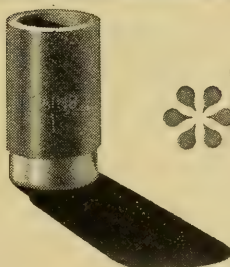
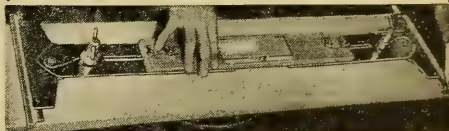
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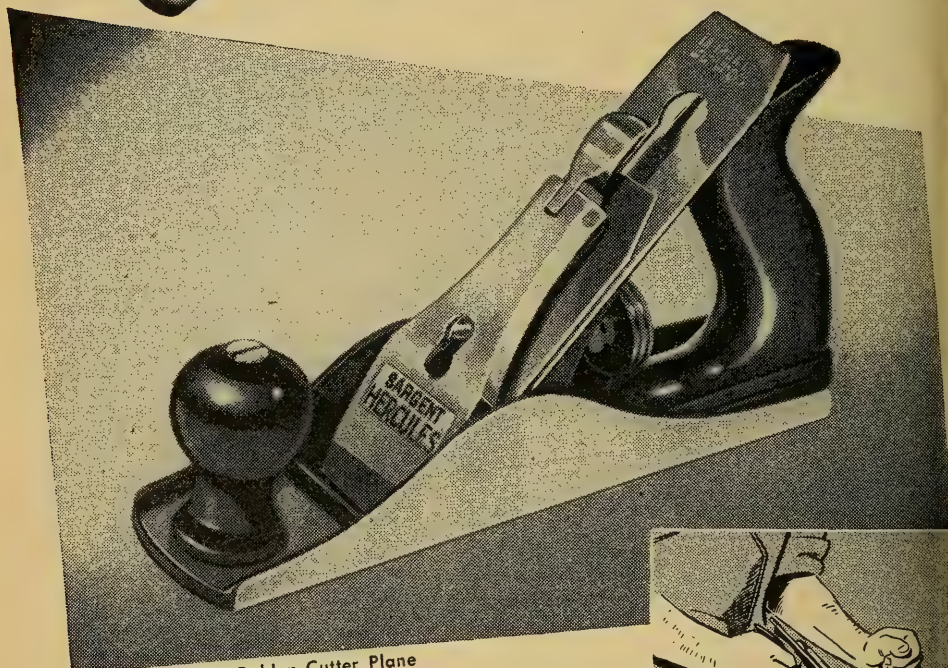
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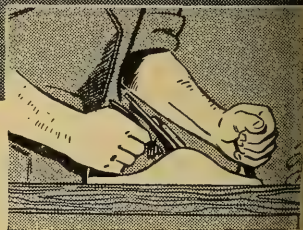
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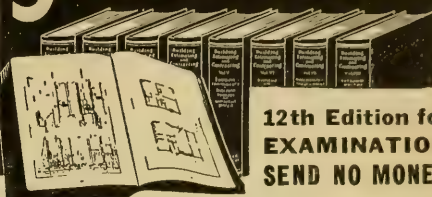
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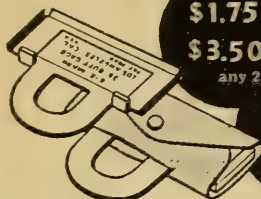
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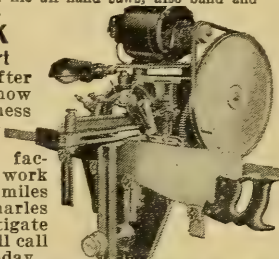
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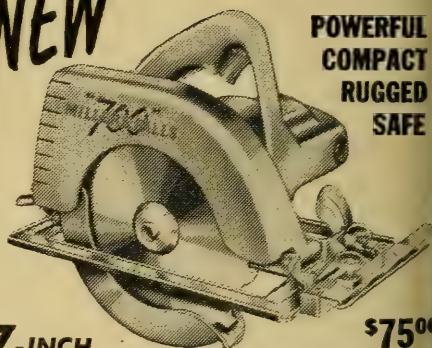
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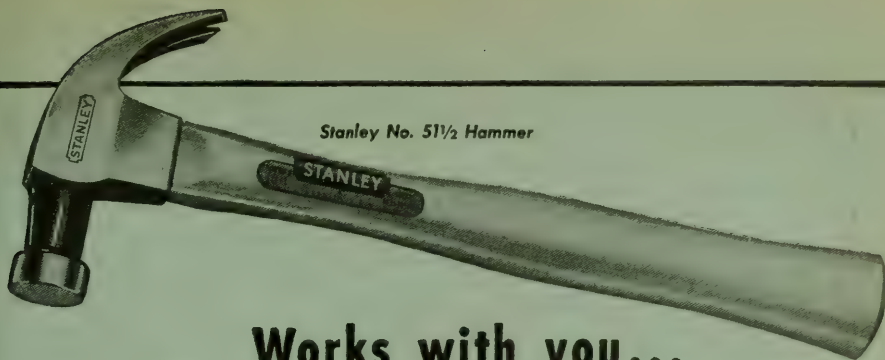


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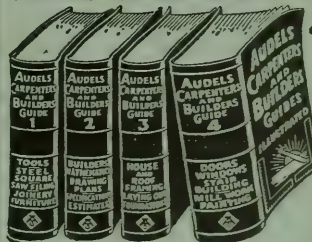
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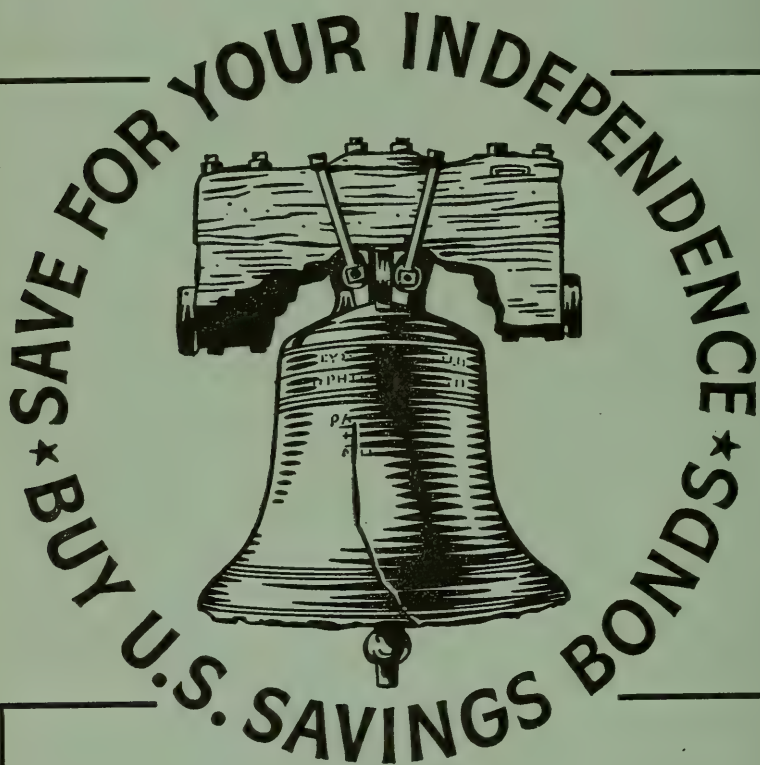
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*June, 1951*





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# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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# SEVENTY BUCKS AIN'T INFLATION



**T**HERE IS an old story about a guy who liked to do a little plain and fancy drinking all his adult life. About the time he got old enough to start wondering what his Social Security benefits were going to be he began having a little trouble with his eyes. So he went to see an eye doctor. The doctor gave him a thorough examination and at the conclusion of it he announced:

"I hate to tell you this, but you will have to quit drinking. Unless you give up drinking completely, I predict you will be blind within six months."

The patient considered the verdict for a few moments. Finally he said:

"Well, I'll tell you, doctor, it's like this. The stuff I have been drinking lately is so much better than the stuff I have been reading I think I'll just keep on drinking."

That may be just a story, but after reading a few of the many articles which leading national magazines have run recently on how inflation should be stopped, we have come to the conclusion that there is less humor and more common sense in the patient's decision. The whiskey wouldn't have to be very good to be more appetizing than much of the stuff we have read lately.

No one has more respect for a lot of fancy letters behind a name than we do. Whenever we notice that an author has a "Ph. D." or "M. A." or something behind his name we figuratively read the article with a hat in hand attitude. So maybe we are all wet when we disagree with what seems to be the unanimous conclusions arrived at by the many learned economists who are writing articles on inflation. However, this being a magazine for carpenters and this being a free country with everyone entitled to his own opinion, we throw caution to the wind and add our few cents worth to the general turmoil.

---

The professional economists all seem to agree on three things: 1. higher taxes must be used as the chief anti-inflation device to drain off excessive purchasing power; 2. the rich cannot be taxed much more because additional taxes will kill their incentive; 3. the way to really cut down purchasing power is to take away more of the wage earner's income by taxation.

With the first point we agree thoroughly. Next to cutting all unnecessary government spending, the best way to combat inflation is by taxing away excess purchasing power.

With the second point we disagree just as completely. Has anybody in this country no other incentive than to make money? God help us if that is so! Fifty thousand young men laid down their lives in Korea in the last year. Hundreds of thousands more have lived through a Hell of freezing, starvation and the constant threat of sudden death. What incentive had they? They had the best incentive in

the world; a love of freedom and a determination to preserve a way of life in which each citizen has the right to forge his own destiny. The bulk of them came from ordinary families. But they still figured they had incentive enough to place their lives in jeopardy to protect the common cause. Even if there are people selfish enough to possess no patriotism that does not have a potential dollar tied up with it, surely they must realize that opportunity to make a buck depends on beating back the communist menace.

However, it is with the third point that we disagree most thoroughly. It is true that every dollar people have to spend contributes to inflation. It is also true that the ordinary people control the vast bulk of the national income simply because there are so many of them. But that is not the real story.

We suppose that everyone will agree with the proposition that people have to live, and with the companion proposition that in order to live they must have food, clothing and shelter. To get food, clothing and shelter people have to spend money. Consequently there is an irreducible minimum which people must spend merely to stay alive and healthy. What is that irreducible minimum? There are as many answers as there are economists. But to our way of thinking, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Family Budget comes pretty close to being it.

A few years ago the Department of Labor set up the budget to determine how much it costs a family of four to live on a very modest yet healthful scale. The budget allows Pa one suit every seven years and Ma one cheap cotton dress every twelve months, if we remember correctly. It also figures Pa can have a can of beer

about once a week and Ma can splurge on a new lipstick every Christmas. That gives you an idea of how frugal the budget is.

If there is anything easy to understand about inflation, it is how inflation comes about. Inflation comes about because there is more purchasing power than there are goods for sale. In a war period, more and more production goes into war goods, which means that fewer and fewer civilian goods are produced. At the same time the purchasing power of the people goes up because more people are at work and most of them are working longer hours. So the total purchasing power goes up at a time when the amount of civilian goods produced goes down. The result is that people bid against each other for the goods which are available. This naturally drives the prices upward.

Note that we said people "bid" against each other. That is the key word. Figures show that the average wage in manufacturing industries in the United States is around \$64 per week. At the same time the Department of Labor Family Budget figures show that the average family of four requires right around \$70 per week income to maintain itself on the modest level set up by the budget. Consequently it is clear that at least half the workers in the manufacturing industries are not even living up to the standards set by the budget. Obviously these people are not going to bid against anyone for anything except a few absolute necessities such as bread and milk.

Yet some economists insist that the way to beat inflation is to cut the purchasing power of even the lowest income class through additional taxation. To our way of thinking that is downright silly. There is no denying that every dollar spent contributes to



inflation. However, people have to live, and to do so they have to buy certain minimum requirements of food and clothing. To some degree this process may be inflationary but it cannot be avoided.

On the other hand, it is the excess income that does the real damage. The people who have more money at the end of the month than actual minimum health and decency standards demand are the ones who create inflation. The housewife who has to feed and clothe a family on \$65 or \$70 per week is constantly fighting inflation whether she realizes it or not. If asparagus costs 35c a bunch she passes up asparagus and buys carrots at 5c a bunch. If carrots go up to 16c, she passes them up too and buys cabbage or turnips at a cheaper price. That is fighting inflation down to the last ditch. Maybe it is necessity more than astuteness that dictates her policies, but they do work.

But the housewife who has extra money buys asparagus if she wants it even if it goes to 50c per bunch. The more she bids for an item, the higher the price goes; and that is true all the way down the line. The people who have only enough money to get by contribute very little toward inflation. It is those with extra money who can do some bidding against others in the same position who do the damage. If anyone does not think so, let him consider for a moment what would happen if every family in the United States was cut overnight to an income of \$70 per week. Would there be any inflation then? Certainly not. Rather there would be an oversupply of everything, followed by drastic price cuts.

How, then, can the answer to inflation lie in lifting a bigger tax chunk out of the average worker's pay envelope? The simple truth of the matter

is that it cannot. The family living on \$70 per week may occasionally throw an odd buck into the inflationary pool. But if it does it has to cut some corners somewhere else. Pa may buy a new suit after only six years and 11 months because he wants to look nice at Aunt Martha's golden wedding anniversary, or he may buy a couple of extra cans of beer because Cousin Herman from Kokomo, whom he hasn't seen in 15 years, is dropping in, but whenever that happens the belt is tightened up in some other direction because of sheer necessity.

Inflation is a terrible thing. And the people who suffer most from it are the low income groups. Therefore the low income groups have the biggest stake in beating off. But it cannot be beaten off by cutting the purchasing power of those who have only enough income to take care of the bare necessities. It is those with money in excess of what it takes to keep body and soul together who do the damage. All the economists with all the letters in the alphabet behind their names cannot convince us otherwise.

The years ahead are going to be rough. Never in its 175-year history has the nation been in greater peril than it is today. In order to perpetuate the liberties and institutions which have made America the bastion of human freedom it may be necessary for all people and all classes to tighten their belts for awhile. If communism is to be stopped, sacrifices undoubtedly will become inevitable for everyone. If they must come, well and good. But the sacrifices should be equalized. No group will be willing to give up things it needs for long if others are enriching themselves at the same time.

Workers who work for wages are willing to make their full contribution

toward victory, whatever that contribution may require. But in doing so they want to be sure that the goods and services they produce go into the fight against the enemy rather than becoming the source of enrichment, at their expense, to the businesses in which they are employed.

The time for the government to clamp down on inflation is long overdue. Unless a really effective program for stopping inflation is put into effect soon the communists may win a major victory without firing a shot or losing a man. All we ask is that the program be an effective one. In order to be an effective one it must first clamp down on the people who create inflation—the people who have more purchasing power at their disposal than minimum living standards require, and the corporations which are wallowing in profits from three to seven times fatter than they were before the war. Bluntly put, the bulk of the inflation comes

from plain old profiteering. Let the profiteering be squeezed out first and half the battle against inflation will be won. Then let the sacrifices be laid on the people in an even-handed manner and no one will complain. Certainly that is not asking anything impossible. Neither is it undemocratic in any way. When and if the time comes for the working people to really tighten their belts they will not be found wanting.

One of the main difficulties at the present time is that prices, wages and profits have been so thoroughly confused by political propaganda and hysterical press agency paid for by profiteering groups that the truth is hard to reach. The latest effort along this line seems to be to sell the idea that the guy with \$65 in his weekly pay envelope must be kicked in the teeth hard by more taxes if inflation is to be stopped. But that is one we are not buying; not without a fight anyhow.

### Tobin Urges Rent Control Inclusion in Defense Act

Inclusion of rent controls, when deemed necessary by the President to the Defense effort, were urged by Secretary Tobin in testimony before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on May 16.

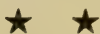
"The proposed bill," Tobin said, "would properly grant the President, as part of the over-all stabilization authority, the power to control the rents of any kind of housing accommodations, including new construction. The authority would not be mandatory, but would provide for control only when and where conditions warrant. Under the present law, more than half the units which were under control on April 1, 1949 have been removed from Federal jurisdiction. The Congress understandably provided that local communities should be the judge of their own requirements. However, at that time conditions were far different from those we now face."

The Secretary cited the dangers of inflation to the Defense effort if the Defense Production Act is not extended from the present deadline of June 30, and pointed out the necessity of extending its coverage to cover such items as rents and other controls vital to a sound economy.

"The Defense Production Act properly strengthened," he said, "would provide the means" of maintaining a stable economy, while "inflation might well be the means for bringing us and our allies down in ruin." This is because, he emphasized, the proposed bill "carries not only powers to expedite critical war production but also powers which are essential to check inflation."



# BUILDING CURBS TIGHTENED



**L**AST MONTH the National Production Authority tightened up building restrictions still further by amending Order M-4 in such a way as to require NPA approval for any and all building projects calling for more than 25 tons of steel, including that used in reinforcing concrete. The new amendment also prohibits the construction of houses above the \$35,000 bracket without permission from the NPA.

The requirement under the new amendment is that anyone, an individual, a corporation, a public utility, a municipality or a state, which plans to put up a structure calling for the use of more than 25 tons of steel must file an application with the NPA and obtain specific authority from the agency before work can be started. The only exceptions to this provision are the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Defense, and the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. All other groups or individuals must get permits for commercial construction of any kind. This overall limitation affects those planning construction of any and all kinds of structures, including hospitals, schools, churches, bridges, sewers, or any public improvements, as well as factory or industrial construction of any nature requiring steel in excess of 25 tons.

When Order M-4 was first issued late last year, about the only restriction it placed on construction was connected with curbs on the construction of race tracks, ball parks and other types of amusement centers. In January of this year the order was amended in such a way as to require some types of construction other than amusement centers to get NPA approval before they could be built. This newest amendment places all construction in this category, if it requires more than 25 tons of steel.

---

What effect will these newest restrictions have on construction? Only time will tell. However, all indications are that areas in which there is little or no defense work may be hard hit. In passing on permits for commercial construction, NPA is supposedly to be guided by two main considerations; if projects are necessary to further the defense effort or to protect the health of the community the agency predicts approval will be almost automatic. In a recent address, Mr. Richardson Bronson, NPA Assistant General Counsel, stated:

"It goes without saying that where construction is to be made pursuant to a certificate of necessity to provide for the expansion of production facilities that the granting of the permit will be substantially automatic. Granting of permits for construction of any nature which may be required for the defense program or which affects the public health, welfare or safety will be almost automatic. NPA will take every step possible to insure that there will be no delays in the processing of such applications."

That sounds reasonably reassuring to those areas where defense work is heavy. However, government agencies have a way of complicating directives that seem simple and clear. Is a new apartment house essential to the health of a badly over-crowded defense area? One bureaucrat might think so, another not. The same is true of schools and sewers and bridges and hospitals. An order that seems fairly clear can often get terribly complicated under the administration of bureaucrats. Areas where defense work is substantial may not suffer much from the new amendment, but those areas in which there is little or no defense work may find the going hard.

Even more dangerous than the restrictions contained in the amendment is the lack of machinery within NPA for processing applications promptly. Unless the order is implemented immediately with administrative machinery to pass on applications quickly long delays may result.

It does not appear that NPA now has adequate administrative machinery to process the applications promptly. Since February there have been delays in the processing of applications for commercial projects. With practically every new public or private construction project now requiring NPA approval, the work load of the agency is bound to increase substantially and even longer delays seem likely.

With architects and engineers already scarce, it is difficult to understand how 30 field officers of the Department of Commerce can build up their staffs quickly enough to give detailed study to design and specifications required by the amended order to each of the various kinds of construction projects affected. The 3,000 counties in the United States

undoubtedly require many kinds of new facilities such as industrial plants, water systems, etc. This means that thousands upon thousands of applications will pour into NPA in the next year or two. Each application will require considerable study of a complicated nature if the application is to be given proper consideration. If applications are to get prompt action, thousands of competent architects and engineers will have to be employed by NPA. Unless the agency can conjure them out of thin air, the agency will have to limp along undermanned or turn over authority to people who are not qualified. In either event, construction can be materially hampered.

Up to now, Order M-4 has not resulted in any substantial reduction in construction volume. Both private and public construction expenditures in April of this year were substantially above the same month for last year. However, under the order as now amended, the story may be an entirely different one, particularly if adequate administrative machinery is not promptly set up by NPA to allow applications to be processed quickly. Delays can mean lost time for contractors and unemployment for building tradesmen. Delays can also disgust potential building customers to the point where they delay or entirely abandon proposed construction projects. In an article in Defense Production News, official publication of the Defense Production Program, an article on the new amendment to Order M-4 states:

"Only the most pressing and essential needs for construction are likely to be given the go-ahead until conditions ease. In screening applications, for construction of facilities not directly related to defense, NPA will of course consider the effect on the com-



munity at large should the application be denied, as well as take into account the type, quantity and availability of materials needed."

There the matter rests. However, while more restrictions are going on

construction, the automobile factories continue to hammer essential steel into jallopies at a near record rate. Sometimes the ways of bureaucracy seem hard to fathom but the Lord grant that they make sense.

---

### Tips on Writing Your Congressman

Union members, their families and friends are going to have to write often to their congressmen in the next few weeks to get a fair and workable Defense Production Act, better housing, more equitable taxes and other legislation.

The AFL National Federation of Post Office Clerks has just issued a directory of the 82nd Congress and the inside front cover contains tips on "When, Why and How to Write Your Congressman." Clip this for your guidance.

1. Do write your Congressman. He wants to get your views and it is your duty to give them to him.

2. Be sure to address him as "Honorable" and spell his name correctly, including initials. Address all letters to members of the House to "House Office Building, Washington, D. C." Address letters to members of the Senate to "Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C."

3. Make your letters as brief and to the point as possible without eliminating necessary details. Put the main subject of your letter in the first paragraph.

4. Identify yourself and your interest in the legislation discussed.

5. Write legibly and sign your full name and address.

6. If you are an officer of an organization, use your official stationery and have your letter typed if possible.

7. The Congressman is human. Show him that you are also human and give him a word of commendation when his actions have been favorable.

8. Do not hesitate to write your Congressman because you did not vote for him or because you do not belong to his political party. Do not mention party politics. He is not likely to be greatly impressed by threat of political reprisal nor to become favorably disposed toward legislation presented to him in an unfriendly manner.

9. Chain letters, form letters, or cards should not be used. Write a personal letter.

10. Never use a carbon copy in addressing your Congressman. The subject about which you write is important to you; his friendly interest in it is also important to you; do not lead him to believe that writing to him is only an afterthought.

11. Do not refer him to someone else for information about the subject of your letter. Give him the information.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## UNUSUAL, TO SAY THE LEAST

Last month the Treasury Department announced that the tax increase scheduled for mid-year would not be necessary because receipts from present taxes were running higher than expected. In view of the way in which taxes constantly have climbed during the past twenty years, few people ever expected to hear such sweet words again. As far as we are concerned, the only thing we could think of was the old story about the Irishman and the customs officer.

The old Irish contractor, returning from a visit to his home country, was passing through customs.

"Do you have anything to declare?" asked the customs officer.

"Only a bottle of water," the contractor replied.

"What kind?"

"Holy water."

Long experience had taught the officer to take nothing for granted, so he asked to see the bottle. The contractor protested, but the customs man snatched it from him and took a whiff of the cork.

"It's whiskey!" he cried.

"Glory be!" exclaimed the old contractor fervently, "a miracle!"

## SURE SIGN

Last month Price Czar DiSalle ordered a rollback in some food prices—notably beef prices. Of course the rollback order stirred up bitter opposition from cattle interests and other food producers. As this was being written they were making all sorts of dire threats.

Whether or not the rollbacks will mean anything to the consumer remains to be seen. If it turns out that they result in lower prices there will be one sure way of knowing it—the same way the lady could tell when she got to Palm Drive.

It seems this certain lady got on a bus in a western city and immediately started pestering the driver about a certain street.

"Are you sure this bus stops at Palm Drive?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the driver.

A few minutes later the lady inquired again. "Are you sure there is no danger we will go past Palm Drive?"

Again the driver assured her that he would let her off at Palm Drive.

"But how will I know when we get to Palm Drive?" persisted the passenger.

"Easy, lady, easy," replied the driver.

"Watch my face and when you see me start to smile you will know we are at Palm Drive."

And that is the way it is with the price rollback; when the consumer starts to smile you can be certain the rollback means something.



## DIFFERENT COLORED HORSE

A Congressman who has been outspoken in denouncing the tie-up between organized crime and corrupt public officials was himself recently convicted of taking "kickback" money from his own employees. He faces a stiff sentence. About all we can think of in this connection is the old one about the lady buying the dog.

"Don't worry about rats in your house," the salesman assured her. "This dog is the best rat-catcher in the country."

Just then a huge rat sauntered across the floor. The woman screamed and then fainted. When she finally came to she was indignant.

"Why didn't your dog go after him?" she demanded. "I thought you said he was the best rat-catcher in the country."

"He is, lady, he is," purred the salesman. "Just let a strange rat come in and he'll show you."

## GREETING CARDS



65. 151

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"That tyrannical boss of my husband's is sick. Have you any 'Get-Worse' cards?"



## TOO LATE

"I see by the papers that the government has banned nickel for civilian use," says Joe Paup, the George Bernard Shaw of Pete's Place. "As usual, the government is too late. The high cost of living already has not only banned the nickel but kicked heck out of the quarter as well."



## DUBIOUS HONOR

After a long and determined struggle, organized labor has finally been given a say in the mobilization program on an honest basis. Until it decided to bow its neck, labor was given the slick run-around in the defense program, consisting mostly of a few "honorary" appointments which meant nothing but which supposedly gave some recognition to the workers of the nation. To our way of thinking, the set-up was reminiscent of the small town mayor.

A visitor to the town asked several people if they knew the mayor.

"He's a bum" said the filling station attendant.

"He's no good!" said the druggist.

"Never voted for him in my life," said the barber.

Meeting the much maligned mayor finally, the curious visitor inquired what pay he got.

"Good Heavens, I don't get any pay," Hizzoner answered. "I took this job for the honor of it."



## PAUP BEATS THE SCIENTISTS

"Some smart scientist is being hailed as a hero because he invented a machine that can tell when a man is lying," Joe Paup, First Citizen of Pete's Place, recently observed. "To me it is so much hogwash. I married one of them machines thirty years ago."



## SOUND EXPLANATION

Lately it has been impossible to pick up a national magazine without finding therein a long and learned piece by some top-flight economist warning us against the dangers involved in our tremendous spending for war purposes and the inflation that results therefrom. One and all, these articles are filled with involved arguments and high-powered statistics. To our way of thinking, however, a teen-ager in an Indianapolis high school recently gave the best explanation of inflation we have run across yet.

In a civics class the teacher said to the lad: "James, do you know what a seventy-billion dollar budget means?"

"Well," replied the sophomore, "my dad says it means no television set this year."

## LOS ANGELES PILE DRIVER IS CHAMP

Officials of the Burlington, Wis., Liars' Club, which sponsors an annual competition, said the cold facts described by Frank J. Goulette of Los Angeles made the world's best tall story.

Goulette's entry.

"One winter while I was working on a pile-driver in North Dakota it got so cold that one night a member of our crew froze to death in bed. The ground was frozen so hard that it was impossible to dig a grave; in fact, we never did find out how far down it was frozen.

"But this I do know: Seeing we couldn't dig a grave, we stood the fellow on his head under the pile-driver—and we had to drive on him seven days and seven nights before we got him down far enough for a decent burial!"

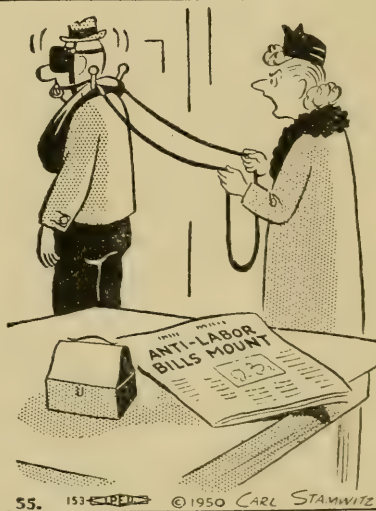


## PERFECTLY SAFE

Not long ago the Associated Press sent out a request over the teletype networks to all cities, seeking information as to what was being done in the respective communities about protection against an atomic bomb attack. They wanted to compile a good story on the subject.

In a matter of seconds after the request appeared in newsrooms all over the country, a wit in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, sent the following:

"Re atomic protection request. Not worried here. We have a Chamber of Commerce which has repelled everything new in the past forty years."



55. 153-1111 © 1950 CARL STAMMWITZ

"You're going to register to vote now—if I have to drive you there!"

# Where's the Enlightenment?



**R**ECENTLY the special commission which President Truman set up to study conditions among migratory farm workers turned in its report. It is not a pretty report. In 80,000 words it paints a sordid picture of exploitation, human misery and man's inhumanity to man. But for the fact that it was made by an official arm of the Federal government under the direction of men of unquestioned integrity, one could scarcely believe that the conditions it describes could actually exist in this day and age.

The commission found that hundreds of thousands of migrant farm laborers live in a state of virtual peonage. It found that the average annual cash earnings for both migratory and non-migratory farm labor total very little more than \$500 per year. Most of the on-the-job housing provided for these workers was found by the commission to be considerably below minimum standards required by health and decency. However, the commission found that the "permanent" houses, in which migrants live during the off season, are even worse. It branded this type of housing as being "among the most deplorable in the nation".

Two very obvious conclusions can be drawn from the report. First, the propaganda put out by employers' associations to the effect that workers no longer need unions in this "enlightened" age is false. Second, any time labor is not given representation in matters affecting working people, the working people always take a beating.

Migratory farm workers are hard to organize. The National Farm Workers Union has made heroic efforts to unionize these people. However, for all the Union has been able to do, many farm workers are still without union representation. As a result, they are at the mercy of the farm employers. Particularly in the southwest, corporate farming has become more and more the trend. Banks and insurance companies control huge blocks of land

which they farm on a mass production basis. For all the enlightenment which is supposed to exist in this day and age, these corporate farms exploit, brow-beat and victimize their employees to the hilt. By comparison to some corporate farms, the sweatshops of the Nineties were good places to work.

The second point which the commission report proves is that workers always take a beating whenever they do not have a voice in matters concerning their welfare.

Migrant farm laborers number about 1,000,000. Of these half are domestic laborers. About 100,000 are admitted every harvest period by arrangement with the Mexican government. The remaining 400,000 are smuggled in illegally.

Domestic migrants are sufficient in number to handle all of America's harvest needs, the commission found. The aliens—legal and illegal alike—are used to depress the standards of American farm workers, and to drive them out of the farm field. The technique is for the representatives of the larger farmers to meet in advance of the season and set an agreed upon



rate for migrant farm labor. This rate is set so low that American workers refuse to accept. The farmers' organizations then certify that there is an insufficient number of American migrants to handle the crops—and they ought to know, since they brought the conditions about. On the basis of these representations the American government makes arrangements to import alien labor to do the harvesting.

The result is, says the commission, that temporary foreign laborers furnish "the very competition to American labor that it is the purpose of the immigration laws to prevent."

This cozy little game is made possible only because there is no labor representation in the government agencies which are entrusted with the task of recruiting and supplying farm labor. The job is done chiefly by the Farm Placement Division of the United States Employment Service. But the Farm Placement Division followed a "one-sided" policy, the President's Commission found. It was one-sided because the Farm Placement Division ignored the express will of Congress. The statute establishing the United States Employment Service provided for a Federal Advisory Council representing workers, employers and the public. In actual practice, however, the Farm Placement Division organized and depended for advice on a Special Farm Labor Committee, composed wholly of farm employers and their representatives.

The result? Exactly what was to be expected. The interests of the workers, both domestic and alien, were ignored. A government agency that was set up for the benefit of the workers became, instead, an instrument for beating down their standards.

Labor representation on the Special Farm Labor Committee would have prevented these abuses of governmental power and this perfectly

shameless and completely unjustifiable exploitation of a million workers to line the pockets of a relatively small group of large-scale farmers. For labor representatives would have had the facts. They would have been in a position to check on the employer-farmers' claims. They would have known about, and fought against, the rigged wage scale that drove American workers off the farms and created a labor vacuum that was illegally filled.

The combination of employing farmers and the United States Employment Service was not enough to ensure elementary justice to the workers, where the workers' interests were concerned. And the same failure of justice in the farm field will be repeated—has in some respects already been repeated—in the mobilization and defense set-up unless labor has representation at top policy levels.

The President's Commission has made some excellent recommendations designed to lock the barn doors. But the horse has already been stolen. American farm workers have suffered irreparable damage.

In the critical field of mobilization and defense, labor wants to keep an eye on the horse from the very beginning. What's unreasonable about that?

And if anyone has been deceived by the high-powered propaganda that unions are no longer necessary because employers are now enlightened, let him study the report of the President's commission. The answer there is plain, simple language. If that isn't enough, let him talk to a few of the exploited, brow-beaten migratory farm workers who have been on the receiving end of "enlightened" wages and working conditions handed out by employers who are unencumbered by unions and unacquainted with the processes of collective bargaining. There is not much "en" but there is lots of "lightened"; and it is all in the pay envelope.

## *A little guy with a big job--*

# THAT'S THE CARPENTER

By BILL RAVE



**I** TAKE MY HAT off to the carpenter. (Naturally I should—he pays my salary.) Trouble with him is, he is too modest. He is one of the great builders of the ages as a look-around any modern city will attest. Yet he keeps his talents hidden; thinks so little of them, in fact, that he often forgets to call for his pay-check at the end of the week.

Who ever heard of the carpenter extolling his wares via radio. There is no carpenter hour comparable to the cigaret hour or the maple syrup hour or the hundred and one other hours that screech and bellow and clutter up the air from 5 a.m. till past midnight every day of the week.

Quiet, unassuming sort of a guy, he just plugs along. You will recognize him on any construction job by his worried-hurried look and his special-type uniform. He wears overalls which once were white—containing 19 pockets and two loops for his most important tool, the all-American claw hammer. He uses either loop, depending on whether he's a southpaw or throws right-handed.

His second great aid is his saw, known technically as a briar. While his hammer still reigns supreme, J. Carpenter's saw is receiving stiff competition from its power-driven counterpart, a ripping, buzzing, mechanical little demon called the skilsaw and the contractor's best money-maker.

The skill and speed with which Johnny Carpenter throws up a house would give the ancient mound-builders the heebie-jeebies. No contractor could ever make money hiring a mound-builder. The modern carpenter will run so many rings around him for speed, the house would look like a merry-go-round.

Consider Johnny Carpenter's technique by easy stages. You drive home

at night around the old familiar corner—a couple of vacant lots, bare of anything man-made, only brush and an old tree-stump or two. By the next night you see an abrupt change. The bulldozer has been there. Uneven mounds of dirt are piled around a gaping hole. This is the basement to be, where the future owners will store old books, furniture and other rubbish.

A day or two later a double-walled enclosure has sprouted from the bottom of the cavity with off-sets and projections to conform to the lunacy of a modern floor plan. The clean, white \$90 shiplap walls now project above the rim of the excavation—ready for concrete. "We'll pour tomorrow if it doesn't snow," announces the foreman. In the jargon of the trade, "to pour" means dumping the concrete between the double shiplap walls which concrete later becomes the walls of the basement and the foundation for the house. After the usual argument as to who is to strip the forms—us or "them laborers," the floor joists go on, the bridging and the diagonal sub-floor. Here's where the apprentice—J. Carpenter's understudy—acquires skill in the fine art of nail-driving.



Almost before the last nailhead is even with the deck, the skillsaw is screeching its way thru the projecting ends of sub-floor in a trimming operation, as mother knifes through the overhanging dough around a pie. If you think building this part of the house is simple, you are off-base. Maybe you could do it if you had time enough, but by then the contractor would be in receivership. Speed and skill are the requisites to success in Johnny Carpenter's profession.

Next come the wall frames. By this time a table or bench saw has been installed which resembles a miniature saw-mill. Scantlings of various lengths and dimensions fly off the saw like straw out of a threshing machine. Watch the "saw-man" for expert work. Studs and headers are tossed indiscriminately on the floor. Let's see you put them together.

Well, this yarn is dragging out. Time and available magazine space are closing in. The wall frames are spiked together. They are raised and braced. Here comes the shiplap crew—the eternal shiplap. Then the ceiling joists and the rafters. Ah, the mystery of the rafter—if you're a novice. They are always too long or too short or the cuts don't jibe. But they

are no mystery to Johnny Carpenter. His secret is in that mathematical tool, the framing square.

Let's skip a few pages. The siding is on the outside walls, the shingles are on the roof. Sheetrock or plaster is on and we're ready for the finish. John Carpenter now sets door and window frames, hangs and locks the doors, lays and sands the floors, puts on the trim.

Let's stop a minute to consider the trim. Nice stuff. Like a cotton bathing suit, it has been shrinking in width year by year. Once two feet wide and topped with three feet of wainscoting, baseboard, for example, has shriveled to a total of three inches. The trick is to fit, cope and nail it without having the stuff fall apart in your hands.

The house is complete with mortgage. A rubber-tired box car rolls up to the rear door. The new owner moves in and there is your home-sweet home, the foundation of America. Of course, a few other crafts have made assists, but let them toot their own horns. Johnny Carpenter is the master craftsman. His work is through. Nonchalantly, he rolls up his overalls, packs his box and moves on to the next job.

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### Dangerous to Be Poor

In the past 13 years, "portable kerosene stoves" have started the astounding total of 2,634 fires in Washington, burning to death 65 persons and injuring 469 others. So the District of Columbia fire marshal asks that use of such stoves be banned.

He said he made that recommendation reluctantly, because it would deprive "thousands of low-income families of cheap heating and cooking facilities," the only ones they have or can afford.

What a comment on the Nation's Capital! Gas and electricity are abundant in this rich city, but its poor must risk their lives with obsolete and dangerous oil stoves, or go without cooking and heating—**Labor**

# A MAJOR STEP FORWARD

By J. ALBERT WOLL, JAMES A. GLENN and HERBERT S. THATCHER



**D**URING its last two terms the United States Supreme Court has evidenced an increasing reluctance to condemn or outlaw state anti-labor legislation. In particular, the Supreme Court has retreated considerably from its original position that picketing was a form of free speech under the First Amendment to the Constitution and has announced that it will not look into the reasonableness of or justification for any particular state anti-labor enactment but will leave this on the state legislatures.

Recently, however, a large majority of the high court has indicated that it will not retreat from another ground for invalidating state anti-labor laws; namely, the ground that a particular state enactment is either in conflict with a federal law or that the particular field of regulation or prohibition has already been superseded or preempted by a federal law in the same field.

Labor won a major victory recently when the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional Wisconsin's public utility anti-strike law. The importance of this decision, in which six justices, including the Chief Justice, supported the majority view, with three justices dissenting, is apparent from the fact that no less than eleven states have enacted similar anti-strike laws applicable to employees in public utilities.

The opinion was rendered in two cases, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 998, *et al.*, versus Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, and United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, C.I.O., Arthur St. John, Thomas Lansing, Al Fuhrman, versus Wisconsin Em-

ployment Relations Board, decided February 26, 1951.

In the first case the union had for years entered into collective bargaining agreements with a transit company without resorting to strike. Upon termination of the collective agreement in 1948, the employees represented by the union were unable to agree with the company on wages, hours and working conditions. The union called a strike in an effort to obtain a satisfactory agreement.

The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board immediately procured an order from the State Circuit Court restraining the strike. This resulted in its postponement by the union. The temporary restraint was followed by a permanent injunction against the calling of any strike which would cause an interruption of passenger service.

In the second case the union in 1949, being unable to obtain a satisfactory agreement through bargaining and conciliation, engaged in a strike. When the Gas Workers left their jobs the State Circuit Court enjoined the strike and ordered the union to "take



immediate steps to notify all employees called out on strike to resume service forthwith." The strike was soon settled, but the court found that its order had not been obeyed and therefore imposed a fine upon the union and certain of its officers. These court determinations were subsequently upheld by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

While other cases involving the constitutionality of similar state public utility anti-strike laws had received the attention of the highest state courts with varying results, these two cases were the first to reach the United States Supreme Court. The decision of the high court, although limited to the question of conflict between Wisconsin's public utility anti-strike law and the Taft-Hartley Act, foreshadows the probable—though by no means certain—invalidation of similar public utility anti-strike laws passed by other states.

The Wisconsin act, which had been upheld by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, vested in the State Circuit Courts jurisdiction to enjoin violations. Its substantial provisions were as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any group of employes of a public utility employer acting in concert to call a strike or to go out on strike or to cause any work stoppage or slowdown which would cause an interruption of an essential service; it also shall be unlawful for any public utility employer to lock out his employes when such action would cause an interruption of essential service; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to instigate, to induce, to conspire with or to encourage any other person or persons to engage in any strike or lockout or slowdown or work stoppage which would cause an interruption of an essential service.

"Any violation of this section by any member of a group of employes acting in concert or by any employer or by any officers of an employer acting for such employer, or by any other individual, shall constitute a misdemeanor."

The above provisions were part of a statutory scheme to be effective whenever collective bargaining reached an "impasse and stalemate" likely to cause interruption of the supply of an "essential public utility service," including water, heat, gas, electric power, public passenger transportation and communications.

When an impasse in collective bargaining is reached, the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board is empowered to appoint a conciliator to attempt a settlement of the dispute and, if conciliation fails, the Board is authorized to appoint arbitrators who shall render a final and binding decision. As the United States Supreme Court said:

"The act substitutes arbitration upon order of the Board for collective bargaining whenever an impasse is reached in the bargaining process. And to insure conformity with the statutory scheme, Wisconsin denies to utility employes the right to strike."

Thus, two principal questions are dealt with, one being the right to engage in a peaceful strike for higher wages and the other the right to engage in collective bargaining, both of which are protected by federal law.

In reaching its decision the United States Supreme Court divided its discussion into five principal parts. Going back to the case of *Hill versus Florida* (1935), which held that a state law in conflict with the National Labor Relations Act must fall, it referred to numerous subsequent decisions, the last of which was *United Auto Workers versus O'Brien* (1950).

That case held that the right to engage in a peaceful strike for higher wages in industries affecting commerce was protected by Section 7 of the Wagner Act and by the same section as amended in 1947 by the Taft-Hartley Act, with certain qualifications with respect to the giving of notice prior to a strike upon termination of a contract and other limitations imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the O'Brien case the court had held:

"None of these sections can be read as permitting concurrent state regulation of peaceful strikes for higher wages. Congress occupied this field and closed it to state regulation."

Next the court pointed out that no distinction could be made because of the fact that public utilities were involved in the present cases. Reference was made to the case of Consolidated Edison Company versus Labor Board, decided in 1938, which established the principle that federal labor legislation embraced all industries "affecting commerce" and applied to a privately owned public utility business even though carried on entirely within a single state.

In rejecting the contention that the federal law was not applicable to public utilities, the Supreme Court had held that "creation of a special classification for public utilities is for Congress, not for this court."

Passing to the consideration of special procedures provided by Congress for dealing with national emergency strikes, the Supreme Court rejected the contention that Congress left "local emergency" disputes to regulation by state law. The court noted that Congress itself had only limited the right to strike in national emergencies and it refused to permit a state to deny entirely this federally guaranteed right.

Furthermore, the court pointed out that the Wisconsin act was not limited to "local emergency" disputes but had been applied in national emergency disputes and also where no emergency whatever was involved.

The argument that local problems should be left to local regulation was answered by the argument that compulsory arbitration of labor disputes destroys collective bargaining, which had been declared by Congress to be the bulwark of our national labor relations policy.

The court took the view that these were questions of legislative policy which Congress had determined against the claim of the state. It observed that Congress was fully aware of the problems involved and had shown its ability to "spell out with particularity those areas in which it desired state regulation to be operative."

"This court," said the majority, "must take the comprehensive and valid federal legislation as enacted and declare invalid state regulation which impinges on that legislation."

Lastly, the Supreme Court declared that because the Wisconsin act prohibited peaceful strikes for higher wages in industries covered by the federal act, it was in conflict with Section 7 of the federal act, which protects the right to engage in such strikes. Inasmuch as the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, the Wisconsin act could not stand, said the high court.

The court referred also to the Wisconsin act's conflict with the federal law in invoking compulsory arbitration when the federal act requires employer and employee to continue collective bargaining even during a strike. Again conflict was found to exist in



that under the Wisconsin act the arbitration board was able to withdraw from the collective bargaining process the question of assigning workers to certain shifts, a matter which under the federal act is considered to be a subject appropriate for collective bargaining.

When the decision is considered as a whole, it appears that the Supreme Court has not receded from its position that, in case of a conflict between federal law and state law, the state law must give way. Moreover, when a particular field of regulation or prohibition has been preempted by federal law, state laws attempting regulation of the same subject matter will be invalid. These principles offer a basis for attack on numerous state anti-labor laws in the public utility and other fields.

The Supreme Court's decision is, of course, most directly applicable to state public utility regulatory laws. The law enacted in Michigan, which required state court judges to act as arbitrators, was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court and was repealed in 1949. Minnesota's no-strike law applies to charitable hospitals only.

Of the others, Nebraska's law is most like Wisconsin's. It does not require any finding of an emergency and applies to all public utility situations. It is likely that this law will not stand the test of constitutionality under the principles laid down in the Wisconsin decision.

Two other states, Missouri and Virginia, do not require compulsory arbitration. Strikes are prohibited, however, and the governor, after declaring a threat to the public health, must seize the utilities. The Missouri statute provides for compulsory fact-finding,

while under the Virginia law the state receives 15 per cent of the profits for running the utility.

It might be argued that collective bargaining could continue while the state was in control. But, realistically, speaking, no genuine collective bargaining can continue when labor's right to strike is destroyed.

Five other states—Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—require that the governor find either a threat to public health or a danger of hardship before applying the law. The question of whether such a finding amounts to the finding of an emergency and whether the governor's finding alone would be sufficient are questions remaining unanswered.

The Massachusetts law, in addition to the usual public utilities, applies to food and fuel industries, while more than twenty-five years ago, in the Kansas Industrial Court cases, such regulation of food handling and coal mining was declared unconstitutional. The question still remains as to whether the Massachusetts law will be upheld in the event of a test.

Notwithstanding the numerous problems which still remain, the decision in the Wisconsin case is nevertheless a major step forward for labor. The Supreme Court has indicated that it intends to keep national law supreme whenever any conflict with state law arises. This fact will be helpful in preventing radical action by state legislators in enacting state anti-labor laws.

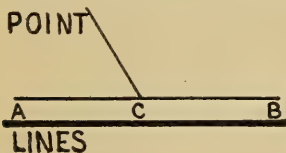
However, because of the different provisions contained in various laws, it will be necessary for labor to oppose them in the courts and legislative bodies whenever labor's rights are assailed.—The Federationist

# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

## GEOMETRY WITHOUT TEARS

Geometry is that branch of mathematics dealing with lines, angles, planes and solids. Because the ancient Greeks perfected it most of the terms used are Greek, and being pretty big words, hard to remember, any schoolboy will tell you geometry is all Greek to him. What you read here is just the ABC of plane geometry, and if this is the ABC you can imagine what the XYZ is like. A carpenter can make a good living and know nothing about it. But it has been proven that a working knowledge of geometry will do you no harm provided you take it in small doses.



If asked what a point is you probably would answer by making a pip with a pencil. But that is not exactly enough when a geometrical definition is required. Here's a good answer:

A point is a position without dimension. Which means it has no length, breadth, nor thickness. A, B, and C are points on the line AB indicating various positions on that line.

## LINES

A line is the trace (or path) of a moving point. A line has length only, regardless of the instrument used to draw it.

A straight line is a line having the same direction throughout its entire length. A straight line is the shortest distance between two points, which is a simpler definition.

A curved line is a line that everywhere changes direction. Theoretically, no part of a curved line can be straight.

A horizontal line is a straight line level with the horizon. A line made with the aid of a level is, of course, horizontal.

A vertical line is a straight line perpendicular to the horizon. A carpenter could best define it as a plumb line.

An oblique line is neither vertical nor horizontal.

A perpendicular line is a line at right angles to another line or surface. It leans no more to one side than the other.

A perpendicular line is not always vertical, but a vertical line is always perpendicular—to the horizon. To closely distinguish between these two terms it should be remembered that vertical means plumb, perpendicular at right angles to.

A parallel line is a line extending in the same direction with another line and equally distant from it. Parallel lines will never meet no matter how far they are extended.

## ANGLES

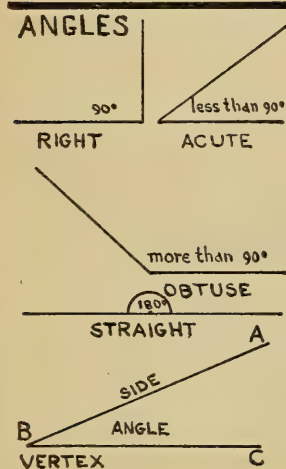
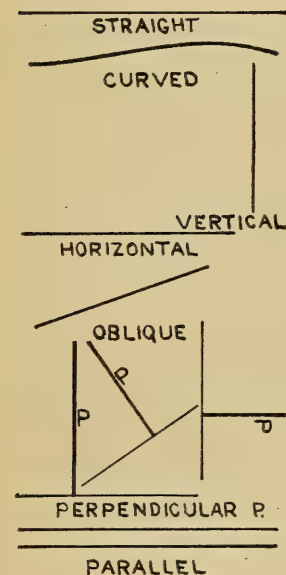
An angle is the figure formed by two straight lines meeting at a point called the vertex. The space between is the angle which is measured in degrees. These lines are called the sides.

A right angle is one whose sides make an angle of  $90^\circ$ . The best example we know of a right angle is the steel square.

An acute angle is any angle less than a right angle. One meaning of acute is sharp. So an acute angle is sharp.

An obtuse angle is any angle greater than a right angle. Obtuse means blunt. An obtuse angle is a blunt angle.

A straight angle contains  $180^\circ$ . It is a straight line, but it is also an angle. The diameter of a circle is a straight angle containing half the 360 degrees which are in a circle. There are other kinds of angles, complimentary, supplementary, reflex, etc. which a carpenter is not expected to know about, being over-burdened with required knowledge as it is. When describing an angle, as ABC, the center letter denotes the vertex or point. To call this angle ACB or BCA would be wrong. The sides of this angle are AB and BC. The vertex of an angle might be considered as the center of a circle from which the sides radiate. The instrument used to measure angles is a protractor, which is a semi-circle of  $180^\circ$ .





## PLANE FIGURES

A surface has but two dimensions, length and breadth. A **plane surface** is such that a straight line joining any two points on it lies wholly on the surface. That is the geometrical definition, but any carpenter who sweated dressing down a bowling alley, knows exactly what a plane surface is, even though he would be hard pushed to describe it. A **curved surface** is one which is not plane. A **plane figure** is one enclosed by straight or curved lines. It has length and width but no thickness.

## POLYGONS

A **polygon** is any plane figure bounded by three or more lines. A **regular polygon** has all its sides even. An **irregular polygon** has uneven sides. If asked to name a polygon the average carpenter would mention an octagon, hexagon, or pentagon. But according to the definition triangles and squares are polygons.

## TRIANGLES

A **triangle** is a three-sided polygon. Classed according to sides there are three kinds.

An **equilateral triangle** has three equal sides.

An **isosceles triangle** has two equal sides. The word comes from the Greeks for equal legged and is pronounced something like eye-SOSS-uh-leez. The two base angles are equal.

A **scalene triangle** has none of its sides equal. The word is from the Greek for uneven and is pronounced ska-LEEN. Classed according to their angles there are four kinds.

An **equiangular triangle** has all its angles equal. ( $60^\circ$ )

A **right triangle** has one angle of  $90^\circ$ .

An **acute triangle** has all its angles less than  $90^\circ$ .

An **obtuse triangle** has one angle greater than  $90^\circ$ . All the angles of any triangle always total  $180^\circ$ . If fitted together these three angles would form a straight angle of  $180^\circ$ .

## QUADRILATERALS

A **quadrilateral** is a four-sided polygon. There are six kinds. Regardless of its shape any four-sided figure can be called a quadrilateral if you don't know any other name for it.

A **parallelogram** is any quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel and opposite angles equal. There are four kinds.

A **rhombus** is a parallelogram with four equal sides but with no right angles. It is a square wrecked out of shape.

A **rhomboid** has its opposite sides equal only, and no right angles. It is an oblong pushed out of shape. To remember which is which, note that the letter U is in both rhombus and square and there are two O's in both oblong and rhomboid.

A **rectangle** is a parallelogram with opposite sides equal and with four right angles. There are two rectangles.

A **square** is a rectangle with four even sides and with four right angles. A rectangle is generally thought of as an oblong.

An **oblong** is a rectangle which is not square.

A **trapezoid** has only two of its sides parallel.

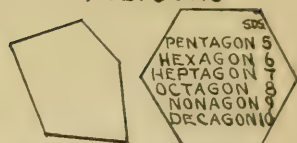
A **trapezium** has none of its sides parallel.

## CIRCLE and ELLIPSE

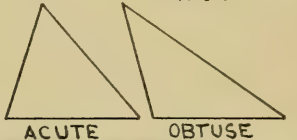
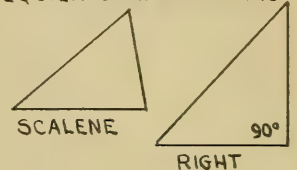
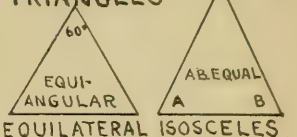
A **circle** is a plane bounded by a curved line all points of which are equally distant from a point within called the center.

An **ellipse** is a curved line such that the sum of the distances from any point of the curve from two fixed foci points is the same. Foci points are A and B. Lines X added to Y are the same length in all cases. Those who can draw an ellipse with a string will understand the definition.

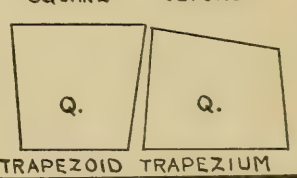
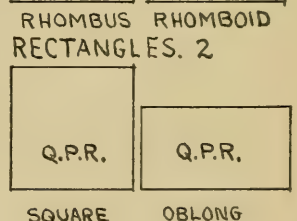
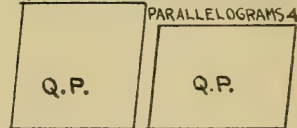
## POLYGONS



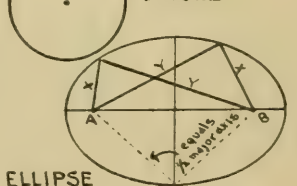
## IRREGULAR TRIANGLES REGULAR



## QUADRILATERALS. 6



## CIRCLE



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# Editorial

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## All the People Want Is a Fair Shake

All present controls are scheduled to end on the last day of this month. This does not mean that controls will be off. Far from it. It only means that a new set of controls will go into effect. Existing controls were applied under authority of the Defense Mobilization Act of 1950. This act becomes inoperative after June 30th. It was adopted as a stop-gap measure aimed at keeping inflation under control until such time as Congress could write a more comprehensive law. On July 1st the new law is supposed to go into effect.

However, indications at the present time are that Congress will not be ready with a new law by that time. The present law may be extended for a short period beyond July 1st to allow Congress time to work out its new program. In any event, new controls are destined to take effect within the very near future.

Perhaps wars cannot be fought in these complicated times without wage and price controls. However, this journal takes a very dim view of controls and believes they should be used only as a very last resort. Experience with controls both in World War II and the present conflict proved that the wage earner comes out on the short end every time. During the past year wages were held to a 10% increase by controls. During the same period, profits increased 40% , despite the so-called price controls. So far controls have been a one horse and one rabbit affair. Perhaps the new program will do better but we seriously doubt it.

We cannot help but feel that the government has been responsible for much of the inflation which developed since last June. Goods were in ample supply at the time the Korean War broke out. But immediately the government began talking about shortages and rationing, etc. All the people with money got panicked into buying things they didn't need. Hoarders began laying away goods and holding them for higher prices. Naturally, prices began going up. Today the nation's warehouses are crammed to the rafters with civilian goods bought on a speculative basis. Meanwhile the high cost of living has caught up with most families in the wage-earner class. Their shrunken dollars will provide only enough income to take care of the bare necessities of life. The result has been a decrease in demand for luxury goods. The frantic advertising campaigns being put on by TV manufacturers is only one manifestation of this situation.

The whole handling of the home front end of the present crisis has been characterized by government bumbling. Whenever the government has had a pet program it wanted to put over it has always resorted to the "scarce" technique. A bill to increase taxes has always been preceded by terrifying releases from Washington. The draft, universal military training and all other measures demanding sacrifices from the people have been introduced with appropriate softening up campaigns of scare headlines. Recently Columnist



## A detailed illustration of a vintage sewing machine, likely a treadle model, with various tools and materials around it. A long, thin needle is positioned vertically in the center, with a small spool of thread on top. To the left, a pair of scissors is open. To the right, a small spool of thread is visible. A long, narrow strip of fabric or paper is draped across the front. The entire scene is set against a background of a window with curtains.

All the People Want Is a Fair Shake

All the People want to see the Government take steps to control inflation under control until such time as Congress could write a more comprehensive law. On July 1st the new law is supposed to go into effect. However, indications at the present time are that Congress will not be ready with a new law by that time. The present law may be extended for a short period beyond July 1st to allow Congress time to work out its new program. In any event, new controls are destined to take effect within the very near future.

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advertising campaigns being put on by TV manufacturers is only one manifestation of this situation.

However, our Congressmen seem to be more interested in making votes for their particular parties in 1952 than they are in getting the nation united and adequately prepared to meet any emergency. What difference does it make who said what and when two years ago or five years ago. What is past is past. The fat is now in the fire and the problem is to get it out without sacrificing millions of American lives. That can never be done by hashing over what Taft said to Dulles six years ago or what Marshall wrote to Bradley last June. Mistakes have been made. There is no doubt of that. But those mistakes are all passed. The greatest mistake of all is being made today by a Congress which spends more time worrying about the election scheduled for November of 1952 than it does about stopping communism with a minimum cost of American lives.

Some bright day in the future when the menace of communism has been eliminated historians can have fun digging up who said what to whom last year or the year before. But for the time being let the dead past bury its dead. There is a war to be won and a grave menace to national survival to be eliminated. One hundred and forty-nine million, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand people are ready and anxious to do the job. But a thousand politicians and big wheels in government are too busy counting 1952 votes to concentrate on the main problem. They had better wake up pronto or the wrath of the American people will cut them down to size.

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### Separate the Sheep from the Goats

Late last year this journal ran an article exposing the "transfer" racket in shipping. The article disclosed that hundreds upon hundreds of American vessels are being "transferred" to foreign registry by American firms. The ships remain in the possession of American firms although they are controlled through subsidiary firms set up in one or another of the small Central American nations, notably Panama.

By putting their ships under the flag of Panama or Guatamala or some other Central American nation, the shipping companies avoid having to meet American standards in operating the ships. They chisel on American wage standards. They ignore American standards of safety. And they thumb their noses at American maritime unions. Furthermore, the companies avoid paying their full share of taxes by having the vessels carrying on under a foreign flag. In other words, by "transferring" their ships the companies can have all the advantages of American ownership without having to live up to any of the responsibilities attached thereto.

But as bad as all these things are, they are not the worst features of the transfer racket. There are strong indications that some of these "transferred" ships are dealing with the enemy. Recently one of the best foreign correspondents in the business told of flying in a patrol plane over the China Sea. He told of buzzing several vessels which were headed for Chinese ports. Without question, he said, some of them were American ships although the flags on their masts were Panamanian. The plane crew informed him that such sights were not unusual.

Is such a thing happening? Are American shipping companies carrying vital supplies to the Chinese enemy at a time when other American boys are giving up their lives fighting the fanatical Chinese Reds? Congress certainly



ought to find out. Congressional committees are busy investigating all sorts of silly and useless things. Here is a proposition that really needs investigating. If American ships, disguised by foreign registry, are carrying on commerce with the enemy, some shipping company officials should be tried for treason. And more important still, the loopholes in the transfer racket that make possible such treasonable acts should be plugged.

Recently the American people were shocked and sickened when it was disclosed that some of our allies were doing business with the enemy. The papers gave the matter the works. Yet less than six months ago American firms were doing the same thing. Copper refined in Japan was loaded on boats for export to the United States, because there was an embargo on shipments direct to China. But before the ships reached the United States or just after they did the cargos were sold to someone else and trans-shipped to China. The existence of the transfer racket helped to make possible such shady transactions. The worst part of it is that it was all "legal" though damned immoral. The American papers soft-pedalled this part of the sordid business.

The whole affair is more than a little bit sickening. That some people should be unscrupulous enough to try to make money out of dealing with the enemy is disillusioning to say the least. Business people are supposed to be far sighted. Is there anything far sighted in giving aid and comfort to communists, particularly when the first thing the communists would do if they took over would be to confiscate the wealth and assets of all business?

The time has come for Congress to quit investigating silly matters and to concentrate on digging out the loopholes which permit dollar-hungry individuals and corporations to play both ends against the middle. And that goes for our allies as well as it does for us. Communism can be beaten only if all classes of people in all freedom-loving nations combine their total resources to throw at the enemy. Those who possess most stand to lose the most in the event of a Red victory. If there are some greedy enough to seek blood money they should be exposed and deported to Russia. Above all, the people should get the truth.

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### BIG BUSINESS GETS \$25 MILLION DAILY

The League Reporter, published by the AFL Labor's League for Political Education, said that big business received tax benefits at the rate of \$25 million a day during April 1951.

This is only one of the huge handouts received constantly by business and industry from the U. S. treasury. This one was given under the Defense Production Administration—run by Big Business employes which handles the granting of tax amortizations on new production facilities "needed" for defense.

The League Reporter said:

"From April 9 to April 26 the Defense Production Administration (DPA) gave businessmen tax handouts on new plants that will be worth \$433,800,000 when they are completed.

The government has been running its tax handout state for big business since December at a a-billion-dollar-a-month clip. As of April 26 a total of \$4,797,827,410 in new plants had been okayed for the tax benefits.

"Until April 25 the tax handout program had been under Defense Production Administrator William Harrison, president of International Telephone and Telegraph. After Harrison quit April 25 to go back to IT&T, Edwin Gibson, executive vice-president of General Foods, took it over. He is expected to be every bit as good to Big Business as was Harrison.

"Tax benefits let big companies write off the cost of their expansion programs in 5, instead of 15 to 20, years. That means their tax bills will be cut during the next five years—as your taxes are increased."

# Apprenticeship Course Advancing



**E**VER SINCE the Twenty-sixth General Convention adjourned last September the Brotherhood Apprenticeship Committee has been working hard to complete the Standard Apprenticeship Course. Slowly but surely the committee is making progress in filling in the gaps which existed at convention time. Recently Part One of Unit 12, together with a full set of blueprints totaling 15 sheets, has been run off the press and is now ready for distribution. In addition, Unit Tests with Answer Keys have been completed. These should prove to be a boon to instructors and apprenticeship committees as they simplify examinations and make grading a good deal easier.

At the Twenty-sixth General Convention, a copy of all completed units of the training course was handed to each delegate. Since that time, many localities have adopted the Brotherhood Apprenticeship Training Course as the standard curriculum for their apprenticeship training programs. Many other sections have the matter under consideration, and new inquiries are being received almost every day.

The first thing the Standard Apprenticeship Training Course does is set up standards which a training program should meet if it is to accomplish its goal of turning out qualified craftsmen. It outlines the things which must be done to get apprenticeship training under way in any locality. It offers a standard progress chart upon which the advancement of a trainee in both classroom instruction and work experience can be recorded, plus many other standard forms which are designed to insure maximum efficiency in the operation of an apprenticeship program.

The Brotherhood Apprenticeship Training Course breaks the trade of carpentry down into twelve sub-divisions. They are:

1. Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade
2. Foundations
3. Rough Framing
4. Exterior Finish
5. Roof Framing
6. Interior Finish
7. Stair Building
8. Cabinet Making (Mill)
9. Mill Work
10. Heavy Timber Construction
11. Reinforced Concrete Form Construction
12. Blueprint Reading and Estimating

Each of these sub-divisions is thoroughly covered in one unit of the course. Each unit is published as a separate booklet although all units can be combined in an efficient ring-binder set of hard covers. In each unit of instruction, the subject matter is covered concisely, thoroughly and in such a way as to be understandable to anyone who can read. Illustrations are numerous and are drawn in such a way that each point is made crystal clear. The course eliminates the necessity of looking through a great mass of useless folderol to find a grain of useful information—a weakness found



in most textbooks on carpentry. The terms used are the simple, everyday terms which carpenters have used for many years and which the apprentice will run into when he goes out onto the job as a journeyman.

In addition to the textbook units which the apprentice must study, the course also contains an Instructor's Manual and Unit Analysis which are helpful to instructors in laying out their teaching programs in such a way as to achieve maximum efficiency. The Instructor's Manual also offers teachers valuable information as to how classroom teaching can best be integrated with work experience to give the apprentice the sort of well-balanced training that he must have before he can become a top-notch journeyman.

On completion of each unit the apprentice is given a set of test questions and the instructor or Apprenticeship Committee checks the student's answers with keys furnished free with each set of tests. A pamphlet on how to grade the apprentice and give the examination will accompany each order for unit tests.

The Standard Apprenticeship Training Course is the fruit of four years of hard work by the Brotherhood Apprenticeship Committee. Ever since it came into existence in 1881 the United Brotherhood has been interested in the proper training of young men to follow the trade of carpentry. Almost from the beginning Brotherhood unions in various localities have struggled with apprenticeship training programs. Some have been good, some have been not so good, and a few even have been busts. Consequently, the need for standardization on a concise efficient program has grown year by year.

The Twenty-fifth General Convention held in Lakeland in 1946 took up

the matter of apprenticeship training in dead earnestness. As a result, the General Office was directed to set up a standing committee to work out a complete apprenticeship training program capable of meeting the growing needs for standardization. First General Vice-President Maurice A. Hutchesson, chairman of the committee, appointed Brothers Asgar Andrup, Local Union No. 181, Chicago, Ill.; Leo Gable, Local Union No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.; John McMahon, Local Union No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y., and Carl J. Schwarzer, Local Union No. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio to assist him in working out the program.

For several years the committee wrestled with the problem. Text books on carpentry were studied and other training programs were analyzed. Good points were adopted here and bad points were eliminated there. After a great deal of hard work the committee began assembling a training program that combines the best points of all other programs and eliminates the weaknesses that experience has uncovered. The result is the Standard Apprenticeship Training Course, which many experts consider a model of efficiency and clarity.

The first seven units of instruction and an Instructor's Manual were completed in time for the Twenty-sixth General Convention last September. Since that time Unit Analysis to the Instructor's Manual has been completed and may be obtained, by those who wish to complete their set. The Instructor's Manual is not complete without the Analysis. Part 1 of Unit 12 along with a full set of blueprint plans totaling 15 sheets is now ready. So are the Unit Tests together with Answer Keys. The remaining unfinished units, which deal with the specialized phases of the trade, are in the process of being compiled. As soon as they

are completed, they will be made available to all Apprenticeship Committees. Since each unit is published separately, the units as yet uncompleted can easily be added to the finished units in the hard-cover ring-binder which is supplied with the course. One of the advantages of this system is that units can be ordered individually so that unions can order exactly what they need rather than being required to order the whole

course for each trainee, regardless of his status.

The course has received widespread endorsement. Several officials of the United States Department of Labor have praised the course for its efficiency. So have virtually all Provincial Directors of Apprenticeship in Canada.

Following is the list of prices, including those materials on which there is no charge:

### Price List

Units I to VII, including binder..	\$4.50	Blue Print Plans (15 to set)-----	\$3.00
Unit No. 1 -----	.40	Less than full set (each)-----	.35
Unit No. 2 -----	.45	Instructors Manual (75c) and	
Unit No. 3 -----	.55	Unit Analysis (50c)-----	1.25
Unit No. 4 -----	.45	Test Papers—Units 1 through 7	
Unit No. 5 -----	.45	and Journeyman	
Unit No. 6 -----	.55	Final -----	.10
Unit No. 7 -----	.40	Alternate Final -----	.10
Unit No. 12 (Part 1) -----	.65	Test Instructions and Test Keys free	
Ring Binder -----	1.25	to Apprentice Committees	

The Manual and Analysis may be purchased separately to complete set.

Furnished without charge:

Apprenticeship Standards (Booklet of Procedure).

FORMS—Application for Apprenticeship in Carpentry.

Apprentice Agreement.

Identification Card and Report Form (Carpentry).

Identification Card and Report Form (Millmen).

Apprentice Master Record.

Shipping charges prepaid.

Price lists for all materials connected with the course are issued as the occasion warrants and all materials listed

may be ordered through the General Office making remittance payable to Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary.

### SOMETHING NEW HAS BEEN ADDED

At a time when American businessmen are struggling with price and wage controls, it appears their British cousins are having a different kind of trouble with their government.

The British Association of Magistrates was asked by butchers to decide whether it is fair for the Labor government to send a beautiful blonde around to butcher shops, trying to get the butchers to violate meat rationing laws by selling her steak.

The general secretary of the Association of Magistrates—who tries such cases—said the government Food Office hired a “smashing blonde” to tempt the butchers, so they could be prosecuted.

“I think it is quite unfair to send this extremely good-looking and well-dressed girl around the shops in order to try to catch them out,” the general secretary said. One day, he added, she “caught out” six butchers.

The magistrates took the question under consideration.



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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
**WM. L. HUTCHESON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
**M. A. HUTCHESON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY  
**ALBERT E. FISCHER**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
**JOHN R. STEVENSON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
**S. P. MEADOWS**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, **CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.**  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**  
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, **O. WM. BLAIER**  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ANDREW V. COOPER**  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

**WM. L. HUTCHESON**, Chairman  
**ALBERT E. FISCHER**, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

1054	St. Jean, Quebec, Can.	1705	Forrest City, Ark.
1086	Portsmouth, Navy Yard, Va.	1716	Humboldt, Sask., Can.
1106	Gloster, Miss.	1762	Mt. Airy, N. C.
1123	Muscoda, Wis.	1777	Scranton, Pa.
1150	Kingston, N. Y.	1794	Charlotte, N. C.
1232	Corner, N. F., Can.	1853	Janesville, Wis.
1237	Dawson Creek, B. C., Can.	2136	Orroville, Ohio
1254	Mattawa, Ont., Can.	2182	Knoxville, Tenn.
1338	New York, N. Y.	2219	Brookville, Ohio
1348	Gananopue, Ont., Can.	2420	Newark, Ohio
1409	Camden, N. Y.	2488	Kinston, N. C.
1427	Gold Beach, Curry Co., Calif.	2629	Sunbright, Tenn.
1435	Ladysmith, Wis.	2644	Cloverdale, Calif.
1506	Los Angeles, Calif.	2646	Whelen Springs, Ark.
1510	Richmond, Va.	2654	Kingston, Ont., Can.
1560	Antigonish, N. S., Can.	2656	Eureka, Calif.
1566	Sidney, Neb.	2663	Salamanca, N. Y.
1569	Medicine Hat., Alta., Can.	2664	Mont, Carmel, Que., Can.
1579	Belle Vernon, Penn.	2665	Snowflake, Ariz.
1662	Arcata, Calif.		

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- FREDERICK ALBRECHT, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.  
VICTOR AMMAN, L. U. 2375, Los Angeles, Cal.  
HERMAN ANDERSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
JENS ANDERSEN, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
HARRY C. BAKER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
CLAUDE E. BARKER, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho.  
GEORGE BECKEL, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
CALVIN BENNETT, L. U. 1038, Ellenville, N. Y.  
WILLIAM G. BOLENTS, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
BILL W. BROOKS, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.  
JOHN W. BYBEE, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.  
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
MICHAEL COMERFORD, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
J. B. CONGER, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.  
MORRIS COOPERSTOCK, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y.  
SHERMAN CORLIS, L. U. 2046, Martinez, Cal.  
REGIST CORRIVEAN, L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.  
SAM B. CULLUM, L. U. 1497, E. Los Angeles, Cal.  
BERT CURRY, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
FRANK HAROLD DAVIS, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.  
WILLIAM DeMONT, L. U. 700, Corning, N. Y.  
M. H. DICKERSON, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.  
P. DONATELLI, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.  
AUGUST DORNACK, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.  
S. E. EDWARDS, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.  
HENRY EISENMAN, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
GUST ENSTROM, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
JULIUS FERRES, L. U. 1157, Passaic, N. J.  
PETER FRENZ, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
WILLIAM GUESSFELD, L. U. 2174, Chicago, Ill.  
L. C. GUTSHALL, L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.  
JOSEPH HANSEN, L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.  
JACOB HEFNER, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
MATTHEW HORMUTH, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.  
GEORGE F. JOHNSON, L. U. 1337, Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
HENRY F. JONES, L. U. 1511, Southampton, N. Y.  
JERRY M. KEITH, L. U. 1337, Tuscaloosa, Ala.  
JOHN KITCHEN, L. U. 1246, Marinette, Wis.  
ADOLPH KNUTSON, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
HANS KNUTSON, L. U. 2046, Martinez, Calif.  
WILLIAM J. LARKIN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
LARS M. LARSON, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
MARTIN LEBECK, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.  
SAMUEL LEMAY, L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.  
JAMES LYNCH, L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.  
WM. C. McALPINE, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
WM. P. McDONOUGH, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
JOSEPH McKEE, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.  
BASIL MAKAR, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
IVAN F. MATSON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.  
BURTIS D. MORRIS, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho.  
HENRY J. MURPHY, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
PETER N. MYATT, L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.  
CARL NORBERG, L. U. 1695, Providence, R. I.  
EDWIN NYMAN, L. U. 3123, Wawa, Ont., Can.  
WILLIAM PARKER, L. U. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans.  
ANTON R. PAULSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.  
KARL PETERSEN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
J. B. PIPPIN, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.  
LAWRENCE PRITCHETT, 1258, Pocatello, Ida.  
CLYDE REYNOLDS, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Kans.  
STEVE SANDWELL, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.  
JOSEPH SEIDEL, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.  
CHARLES SEYFERT, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
SAM SHUTMAN, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal.  
E. SIEGERTHALER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
LINDSAY SITER, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.  
CHARLES SODERQUIST, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
P. H. SPERLING, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
EDWARD SUITOR, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.  
DAN SUNDINE, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
BENJAMIN SWEET, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
H. P. THORNBURG, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.  
S. E. TROUT, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.  
J. L. TYE, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
CHARLES WAICH, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
FENTON M. WALTER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
LEONARD WALTERS, L. U. 1587, Hutchinson, Kans.  
SAM ZWILLICH, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.



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# Correspondence

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This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

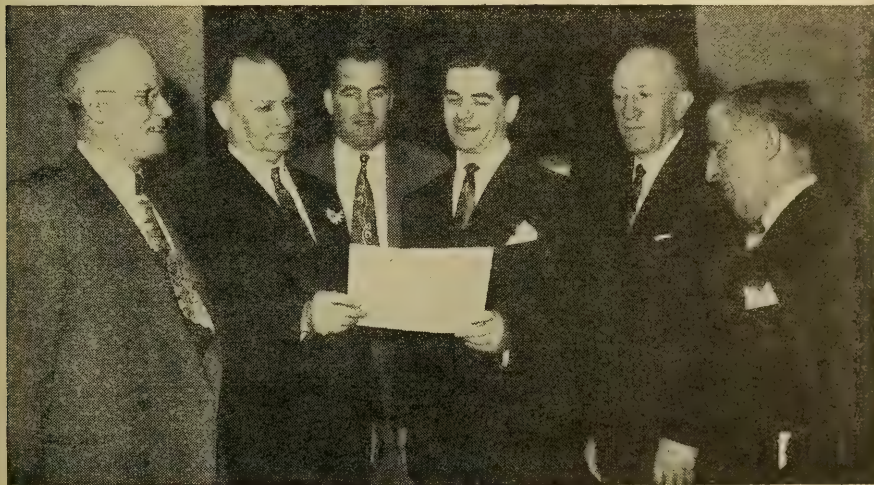
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## CARPENTER GRADS HONORED IN DETROIT

Four years of training in carpentry and allied trades were climaxed for some 250 apprentice graduates who queued up for their diplomas Saturday, February 17, 1951, in Carpenters Local 982 hall, 22521 Grand River. Thus, defense-strategic Detroit's ability to meet new construction demands will be increased.

Representatives of labor, industry and government agencies spoke at the fete, which included a banquet, variety show and dancing.

The graduates, who have completed their training at the Building Trades Apprenticeship school in the last year, are from 13 locals affiliated with the Carpenters District Council of Detroit, Wayne, Oakland Counties and Vicinity.



Aurel Boyer, who delivered the address on behalf of the graduating apprentices, is shown receiving his certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship from Vern Lough, Secretary of the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprentice Committee.

Left to right—Stuart Proctor, Chief Instructor; Vern Lough; Finlay C. Allan, Secretary of the Detroit Building and Construction Trades Council; Aurel Boyer; C. O. VanHorn, General Representative and John Weinhart, President of the Builders Association of Metropolitan Detroit.

Finlay C. Allan, Secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council presided as toastmaster of the program, which was under the chairmanship of Earl Doyle, executive vice-president of the Builders Association of Metropolitan Detroit.

Common Council President Louis C. Miriani delivered the principal address. Other speakers were Vern Lough, secretary-manager of the Carpenters Council; John Weinhart, president of the Builders Association of Metropolitan Detroit; Ralph MacMullen, secretary-manager of Detroit Chapter, Associated General Contractors and C. O. Van Horn, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Aurel Boyer, of Carpenters Local 1433, responded on behalf of the graduates, who received their certificates of completion of apprenticeship from Cornelius Spain, principal of the Building Trades Apprenticeship School and T. P. Ross, State supervisor of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship.

The Carpentry committee sponsored the exercises along with three other joint apprenticeship committees in allied trades. The committees are composed of representatives of Locals affiliated with the Carpenters Council and those of Detroit-Area builders and contractors.

Other participating organizations were the State Board of Control for Vocational Education, Veterans Administration, Detroit Board of Education, Building Trades Joint Apprenticeship Council and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Music for dancing and the variety show was provided by Clark Williams and his orchestra.

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### LOCAL 58 OBSERVES 55th ANNIVERSARY

On Tuesday March 20th the largest local under the jurisdiction of the Chicago District Council celebrated its 55th Anniversary. A special invitation had been sent to our 265 members on the pension roll to be present that evening. Invited, also, were 16 apprentices who during the year had finished their apprenticeships.

At its 50th anniversary Local 58 awarded 50 year membership gold pins to 29 of its members, of these 13 are still with us. Since that time gold pins have been awarded each year to the members who reached their 50th year membership. This year 16 of our members completed their 50th year, and this evening had been set aside to pay honors to them.



After the regular business meeting our president Charles Thompson called on Asgar Andrup, the vice-president and apprentice coordinator of the Chicago District Council, who delivered a masterly address in which he especially pointed out the difference between the apprentice training of 50 years ago and our present method. As Brother Andrup is a member of the committee who under the guidance of our General Office has compiled the new course of study for our apprentices he gave to the assembled members a factual explanation of same.

Of the 16 recipients of 50 year pins nine were present. It was a stirring moment when they were asked to rise and come forward to receive their pins. It brought back memories of that night just five years ago when we inaugurated this ceremony, and the first 29 stood before more than 1400 of our members in the Grand Ball Room of the Stevens Hotel and received their pins.

After the presentation of the pins the former apprentices received their diplomas.

The traditional Local 58 treat "Smorgasbord" was ready and with the 50 year men in the lead we marched to the laden tables. The rest of the evening was spent in social fellowship. Groups of oldtimers congregated all over our hall and from what we could hear our present troubled times were forgotten that evening, and both the good and bad times of the past 50 years were relived.



### LOCAL 1204 CELEBRATES 20th ANNIVERSARY

To commemorate the twentieth anniversary of its founding, Local Union No. 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y. sponsored a social evening on the night of March 2, 1951, for its many friends and members. Over 1,000 guests participated in the event and enjoyed the entertainment and dancing.

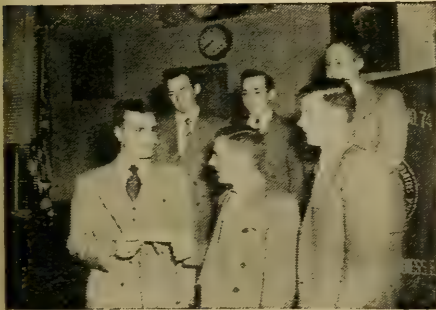
During the many years, the Officers and Members have constantly worked to make the Union better and more prosperous in every way.

The occasion for this celebration called forth strong reaffirmation of the joint struggle of American and Israeli Labor for a Democratic World based on human rights and peace among nations.

Local Union No. 1204 is proud to report, that with the help of its Officers, Members and many friends, a gift of Four Thousand Dollars, proceeds of this Affair, was given to the Israeli Federation of Labor—"HISTADRUT"—an organization that is the backbone of the State of Israel.

### CHATTANOOGA PICKS WHITE AS NO. 1 APPRENTICE

The Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Chattanooga, Tenn., has selected Stanley White of Local Union No. 74 as the outstanding apprentice in the area and named him to represent the district at the third annual apprenticeship conference to be held in Memphis June 14, 15 and 16.



First row (left to right): Stanley White, named most outstanding, is presented certificate by George Martin, Joint Committee chairman; Clarence Wilson. Second row: Reubin Hemstreet, Charles Lee and Fred Collins. All of these apprentices received special honors for outstanding work.

The following young men were found to be outstanding through examinations and a general check on their proficiency on the job and their records in related school instructions: Fred Collins, Reubin Hemstreet, Charles Lee, Stanley White and Clarence Wilson.

The committee, after carefully considering the qualifications of each, finally named White as its representative.

Outstanding apprentices will attend the conference from eleven southeastern states, representing all trades and crafts. They are selected according to their ability on the job and their record in related school instruction.

The conference will be held under the auspices of Tennessee management and labor interested in better training for the skilled crafts.

The local Carpentry Apprentice Training Program was started six years ago under supervision of a Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The Committee is composed of six members, three from the contractors and three from the Tri-State Carpenters District Council. The committee meets in regular meetings once each quarter and holds special meetings when necessary. The present committee members are George Martin, Chairman; C. A. Parks and H. M. Collins from the contractors, and W. W. Orr, F. H. May and S. W. Crumbliss from the district council.

The program is governed by standards approved by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Since the program was started about six years ago, approximately 200 young men have completed their training and are now working as journeymen. Several who have exceptional ability are foremen, supervising work for their employers. Some of these graduates of the program have entered the contracting field and are now in business for themselves.

Complete cooperation and unity between the contractors and the Tri-State Carpenters District Council has made the Apprentice Training Program in Chattanooga one of the outstanding programs in the state of Tennessee.

### RUTLAND CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Fifty years ago last April, a small group of carpenters in Rutland, Vermont, applied to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a charter. Among the



William A. Castle, center, charter member of Local 590 was honored by fellow members Saturday night as the local observed the 50th anniversary of the receipt of its charter. Shown with Castle are, left to right, Walter A. Lawrence, President; Alex Torvinen, Thomas E. Nallen and Louis N. Geno, business agent. Torvinen, Nallen and Geno have been members of the local for over 35 years.

signers of the charter application was William A. Castle. On the night of March 31st, Local Union No. 590 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its chartering and paid homage to Brother Castle who is still an active member of the union. For 49 years Brother Castle served the union as an officer.

They were joined in the observance by union officials from Indianapolis, Burlington and Bennington and city officials.

Present for the occasion was General Representative Bryce McFeggan from the international office at Indianapolis, and Frank Bergeron, president of the Burlington local. Also seated at the head table during dinner was Mayor Dan J. Healy.

Some 55 members and guests were present at the banquet, speaking and entertainment program which followed. While the union was principally observing the 50th anniversary of the receipt of its charter on April 1, 1901, it was

also honoring Castle, who resigned two years ago as secretary-treasurer after 49 years as an office-holder.

Both national and state officers of the American Federation of Labor complimented the union and Castle on its birthday anniversary.

Louis N. Geno, business agent of the local, and Cyrille A. Senecal composed the committee in charge of the affair.

### CHANUTE LOCAL COMES THROUGH AGAIN

"Live and help Live" has become the motto of Local Union No. 1926, Chanute, Kansas. Last year, when a Negro lady lost here home through fire, the members of Local No. 1926 responded in typical fashion. Through voluntary labor they rebuilt the home of the unfortunate lady.

Late last January, another disastrous fire razed the home of another Chanute citizen—Park Meyers, an employe of a local lumber yard. Recently Mr. Meyers began the enormous task of rebuilding his home. On the first Sunday thereafter, 25 neighbors showed up at the building site to lend him a hand. Needless to say, most of the good samaritans were members of Local Union No. 1926. By the time daylight had ended, the house was half up. The frame of the house was completed, the rafters were in place and a good deal of the siding was nailed up.

"I'm not a carpenter," Meyers said. "And it would take me a year to do as much as those expert carpenters did."

Local Union No. 1926 thus illustrated once more that the word "Brotherhood" in the name of the union is not just an accident. Members of the union practice Brotherhood through the year. They have been in the habit of helping each other on Saturday and off periods for a long time. Needless to say, anti-labor feeling in Chanute is not very strong.

### EL PASO LOCAL HONORS 40 OLD TIMERS

Local Union No. 425, El Paso, Texas, feels it has every right to be proud of its great group of old timers. At the present time, Local No. 425 has 40 members whose membership books date back more than 30 years.



These members, who have records ranging from a top of 52 years to the minimum, are now "coasting." Their dues are paid by the Local.

Their combined total of service in organized labor reaches the amazing mark of 1,464 years.

B. K. Wicker, financial secretary of Local 425, revealed plans to have "special recognition" given the group.

"They deserve some token of appreciation from the Union for their many years of service," he said.

W. O. Opdyke is president of Local 425 and Gregg Pollard is business representative. There are approximately 850 members "in good standing" in the El Paso Union.

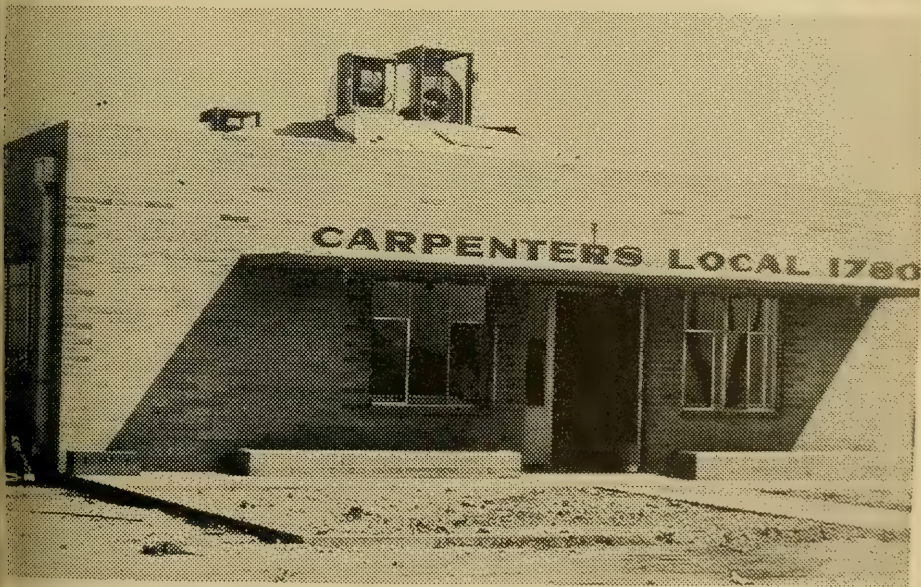
The list of veterans and their years of service follows:

W. O. Pickering, 52 years; J. F. Cunningham, 46; N. M. Hines, 47; Chas. Dickerson, 43; R. H. Mathews, 43; R. E. Hatchell, 42; O. R. Goodman, 42; Milo Gibson, 41; R. C. Light, 41; T. B. LaRock, 40; F. B. Ingle, 40; F. K. Huber, 39; H. B. Ingle, 39; E. R. Perry, 39; P. W. Adkinson, 38; F. W. Nordstrom, 38; Robt. Grant, 38; J. C. Ackridge, 38; Geo. Corning, 37; H. C. Clifton, 36; Leonard Sharp, 36.

H. D. Cox, 35; M. M. McClure, 35; Henry Westphal, 35; C. L. Beaudett, 34; E. Emory, 34; J. W. Daugherty, 33; E. Eranson, 33; W. C. McPherson, 33; I. Emory, 32; Preston Goss, Sr., 32; Ed Parks, 32; D. R. Owens, 32; B. L. Pollard, 32; J. G. Pollard, 32; R. T. Rayfield, 32; Frank Parker, 31; A. P. Clifton, 31; J. E. Blakely, 31 and James Walker, 30 years.

### LAS VEGAS LOCAL DEDICATES FINE NEW HOME

Recently a new showplace was added to the many attractions of Las Vegas, Nevada. It is the new \$50,000 home of Local Union No. 1780 situated at 2035 E. Charleston Blvd.



The building consists of Local 1780 offices, a 50 x 70 foot auditorium, Ladies Auxiliary meeting room and lounge, kitchen, and lounge room for members of Local 1780. The Grand Opening took place during the week of the 22nd anniversary of the installation of the Charter for Carpenters Local 1780 which was issued April 12, 1929. This was the completion of a plan which started 17 years ago; the first funds were set aside for this express purpose in 1934, and covered all but the furnishings which are being paid for by \$6.00 assessment per member.

### FORT DODGE HONORS GRADUATING APPRENTICES

Some 250 members of the construction trades in Fort Dodge, Iowa, gathered at Treloar's on Tuesday night March 6th to honor a group of new journeymen who have completed their apprenticeship in the trade during the past year.

Following the dinner, certificates of completion of formal apprenticeship were presented to 32 men including 14 bricklayers, 12 carpenters, five plumbers and one sheet metal worker. Not all of the new journeymen were present to receive their certificates since some of them were working on jobs out of town.

The certificates were presented by M. L. Gilbert, Iowa commissioner of labor and secretary of the Iowa apprenticeship council, who congratulated each of the recipients personally and extended his praise to the joint apprenticeship committees, the vocational department of the Fort Dodge high school and all others who helped to organize and carry through the successful apprenticeship program in Fort Dodge.

Guest speakers at the banquet, in addition to Commissioner Gilbert, were Carl T. Feelhaver, Fort Dodge superintendent of schools, and P. Wesley Johnson of St. Paul, area supervisor for the U. S. department of labor's bureau of apprenticeship.

Mr. Feelhaver spoke on the relationship of the schools and the apprenticeship program in Fort Dodge, showing how the schools have implemented the program by making training facilities available and helping to develop the program.

Mr. Johnson traced the history of the apprenticeship program, describing it as the one method universally recognized by management and labor for the passing of skills from one generation to the next. He also reminded the new journeymen of their obligations toward future apprentices and their duty to continually improve their own skills and give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

Special guests included Mayor Henry G. Anderson; City Commissioners Byron H. Wilder and Lee C. Shannon; R. V. Kelso of Mason City, field representative for the bureau of apprenticeship; Frank Judish, vocational director of the Fort Dodge high school; Alex P. Swanson, Fort Dodge building inspector; Ralph C. Long, Fort Dodge plumbing and water inspector; and Phil Heller, Fort Dodge electrical inspector.

The twelve young men receiving journeymen certificates from Local Union No. 641 were:

Clifford R. Cady, Gaylord C. Larson, John C. Otten, Darrel F. Griep, Eugene F. Hager, Richard P. Higgins, Martin D. Holmstrom, William G. Hesser, Stanley R. Long, Lloyd E. Palmer, Morris E. Gleason and Robert J. Sorlien.

### UTAH COUNCIL HOLDS SPRING CONVENTION

The Utah State Council of Carpenters held their Spring Convention at Kanab, Utah, Saturday afternoon, March 31st at 1:00 P.M.

Delegates and wives from all affiliated locals in the State were present including; Logan, Ogden, Brigham City, Salt Lake City, Provo, Tooele, Vernal, Price; Millmens' Local and Kanab.

President Wesley McAllister gave a good welcoming address to the delegates.

Mr. Sherman Lund, Dept. of Labor Apprenticeship Director for the State of Utah, gave a very interesting talk on the need for Apprenticeship training and also the need for more skilled craftsmen to meet emergency demands throughout the nation.

Mr. Les Mildenhall, Dept. of Labor Apprenticeship Coordinator for the Southern Utah area, elaborated on the statements of Mr. Lund in reference to the need for trained apprentices and better craftsmen in all trades.

At the start of the meeting, Ernest Cox, a union card carrier for the past 50 years, presented a gavel to B. J. Wilson, President of the Council. On the gavel in silver letters was inscribed, "Presented by Ernest Cox, President Emeritus, to the Utah State Council of Carpenters." Mr. Cox received a fine hand of applause for his efforts on behalf of the Council.

During the afternoon the Carpenter wives from Kanab entertained the lady delegates at a tea, card party and luncheon in the Parry Lodge at Kanab.

In the evening at 7:30, supper was served for 32 couples in the Parry Lodge banquet room. The food was excellent and the toastmaster did a fine job.

At 9:00 P.M., a dance was held in the Lions' Club Hall. It was a mixed dance, partly square dancing, and everyone had a lovely time. Refreshments were served at the dance.

The Officers of Local 439, Kanab; their wives who assisted in the arrangements so notably, and all members of Local 439, can be duly proud of their local, and Local 439 has the thanks of the State Council and all of the affiliated locals for a successful Convention.

The Midyear Convention will be held at Tooele, Utah, Saturday, July 28, 1951.





# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## WASHINGTON AUXILIARY ENTERTAINS

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 467 of Washington, D. C.

Our Auxiliary is now entering its fifth year and steadily growing. We celebrated the anniversary by giving a dinner-dance for the members and their families.

Each year we have had a dinner-dance to mark the anniversaries and this year is was held in the Prince George Country Club. Everyone enjoyed the turkey dinner and the dancing that followed.

Also, annually we sponsor a dance to raise funds' and to acquaint other wives of carpenters with our organization, and this year it was held at the Wardman Park Hotel and was an outstanding success. All the Locals put forth a tremendous effort to support our dance and we are very grateful.

Our meetings are held on the fourth Friday of the month in the Odd Fellow's Hall and after the meetings there are refreshments and entertainment for the husbands of members.

We would like to extend an invitation to all Auxiliary members to visit us whenever in the Nation's Capitol.

Fraternally,

Mrs. R. H. Brinkman, Recording Sec.

## SANTA BARBARA AUXILIARY VERY ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 306 of Santa Barbara, California.

We have 32 members in our Auxiliary and we meet every second and fourth Tuesday night at the Labor Temple. We did have one business meeting and one social meeting a month but just recently this has been changed to two meetings a month due to so much business. Our Auxiliary is thirteen years old as of the 10th of January of this year which was celebrated with a ham dinner with members bringing a covered dish. Six charter members, whom we are still proud to have in our organization, were honored and presented with corsages. They are Sisters Ethel Lund, Elizabeth Milne, Rose Washburn, Fozelle Miller, Anita Whittaker, Almira Pollard—all Past Presidents.

The officers installed last July were President, Arlene Washburn; Vice-President, Ruth Payhan; Treasurer, Vera Gier; Secretary, Doris Crown; Warden, Elizabeth Milne; Concoctress, Mable Martin; Counsellor (a title we thought up), Vi Fox; Trustees, Beatrice Chrich, Ethel Lund, Mozelle Miller; Flag Bearer, Annie Stuck; Entertainment Chairman and Scrapbook, Gertrude Emight; Sunshine Chairman, Elizabeth Milne; Ways and Means chairman, Beatrice Chrich, Publicity, Ethel Lund. Last February, President Washburn and Counsellor Fox resigned from office on account of other obligations. Also, Treasurer Gier due to having a treasure of her own. Sisters Gertrude Emigh and Frances Ames volunteered to take over the offices of President and Treasurer, respectively.

We have a raffle every meeting and the money that is collected goes into our Sunshine and to send cards and flowers to our ill members. Once a month Silver Teas are held at a member's home with another member acting as co-hostess.

Our project for the year has been making layettes for the needy.

We contribute to the Tuberculosis Society, Cancer Fund, Red Cross and many others we deem necessary.

We serve every Monday as Canteen Workers at the Blood Bank and find it a very worthy cause since they send blood to our boys in Korea.

At the Carpenters' picnic we have charge of the concessions, the extra money going into our treasury.

We presented a needy family at Christmas time with gifts and food. We also help at the Carpenters' annual Christmas party for members and their families.

This is a general idea of what we have been doing during the year. In closing, we would like to say that we would enjoy hearing from any or all of our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Doris Crown, Secretary

### TORONTO AUXILIARY ROUNDS OUT 14th YEAR

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 303 of Toronto, Canada, extends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries, and a "Special Hello" to Auxiliary No. 551 of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, U. S. A.

We have had a very happy and successful year and recently celebrated our fourteenth Anniversary with a banquet at the King Edward Hotel; members invited their husbands for this occasion. Our pianist and entertainer was Johnny Blymer and there was dancing and singing at intervals throughout the evening. All in all it was a lovely party.

Our big event of the year was our Bazaar which took place last November. This was very successful, the proceeds going to the Lambeth Lodge for the aged folks, whereby a



new wheelchair would be provided, and also a little sunshine was sent to the House of Happiness for the incurable children. Our activities get fully repaid in our benevolent work.

Our Christmas party also was a mentionable event. Some sixty children and grandchildren of our members received gifts and a stocking from a well decorated Christmas tree. They were served lovely refreshments of ice cream and orangeade, after which the adults received their refreshments. The evening concluded with a sing-song and Christmas carols.

Our business meetings are held every second Thursday of the month. Our monthly social is held some time during the fourth week. These socials vary from time to time sometimes it's Euchre or Bingo, or a party tour through some manufacturing plant. Through these channels we increase our Treasury.

The above picture was taken at our Birthday party.

With good wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Doris Thorogood, Secretary



# Craft Problems

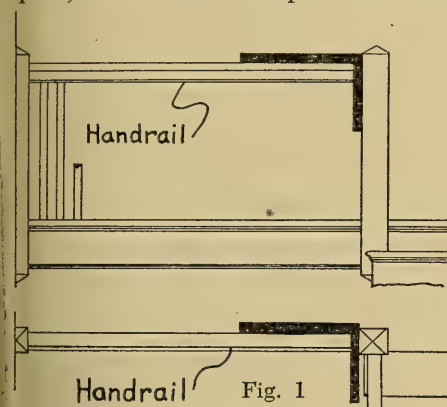


## Carpentry

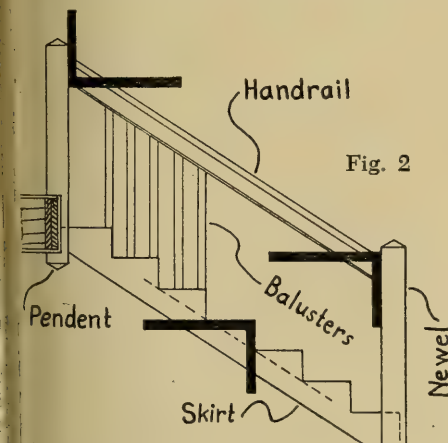
By H. H. Siegle

### LESSON 273

**Handrailing.**—While it might seem far-fetched to take up the matter of handrailing in dealing with the principles of the steel square, it nevertheless is a part of the sub-

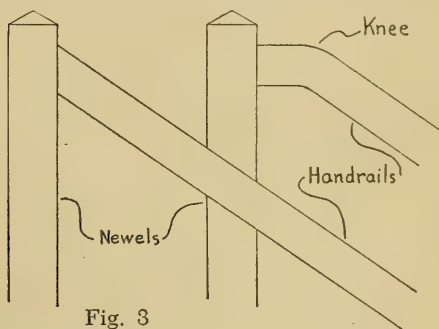


ject. Even though the handrail cuts are made in a miter box, the principles of the square are present, because when the miter box was made it was laid out with the square. If the newels are set just a little out of square, it will show up in the fitting

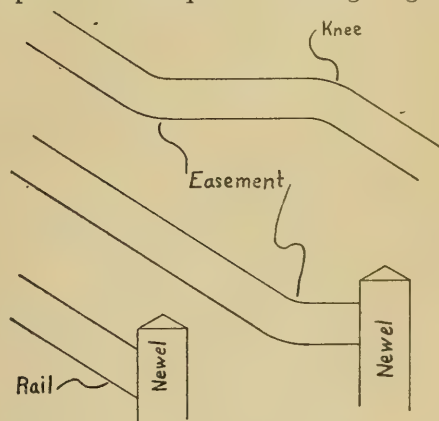


Accuracy is important in all stair work, but it is especially important in fitting handrails.

**Straight Handrail.**—Fig. 1, the upper drawing, shows a straight handrail between a



half newel and an angle newel with some of the balusters shown in place to the left. The square is applied to the right, showing how the rail and the newel must have a square joint. The bottom drawing gives a top view. The square to the right again



shows how the principles of the square must be applied in making the joint.

**Sloping Handrail.**—Fig. 2 shows the open side of a flight of an open stair. Here also a straight handrail is used. The application of the two squares shown on the railing is the same as the application of the square shown on the steps, which is to say, the figures used for marking the steps will also give the cuts for the handrail. For instance, if you have a rise of 7 inches and a run of

the handrails, but if the newels are set perfectly, and the handrails are not cut in keeping with the square, then the mechanic again will have trouble making good joints.

9½ inches, then 9½ and 7 taken on the square will give the cuts for the handrail.

**Joining Handrail to Newel.**—Fig. 3 shows two details of handrails joining the upper newel. The drawing to the left shows a

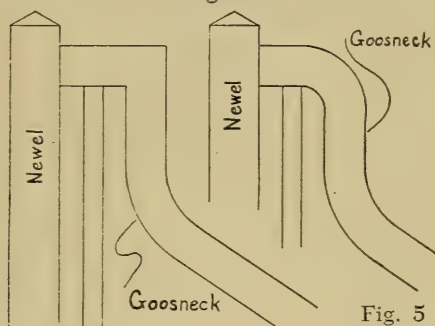


Fig. 5

joint between a straight handrail and a newel, while the detail to the right shows a handrail with a knee on the upper end, which joins the newel with a square cut. Fig. 4, at the bottom left, shows a straight handrail joining the bottom newel. The center drawing shows a handrail with an easement at the bottom, which joins the newel with a square cut. The upper drawing shows an easement to the left and a knee to the right.

**Goosenecks.**—Fig. 5 shows two kinds of goosenecks. The one to the left has a right-angle turn at the top, and joins the newel with a square joint, while the gooseneck shown to the right has a curved turn at the top, which also joins the newel with a square joint. Each of these details shows a baluster in place. It is important that the turned part be made in such a way that the newel, baluster, and railing will balance properly.

**Railing Joints.**—Fig. 6 shows four railing joints. The one shown at A is the best. It is a square joint and made with a stair bolt. The railing is shown cut out so as to show the nuts of the bolt. The bolt is shown by

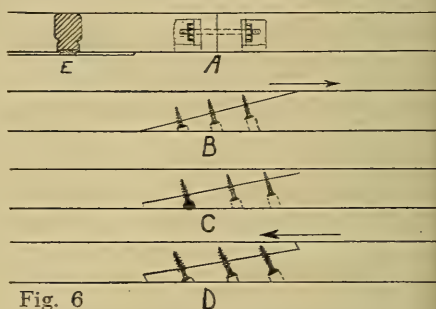


Fig. 6

dotted lines. A cross section of the railing is shown inset at E, which will also answer for the other three rails shown. The joint shown at B is the least satisfactory of those here; however, if it is made perfectly, and a good quality of glue is used, it gives good service. When this joint is used the downward slope of the handrail should be in the direction of the arrow. The joint shown at C is a much better joint, but it also depends on good workmanship and good glue. The

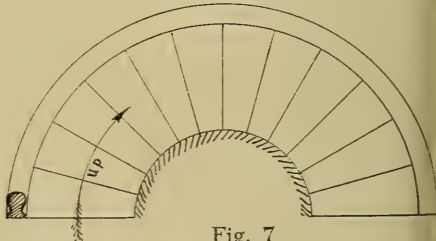


Fig. 7

joint shown at D is better than either the one shown at B or the one shown at C provided, of course, that it is well made and well glued. When this joint is used, the downward slope of the rail should be in the direction of the arrow.

**Circular Handrail.**—Fig. 7 is a plan of circular stairway with twelve treads and thirteen risers. It should be mentioned before going any further, that circular stair should never be used, excepting in case

## Books That Will Help You

**CARPENTER'S TOOLS.**—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. Every journeyman and every apprentice should have this book. Has 156 p. and 394 il. \$2.50.

**QUICK CONSTRUCTION.**—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. \$2.50.

**BUILDING.**—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. \$2.50.

**ROOF FRAMING.**—173 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. \$2.50.

**CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.**—Has 159 p. 426 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. \$2.50.

**CARPENTRY.**—Has 302 p. 754 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses and other important building subjects. \$2.50.

**BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.**—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. \$3.00.

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

**THE FIRST LEAVES.**—Poetry. Only \$1.00.

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where a circular is the only solution of the problem. They are not only difficult to pass over, but they are dangerous, because the treads change in width, which is likely to cause persons to be injured by falling. A narrow circular stair is perhaps the most practical of circular stairs, but even then it should not be used, excepting to solve a problem. The two outside circular lines in the diagram, represent a circular handrail, which is somewhat exaggerated, as the inset to the left indicates. Another diagram of the same circular stairway is shown by Fig. 8. Here the little circles that are centered at the intersection of the risers of the steps and the center line of the railing, are used in describing the handrail, as shown above. The perpendicular dotted lines are raised from where the riser lines cross the little circles up to where the handrail is to be described. Each little circle from right to

shown on the two ends. Study Figs. 7 and 8 carefully.

### Wants To Pass On Advice

A reader wants to pass on his method of obtaining bevels for bridging.

There are two good ways of getting the bevels for bridging. One is to make a drawing somewhat on the order of what is shown by Fig. 1, and take the distance between

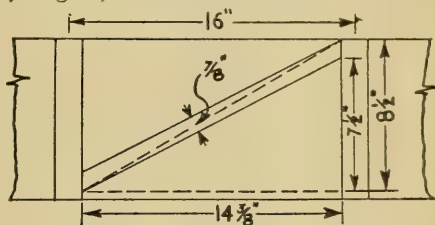
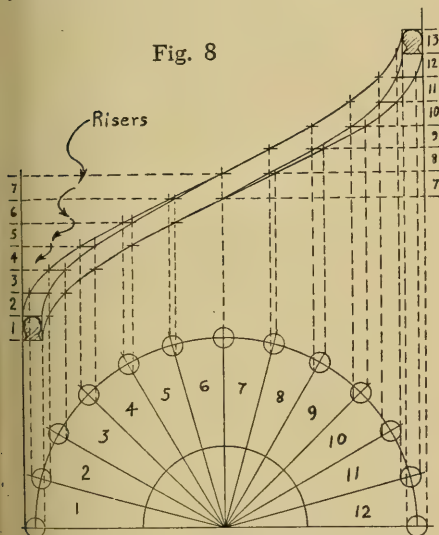


Fig. 1

the joists, in this case  $14\frac{3}{8}$ ", on the blade of the square, and the rise of the bridging, or  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", on the tongue. With these figures, apply the square to the edge of a piece of bridging material and mark the bevel on the tongue—also mark the point where the blade intersects with the bridging material, for the

Fig. 8



center and from left to center brings the perpendicular dotted lines closer together, until you come to the center riser, where only one dotted line is shown. By these lines, the varying widths of the handrail drawings are obtained, as a study of the diagram will show. The risers of the stairway are indicated to the left and to the right on the upper part of the diagram, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on up to 7, to the left, and then to the right the risers are shown beginning with riser 7, and continuing with 8, 9, 10 and so on up to 13. As stated in Fig. 7, the handrail shown is somewhat exaggerated, in order to make the diagram easier to understand. To simplify the drawing, the handrail is shown square, while cross section of the finished rail are

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bottom bevel. The distance between these two points will give the length of the bridging piece, excepting the gain in length by the upper bevel. The method that this reader wants to pass on does not require a drawing. Take the distance between the joists, in this case  $14\frac{3}{8}$ ", on the blade of the square, and the rise from toe to toe of the bridging, as shown by dotted line, which in this case is  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", on the tongue—the tongue

will give the bevel. Fig. 2 shows how the square is applied in both methods. The square here is shown by dotted lines, in part. It will be observed that in the first method both  $14\frac{3}{8}$ " and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " intersect the same line,

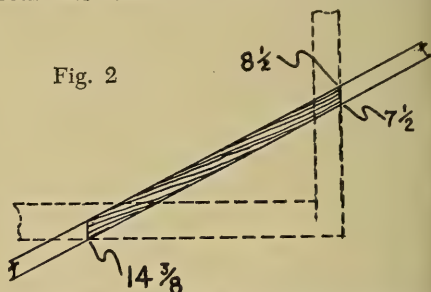


Fig. 2

or the same corner of the bridging material. But in the second method,  $14\frac{3}{8}$ " intersects the bottom line, as shown by Fig. 2, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " intersects the top line. This should be kept in mind, otherwise this method might give you trouble. Both of these methods are accurate if the work is done carefully.

It should be mentioned that  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", and  $\frac{7}{8}$ " on the drawing were taken for convenience. In practice these figures would necessarily be what the material used would require.

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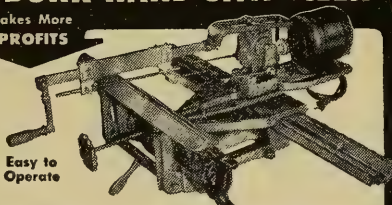
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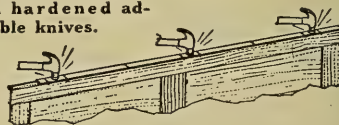
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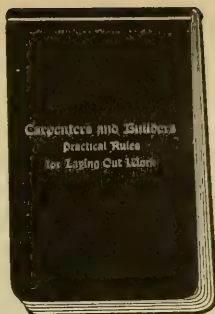
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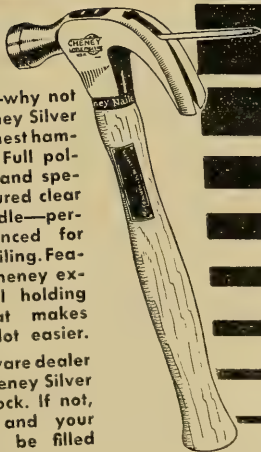
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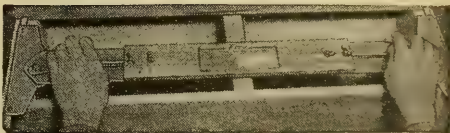
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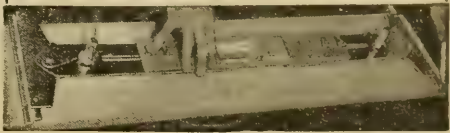
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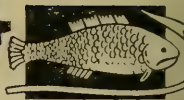
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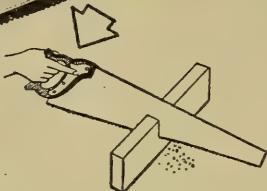
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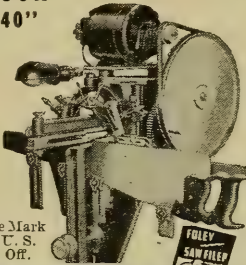
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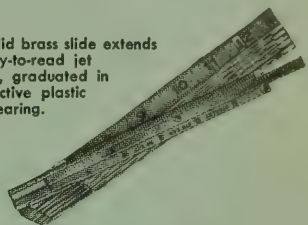
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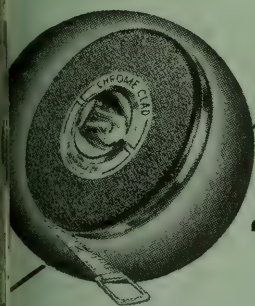
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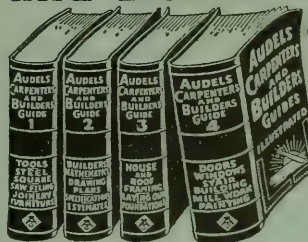
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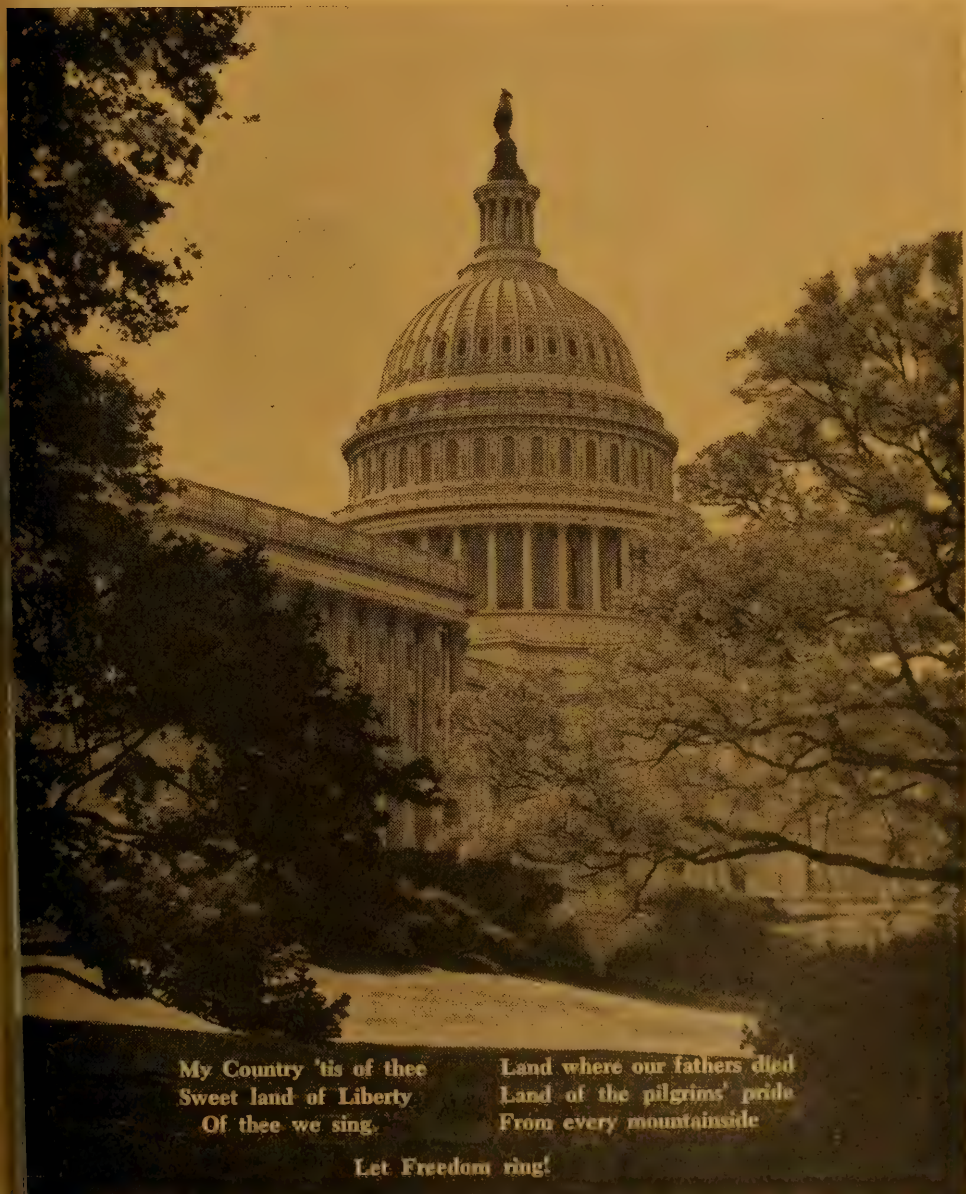
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# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

*Official Publication of the*  
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA



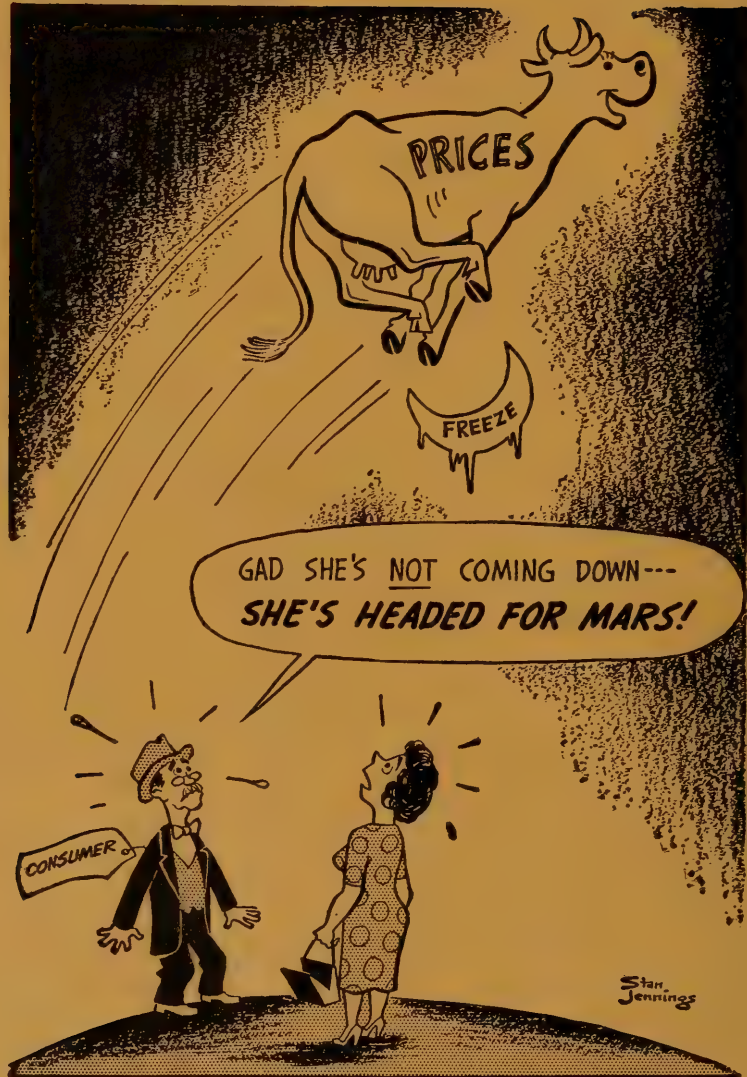
My Country 'tis of thee  
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Of thee we sing.

Land where our fathers died  
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From every mountainside

Let Freedom ring!

JULY, 1951

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# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



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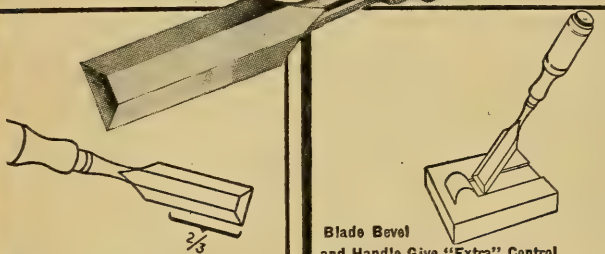
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# Why Americans Do Not Vote

Extension of Remarks of HON. JACOB K. JAVITS  
of New York in the House of Representatives, Thursday, March 22, 1951  
Reprinted from *Congressional Record*, March 27, 1951



Mr. Javits:

**M**R. SPEAKER, pursuing further the inquiry represented by my House resolution 89 for a special committee to investigate why Americans do not vote there is appended an interesting article on British experience in the same field entitled "Why the British Vote" contrasting the 84 per cent who voted in Britain in the 1950 general election with the 43 per cent of the Americans of voting age who voted in our 1950 election.

The article is reprinted from the *Progressive*, a magazine founded by Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., in 1909, and not to be confused with the political party which bore this name in the 1948 and 1950 election campaigns:

## WHY THE BRITISH VOTE

London—

Some British people did not like the results of the 1950 American elections, others did. But we all agreed in deploring the low vote in a contest which could so greatly affect the future of the free world. Only 43 per cent of Americans of voting age took the trouble to cast their ballots, as compared with 84 per cent in Britain in the 1950 general election.

The British envy Americans their know-how in industrial productivity, and have sent many worker-management teams to the United States in recent years to learn what they can about the most up-to-date techniques. Perhaps Americans should return the compliment, and see what can be done to remedy the distressing political apathy of many United States citizens.

Such a team would have to begin by observing that political alertness like high productivity, is not a matter of techniques alone. Millions of

Americans have somehow acquired the conviction that high productivity is good in itself, while viewing politics as a rather shabby affair, and not something in which the best people willingly take part. The businessman has never had the prestige in Britain that he enjoys in the United States; this is one big reason why he is less alert and enterprising. Politics, on the other hand, is held in very high esteem, and attracts some of the ablest and most public-spirited young people in each generation.

On the negative side, British politics is almost entirely free of the aura of petty corruption which hangs about so much of the American political scene. In part, this is due to the fact that Britain is a more homogeneous and self-disciplined community. The law is greatly respected, and firmly—even harshly—enforced. Nothing arouses so much indignation as an attack on a policeman.

But in part it is because Britain imposes less of a strain on the morality

of politicians. Reading the accounts of the Kefauver committee, the British have been puzzled to learn that one of the main activities of the political underworld is the protection of gambling; most forms of it are perfectly legal in Britain, widely popular, and a source of considerable tax income for the state. Americans pay a high price for pretending to be more strait-laced than they are.

The result is that the British voter usually has honest and reasonably able candidates for whom to vote. Even if he is unlucky in this respect, he knows at least that the strictness of party discipline is such that one weak member of Parliament cannot cause the nation any great harm. There is little excuse for being too proud or too self-righteous to vote. On the contrary, the parties generally vie with one another in putting forward the best candidates they can.

They are also interested in getting out the highest possible vote. One cannot have industrial productivity without wanting it. Americans dislike a manufacturer who wants to keep his output low and his prices high. Yet they find little shocking in politicians speculating upon, or even seeking to insure, a low vote. It must be many years since any British politician has done so. From the beginning to end, the whole election apparatus is geared to get out the fullest possible vote.

It begins with registration. Application forms are delivered by local government officials at every doorstep in Britain once each year (it used to be twice a year, and will be again when Britain can afford it). The only effort required of the citizen is to fill out the form for himself and his family and drop it, free of postage, in the nearest mailbox.

Since it is a matter of pride with each local government unit to achieve

maximum registration, the officials often go further than this. They check the returns against the last registration, and where people have dropped off they send canvassers to check up on them. Here again the shortage of money and manpower is something of an obstacle, and the party machines may have to do more of this work in the future.

Every opportunity is given them to do so. The lists of registered voters are posted in each precinct some time before they are closed. Party workers check them against their records, and send people around to bring in the missing names. This, in fact, used to be the main responsibility of the party "election agent," called in earlier years the "registration agent."

## II

These election agents are the top sergeants of the British political battle. Each party tries to have one or more of them in as many constituencies as it can afford. It has become a recognized profession. People qualify for it by taking courses in election law and practices given by the party of their choice, and passing a thorough examination. For full-time agents it is a year-round, life-time job; each party has established a system of retirement pensions for its agents. Precautions are taken to insure that they do not employ their strategic positions to become candidates for Parliament themselves.

Registration nowadays is only the beginning of the agent's job. The more important work comes after the registration lists are completed and closed. They are then arranged by streets and numbers and printed by local governments. Several bound copies are distributed to each party agent. He and his voluntary helpers cut out the pages and paste them on stout cardboard. They provide the



basis for the thorough house-to-house canvass which then begins. Each voter is visited and rated by the canvasser as "Labor," "Conservative," "Liberal," or "Doubtful." The "Doubtful" people are canvassed a second and even a third time, to win their definite support.

Since he cannot know the date of a Parliamentary election very far in advance (that is decided by the Prime Minister), the agent must maintain a constant state of preparedness. Local elections come at regular dates, as in America, and provide trial runs. But Parliamentary campaigning never comes to a full stop. The sitting Member of Parliament is constantly visiting his constituency; many of them with experience of several previous elections. They see every voter, not once but several times, in the course of the campaign. So thorough is the canvass that an experienced agent can predict the vote within one per cent well before election day.

### III

It is on that day that the most strenuous action takes place. By then, the agent knows where every one of his party's supporters is to be found. His watchers at the polls note down every person who has voted. Runners bring the names to the neighborhood headquarters, and they are checked off on the printed registration pages. In mid-afternoon the work of checking up on the laggards commences. This is done street by street, and no possible supporter is left unsummoned. Only those who are determined not to vote, or are utterly indifferent, succeed in evading their civic duty.

Until recent years, the Labor Party election machine, with its many volunteer workers, had an edge on the Conservatives in effectiveness. By last year Lord Woolton, head of the Conservative Party organization, had

turned the tables. He had large funds, and was able to hire many energetic people, particularly ex-World War II officers, to do the work. No political machine in British history has ever functioned so effectively as his did last year.

Had the Republicans done half so good a job, Governor Dewey would be President today. The way in which the Tories took advantage of the provisions for voting by mail was particularly impressive. At one constituency after another they turned up a postal vote over the thousand mark, while Labor stuck low in the hundreds. As the party machines square off for the next round, this is a point to which Labor agents are giving earnest attention.

Obviously, even in Britain it is easier to get out a high vote in constituencies where the contest is reasonably close. But all parties do their best even in safe Labor or Conservative seats. They emphasize the importance of the total national vote for each party, as well as the place it wins in Parliament. The candidate who is certain of victory takes pride in exceeding any previous majority. The candidate whose cause is hopeless works hard to improve his party's position. It is a matter of direct personal interest to him, as well.

Many ambitious people begin their pilgrimage to parliament by taking on a constituency they cannot win. They hope and strive to make good enough showings so that their case for a better constituency at the next election will be improved. Here the British system, by which candidates can shop around for constituencies rather than be restricted to the one in which they live, serves to keep up the minority party's interest even in rock-ribbed Labor or Conservative strongholds.

All these traditions and practices contribute to the large-scale turnout of British voters. It could, of course, be made even greater. Although the polling hours, from seven in the morning until nine in the evening, are generous, there might be an advantage in holding elections on a Sunday or a holiday, as in places on the Continent. Or voting might be made compulsory, as it is in Australia and Belgium. But most party officials feel that they have done very well as it is, and can do even better in the future.

After looking at the American election results, more than one observer has asked: "If the voice of the people

is the voice of God, whose voice is the silence of the people?"

American politicians must sometimes wonder what sort of a nation the 57 per cent of the United States electorate who did not vote last November really wanted. British political leaders derive pride and confidence from the fact that they have been put in power by the verdict, freely recorded, of the overwhelming majority of adult Britishers. Some British traditions and techniques may not be suited to America. But they are worth considering.

It is a poor advertisement of American democracy if not half the people are enough interested in it to take the trouble to vote.

## Wetbacks Used as Strikebreakers

The A. F. of L. National Farm Labor Union is getting a bit impatient with the Labor Department. It has been apparent for a long time that something should be done about the use of alien Mexican Workers on "factory farms" in the Southwest to drive down the earnings of Americans.

The Mexican government has shown more interest in the problem at times than the American Government. The former is at least trying to protect its citizens from exploitation in the United States. **But some American officials have shown more interest in helping the big ranchers.**

A strike of 6,000 farm workers in the Imperial Valley of California emphasizes the point. Although an international agreement, under which Mexicans are brought into this country under contract, provides that they must not be used at the scene of a labor dispute, thousands of them continued harvesting crops in the Imperial Valley.

"All we get is a crop of excuses," said H. L. Mitchell, president of the Farm Labor Union, in telling of his efforts to have the Labor Department act to remove the Mexican strikebreakers.

He said the ranchers actually are benefiting from the strike, since they are harvesting only half of their crop of melons, now at a peak, so they will bring higher prices from the consumers.

Meanwhile, there have been several outbreaks of violence at the strike scene. A union organizer, was struck by a truck carrying Mexicans at a labor camp maintained by the Imperial Valley Farmer's Association.

Other union members have been arrested on trumped up charges when they sought to round up for deportation "wetback" Mexicans who are in this country illegally.

The United States Immigration Service has begun deporting the "wetbacks" by plane, taking them to the interior of Mexico so they can't return so easily as when they are just taken to the border.



# You Can Sell Democracy



**W**ANTED: Pen Pals; object NOT matrimony.

In fact it will be much better if all members of this new correspondence club are happily married and raising a family of healthy kids under American ideals and standards, and are anxious to tell the world all about it.

For the object of this club is international friendship and it offers its members a chance to carry Democracy's message to the working men and women of Free Europe. In return, the American letter writers will receive personal accounts of living and working conditions in Western Europe, will learn the ideals and goals of the workers and can make new friends across the sea.

It is all a part of the Economic Cooperation Administration's big effort to increase European industrial productivity to expedite economic recovery, and at the same time bring about an even greater understanding between American labor and its counterpart in the Marshall Plan countries.

The foes of Democracy are seeking to sell a bill of bad goods to the workers of Free Europe. They have given a grossly distorted picture of American life; they have painted American laboring people as "slaves to a machine;" they have accused American labor unions of serving as tools to management; they have said American living standards are not good.

Mr. and Mrs. American Labor can answer every one of those charges. In doing so they can not only bring enlightenment to a confused people abroad, but at the same time they will be swinging a terrific blow against the false prophets who seek to enslave the world.

European workers are hungry for information about their American counterparts. None is better equipped to supply that information than Amer-

---

ican workers themselves. Most of all, the Europeans want to know how Americans live; they want to know about our housing and its facilities. They want to know about our work, how much we are paid for how many hours, and how much overtime we earn. They want to know how much time we have for recreation, whether we have automobiles, how many movies we see, where we spend vacations. They want to know about American homelife—do American wives work; how many years do our children go to school; do American children necessarily follow the father's footsteps, or does Democracy unceasingly seek a better life for the new generation? The Europeans want to know all about America and Americans. And they want to know how we like our freedoms.

The United States and Canada are spending millions of dollars annually in an effort to educate Europeans in the ways of Democracy. Pamphlets, movies, books and radio programs of all kinds are continually being produced in an effort to teach the French and Germans and Italians how we live and work and raise our families.

Within certain limitations, this program is effective. However, the printed or spoken word, when produced by professionals, has many drawbacks. The man on the receiving end naturally classifies it as propaganda, for that is exactly what it is.

On the other hand, if one worker can talk directly to his counterpart in another country, understanding is greatly enhanced. Since it is obviously impossible for a carpenter in Des Moines or Memphis to visit a carpenter in Essen or Milan, the next best substitute is personal correspondence. By writing to each other as neighbors, working men of different nationalities can get to understand each other pretty well.

Language is no barrier. If the American writer can use a European language he should write in it; if he

knows only English his letter will be translated. Building tradesmen should write to building tradesmen, and textile workers to textile workers, so that each division of American industrial labor will be writing to a counterpart in Europe. If you have a picture of your family, send that, too! Be sure to include name and return address, so that the European counterpart can answer. A permanent and happy relationship can result. Address the letters to:

A European Carpenter,  
c/o: ECA-Labor Information  
800 Connecticut Avenue, Room 409,  
Washington 25, D. C.

There it is: Pen Pals Wanted: No fees, No Matrimony. Object: International Friendship in Defense of Democracy.

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## *Inflation Threat Grows Greater*

---

The real defense program is just getting underway.

AFL President William Green outlined it to Congress this way:

"The Defense Production Act became law on September 8, 1950. It was designed as the basic law governing our economy during this defense program.

"But let's not fool ourselves about one fact; the real defense program is just now getting underway. We know that the Congress has authorized the expenditures of many billions of dollars to build up and equip our armed forces, and to place this country in a state of readiness for any eventuality.

"The facts are, however, that there is always a considerable time lag between authorizing the expenditures and the actual spending of the allotted funds. It has been only recently that the funds authorized by Congress have actually started to find their way into our economy in substantial amounts.

"This flow of funds has been steadily increasing during the past few months and will continue to increase until our defense program will be absorbing 20 per cent of our entire national effort.

"That is why in considering the Defense Production Act, we cannot merely think of the present. We must think of the future, of the period of time during which this legislation will be effective. The Office of Defense Mobilization, estimates that the 'maximum production impact' of the defense program will fall 'early in 1952.'"



# THE CRIME OF NEGLIGENCE

By Alex Rose, President, United Hat Workers



**T**HERE IS one crime wave the Kefauver Committee hasn't stopped to uncover despite the fact that it is by many odds widespread and more harmful than those the Senate probers exposed in shocking detail. I call it the Crime of Negligence, the crime of letting things go by default, the crime of failing to protect our interests, the crime of submitting our welfare and the well-being of our families to the machinations of evil, greedy and unprincipled malefactors.

Television sets, the press, the radio have brought the visage of some of these culprits into our homes. We saw and heard them as they squirmed before the Kefauver Committee, blatant in their denials, cagy in their confessions, cynical in their display of power and disregard for law and morality. Many of us were angered, many were amazed that these men, cunning as ferocious animals are cunning, these manicured thugs and their polished associates in politics, with their emissaries and mouthpieces in the seats of government, were able to wrest control of our communities from us and to corrupt, divert and thwart the functions of government for their own criminal ends.

Let me say that if the miracle of television and the mechanics of radio and the printing press brought the pictured and audible image of these persons into our homes, they were by no means strangers in our households. They were already there long before their shadows flickered across a screen. They took first helpings of the bread and meat that workers' families served for their evening meal. They took milk away from the mouths of hungry children. They deprived young and old of food, clothing and shelter, their particular victims being the millions upon millions of working people who

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could least afford the tribute these gangsters and racketeers extorted.

The Kefauver Committee laid bare the operations of the gambling syndicates in great detail, and some of us are inclined to think that if we legalized gambling we would be rid of these criminal elements. I shall not argue the point at this juncture for to my mind the whole issue is incidental to and insignificant beside the greater issue of the connection between crime and politics. The bait offered by the panderers to our gaming instincts is bad enough. All of us know of families which were ruined by men and women drugged with the dope of an easy escape from poverty by betting on the turn of a card or the dice. It is by no means the rich or even the well-to-do at whose market the racketeers aim when they bribe and buy off entire governments of states and municipalities.

They who run the numbers rackets infest the neighborhoods of the poor for their operations. The slot machines are located not necessarily in the swank night clubs, but in drug stores,

barber shops and candy stores patronized by working people and their children. Only recently the convention of the Automobile Workers Union was forced to take action against the gambling racketeers who invaded the automobile plants to take a cut of the pay envelopes of ordinary working people. The college basketball players whom the racketeers corrupt come from the homes of the poor. Prostitution is as ancient a source of revenue for criminal elements as is the oldest profession itself. Strike breaking and the intimidation of working people by professional thugs and hired killers was always a lush source of income for the most depraved characters in the industrial field, and it probably also paid off in profits to the pillars of society who hired them. There is no enterprise too filthy, no crime too ugly for these elements to engage in.

Now it is a truism of elementary political science that organized crime cannot operate without the aid and connivance of the police authorities. The mobsters and racket lords who paraded before the Kefauver Committee's grandstand couldn't exist a day except as they had the assistance of the officials to whom the voters delegated the duty and the power to police the criminal elements. These big shots of the slot machine rackets, these mighty millionaires of the numbers game, the lords of dope peddling and commercialized vice, the waterfront and strike breaking thugs are just impotent little punks once organized society goes after them with the mighty arm of clean government. All of us know this and the criminal elements certainly know it, for they go to extraordinary lengths and spend enormous sums to buy off the authorities whom we elect to run our governments and to keep them in check.

Yet knowing all this we still fail to use our knowledge and our good judgment to protect our homes, our interests and our form of society. This is the real crime in all the welter of criminality exposed by the Senate committee hearings. I call it the Crime of Negligence and I lay the crime at our own doorstep, for it is only by our own neglect, by our own failure to exercise our rights and use our good judgment that criminals are able to infiltrate our governments and dominate the political machinery.

Too many of us fail to vote. Even worse, too many of us fail to think about and consider our vote. Too many of us follow the advice of some self-serving political henchman or the campaign ballyhoo of a political machine which we know lives by chicanery and prospers by corruption. We vote by impulse, if we vote at all, and then we are shocked to see that the corruptionists whom we put into office sell us out.

Our failure to pay heed to political activity and exercise our inherent power makes us easy victims not only for the underworld, but also for the more respectable upper stratum of society composed of unconscionable profiteers and exploiters. The upper stratum of monopolists and sweatshoppers appreciates the power of politics no less than does its counterpart in the nether stratum of the underworld. They are not foolish when they spend millions of dollars to finance the election of their favorites. They know that they will get a full return and manifold profits on their investment.

It seems so obvious that the ordinary citizenry, the working people, the farmers, the storekeepers, the professionals, all the decent and hard working folk that comprise the population of our nation are victims of a



double-ended conspiracy of outlawed criminality on the bottom and legalized criminality on top. Let no one fool himself about this. The Taft-Hartley law has cost millions of people the wages they were entitled to, the extra slice of bread, the extra hour of leisure, the boon of culture and spiritual advancement which they and their children might have had were it not for the law that sets their own government against them. The failure of Congress to pass effective laws to control the rapacious elements which are making a price holdup of the nation is costing the people an enormous sum immediately in the price of living essentials and in the future, may cost us our security and entity as a nation, because of the skyrocketing prices of the rearmament program.

There is a conspiracy afoot, a conspiracy to fleece the public. Both the astute men in respectable big business and the scum of society in the criminal underworld are spending money to buy into government for no other reason than the chance to fleece the public. The grafters and grifters who seek office do so for no other reason than the chance to fleece the public. We pay for all of this. Every time a grafter sells out to a racketeer the money comes out of our pocket. Every time a dishonest official demands a bribe for a building per-

mit, a store license or for any service which he is obliged to perform without fee, it costs us money. Whether we pay the money in the form of extra rent charges, in the form of a shrunken market basket, or in the form of burdensome taxes makes little difference. Our negligence and lack of interest in political activity costs us dearly.

What is the cure? How can we overcome the criminals in high and low places?

Obviously not by throwing up our hands in disgust and disdaining politics as a dirty business. Not at all! Politics is by no means dirty business. On the contrary, I have found the most estimable, the most selfless and public spirited citizens engaging in political activity. What we need is more and not less political activity. What we need is to have the people who foot the bill become actively interested in politics on a year-round basis and not in the final quarter of a heated campaign.

By all means engage in politics. By all means organize in your own party so as to protect your political interests, just as you organize in unions to protect your economic interests. In both cases it is your own bread and butter that is at stake, the welfare of your communities and your families.

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## AFL Gains \$4 Million Pay Raises For 15,682 Northern Ohio Workers

AFL unions won \$3,874,930 in pay raises for 15,682 Northern Ohio workers in contract negotiations during the past year.

The sum was negotiated in 5 to 22½ cents hourly pay boosts for an average annual increase of \$250 for each employee.

Millions of dollars more were negotiated in improved pension, health and welfare clauses of the contracts.

Thousands of other workers benefitted directly from the AFL union achievements by receiving the same wage increases and improvements set by the AFL.

Most of 1950's money gains were made after mid-year, some companies granting a cost-of-living raise after the Korean war skyrocketed prices.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## THE LIGHTER TOUCH

For five years the government has been trying to eliminate the "kick-back" feature in the eyeglass business. Under the arrangement, eye doctors charged patients a fee for examining their eyes and then sent them to a particular optical company which kicked back to the doctor a percentage of the cost of the glasses. It was a very neat arrangement and netted millions for the doctors at the expense of the patient. Being such a lucrative proposition, the eye doctors fought through one court after another to protect it.

Last month they came to the end of the trail, however. Some 3,300 eye doctors threw in the sponge by joining in a "consent decree". This means that they promise to adhere to the Biblical admonition to "go and sin no more".

Signing of the consent decree may eliminate the kick-back practice. But it also may even mean that the doctors and optical companies merely have worked out a new arrangement for nicking the customer. In fact they may be like the African tribal chief in an old story.

French explorers forcing a way through dense African jungles came upon a party of

cannibals about to have a feast on a late enemy. The cannibal chief came forward to greet the Frenchmen in perfect French. When they showed surprise at his command of their language, he explained that he had studied in France; even took two years of French literature at the Sorbonne.

"What!" exclaimed the explorers. "You've been educated in France and yet return to feed on human flesh! It's unbelievable."

"Well," replied the chief modestly, "now I use a fork."

★ ★ ★

## TAKE YOUR PICK

Despite the great furore the meat interests created when he imposed ceilings on beef, Price Stabilizer Mike DiSalle is going right ahead with plans to put other foods under price regulations. DiSalle is sitting in a real hot seat. The pressure on him from food lobbies is terrific. However, he seems determined to try to do a decent job. In some respects he is like the man who decided to go skating. When a neighbor asked his son where he had gone, the son replied:

"If the ice is as thick as Pop thinks it is, he has gone skating. If the ice is as thin as I think it is, he has gone swimming."

★ ★ ★

## WHO WANTS FAIRNESS?

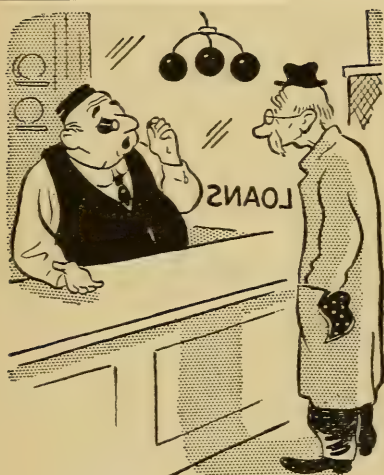
As this was being written, at least four Congressional committees were investigating the Wage Stabilization Board. Each of them supposedly is seeking ways and means of improving the fairness of the Board.

Maybe something will come of all these high-powered deliberations, but somehow or other we keep thinking about the old story of the lady who decided to divorce her husband. The first thing she did was hire an attorney to insure that she would get a decent property settlement.

After numerous conferences with the husband and his counsel, the wife's attorney finally reported back to her.

"Mrs. Throckmorton," he said, with a satisfied air, "I have succeeded in making a settlement with your husband that is eminently fair to both of you."

"Fair to both of us!" cried Mrs. T. "I could have done that myself. What do you think I hired a lawyer for?"



"You say it's a bloodstone pin your boss awarded you on retirement? That's odd—it's dripping!"



## SUNDAY ANNOYANCES

Three clergymen were discussing the problems of their three different churches. The first was worried about the Pennsylvania Railroad freight train going by just at that time when he reached the climax of his sermon. The second was all wrought up about the noise of the Big Four Diesel engines, which annoyed him during his sermon. The third one said:

"Gentlemen, the thing that worries me most of all is that 'Nickel Plate' which comes down the center aisle on Sunday mornings."

★ ★ ★

## BUTTON! BUTTON!

This, we are told, is the age of specialization. Just find yourself needing a little medical attention and, brother, you will discover just how right they are! An anxious mother telephoned a physician the other day and begged, "Come, quickly, doctor! My little August has swallowed a button!"

"A button?" the medic rejoined, as cool as a cucumber. "What kind of button?"

"Celluloid," the mother replied. "It came from—"

"I'm sorry," the doctor interrupted, "but you'll have to call Dr. Adamson if it's celluloid. I remove only metal ones with an embossed design."

★ ★ ★

## A NEAT TRICK

The report of the Kefauver Committee which investigated interstate crime received a tremendous play in the papers. It is what the editors call a "natural".

But how many papers—either in their news columns or their editorial pages—gave any sizeable space to the report's Conclusion No. 17 which reads as follows:

"... legitimate businessmen have aided the interests of the underworld by awarding lucrative contracts to gangsters and mobsters in return for help in handling employees, defeating attempts at organization and in the breaking of strikes."

Did your paper print it? Chances are it did not. Yet no Kefauver investigation was needed to come to the conclusion that organized crime could not flourish for any length of time without cooperation from businesses which are not above taking a buck legitimately without questioning the source and from politicians who place gold above honor. We would like to see organized crime trying to operate without the assistance of these two groups. And this brings to mind a story which might be apropos:

A pharmacist's mate was getting ready to fingerprint a recruit.

"Wash your hands," he instructed the inductee.

"Both of them?" asked the boot.

The pharmacist's mate thought the question over for a minute.

"No, just one," he finally said. "I want to see how you do it."

★ ★ ★

## SLIGHTLY CONFUSED

While the big gears in the defense program are working out tighter and tighter controls on steel and other scarce items, the producers of these items are wondering if they are going to be able to dispose of all they produce. The high cost of necessities has just about knocked out the demand for luxury goods, with the result that business is beginning to stink in most lines.

Maybe it all makes sense to somebody, but for our part we are like the owner of a pet shop. One day a lady came in and said: "I have a pair of canaries but I can't tell which is the male and which is the female".

"Well," replied the pet shop owner, "put a male and a female worm in the cage. The male canary will eat the female worm and the female canary will eat the male worm."

"That's fine," replied the lady, "but how will I tell which worm is which?"

"Madam," replied the owner, "how should I know? This is a bird store. Ask the man in a worm shop."



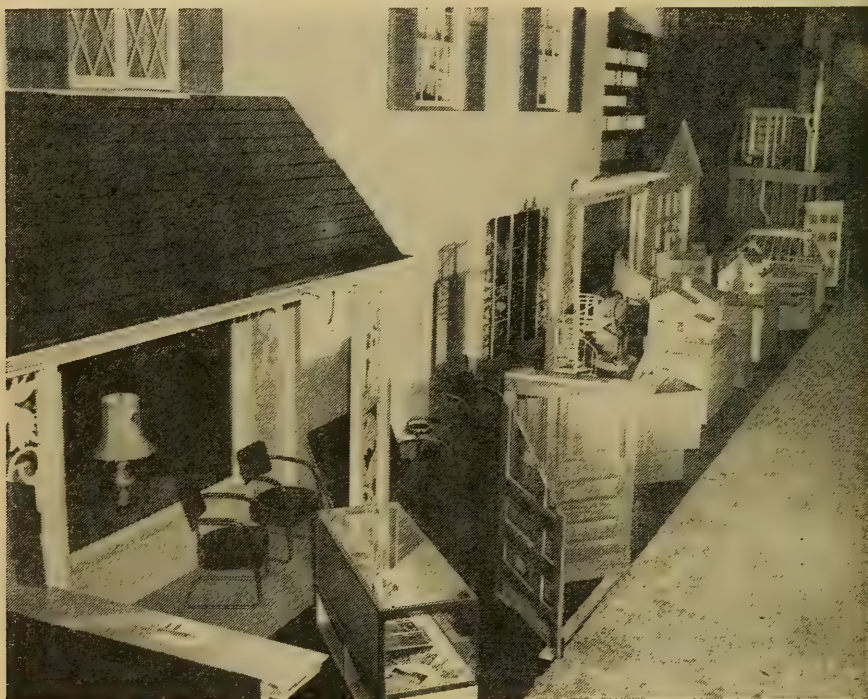
49. © 1950 CARL STAMWITZ

"Medicine won't help! Every time he thinks of returning to his non-union job, he suffers a relapse!"

# LABOR TELLS ITS STORY



**Y**EAR BY YEAR the Union Industries Show put on by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has grown bigger and better. This year's show, which ran from May 17 to May 26, topped them all. Nearly a million visitors passed through the turnstiles at this year's show, which was held at Soldiers' Field, Chicago. In several hun-



Before the complete front panel of a modern house, various examples of Brotherhood craftsmanship caught the interest of nearly 1,000,000 Union Industries Show visitors at Soldiers' Field, Chicago.

dred exhibits—mostly sponsored by unions affiliated with the Federation—visitors saw the production miracle American labor and management can achieve when they combine their efforts.

No greater tribute to the American way of life exists than the annual Union Industries Show. It dramatically emphasizes the benefits that accrue to all segments of our society from the free play of collective bargaining.

It puts the spotlight on the hundreds of varied and intricate skills that American workers have achieved and use day in and day out to make America the most prosperous nation in the history of the world.

Practically all international unions within the Federation had exhibits in the show. A number of employers who have learned through experience the value of collective bargaining and



cooperation in industrial relations also sponsored exhibits. The result was a wonderful show that thrilled and entertained nearly a million people.

An interesting feature of the show was a mammoth display of modern weapons of war sponsored by the United States Army and Air Force.



A large mural of the Lakeland Home incorporated in the Chicago District Council exhibit dramatically called attention to the fact that the United Brotherhood makes every effort to take care of its own.

Visitors got a close-up of a modern bomber, modern jet engines and various types of precision guns used by the Armed Forces through the Armed Forces display which covered several acres in front of the main entrance. This feature alone made the show well worth visiting.

Under the sponsorship of the Chicago District Council, an outstanding exhibit, featuring the skills of Brotherhood members, was incorporated in

the Building Trades section of the show. The front wall of a modern, two-story house, complete in every detail, served as a backdrop for the Chicago District Council exhibit. In the foreground, samples of modern paneling, circular stair construction, and house framing gave dramatic evidence of the high degree of skill today's carpenters possess. Two scale model houses, correct to the minutest detail, were featured in the exhibit. At the close of the show they were raffled off and taken home by two lucky visitors who held the winning ticket stubs. Asgar Andrup, Vice-President of the Chicago District Council and apprenticeship coordinator for the Council, designed the exhibit and remained in charge of it for the duration of the show. Under his direction, Chicago apprentices performed much of the work connected with putting together the various projects that made up the exhibit.

In this day when many special interests are bent on discrediting labor, anything that tends to tell the truthful and encouraging side of the story is important. As a public relations vehicle, the Union Industries Show is tops. Nearly a million people who visited the Chicago show went away with a better conception of the important part the skills and brawn of America's workers play in making our country strong in war and prosperous in peace. And, more important still, they learned that collective bargaining is not predicated on strikes and strife but rather on cooperation and teamwork.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT LOWEST SINCE END OF WAR

Unemployment in May was 1,609,000, the smallest total since World War II ended in August, 1945, the Census Bureau reported. The bureau said there had been a 137,000 drop in the number of jobless between April and May.

The number of employed civilians meanwhile jumped 1,148,000 in May to 61,193,000, the highest in 6 months. The upswing in job openings brought 1,014,000 additional persons in the labor force in May.

The great majority of the new jobs—795,000—opened up in farming rather than defense activities, however, as the season of spring planting and cultivating came on.

# I ADMIRE THE HUMAN RACE

By Roger William Riis



**I** ADMIRE THE human race. I do, indeed. Everybody is busy running us down, these days, for the mess they say we have made here and there and everywhere. Pshaw! That's short-range stuff, a worm's-eye view of our world. Over the marching and abundant centuries, we haven't made any mess. Far from it!

We have done and are doing a better job than anyone has any right to expect. We're all right!

From the beginning, we found ourselves alone in a vast universe, and not only alone but the only living thing on this planet which could realize its loneliness. We realized it, gave it a good close look, and then turned our attention to making something practical and useful out of an unprecedented situation.

First of all, we found for ourselves a Light, a God, and we got a sense of direction, a goal to work toward. This was pretty clever of us, if you think of it carefully.

We proceeded to set up standards for our living together. Early in our experience we made the revolutionary discovery that gentleness and kindness were more practical than brute strength. No other species has ever found that out and used it as a model and practical code of conduct. •

We have in actual fact no one we need answer to; beyond ourselves, and yet we observe our ideal standards in remarkable degree. We are honest and trustworthy one with another so that it is the exception, it is news, when we commit a theft. We are decent 99 per cent of the time, when we could easily be vile. With silence and mystery behind us and ahead of us, we make up gay little songs and whistle them, and our feet keep jig time to them. We look life

and fate in the eye, and smile. I like that, and I admire the people who do it.

Alone among all living things, we have discovered beauty, and we cherish it, and create it for eye and ear. Alone among living things, we have the power to look at our environment and criticize it and improve it.

Finding it necessary to live together by the millions, we created for ourselves governing systems covering vast geographical spaces. Now we actually have the thrilling and terrific idea of a world government, a global government to bring justice to white and black, to Eskimo and Afrikaner, rich and poor, not because any tribe is powerful and can exact justice, but because we have conceived and created the ideal of justice and plan it for all men. This is great. This is not the act of a little animal, or a mean animal. This is possible only to a great animal. We think in global terms. We inhabit a star, and we know it.

Finding that we have to work to stay alive, we work with ability beyond imagining. Out of the earth



we take food, and improve that food year by year; we take heat, and light, so that darkness which lay upon the face of the earth is dispelled by man-made light. We enjoy all the myriad products of our unparalleled ingenuity.

Every morning the necessity for the day's work faces us. And we go and do a day's work, with an overall average effectiveness and perseverance that is amazing, considering many of the jobs.

Of a persistence, a daring and ingenuity impossible to surpass, we find ways to move easily under the water and through the air. Now we speculatively eye our neighboring planets.

It should astound no one if man one day begins to move among these planets. How shall I not admire such a creature? Daunted by nothing, his horizons constantly recede, the territories of his possession and use expand and expand.

Whenever he comes to an impassable obstacle, an apparently final barrier, he goes to work at it and, in due time, surpasses it. If he has limits, I do not see where they are. I do not think he has limits. I think he is a child of the universe who inherits eternity. I think he is wonderful, I am his devoted partisan, and I am proud indeed to be one of him.

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## 42 Chinese Union Officials Killed

Hundreds of Chinese trade unionists and trade union officials have been killed and arrested by the Communists this year according to the AFL Free Trade Union Committee.

A special report received by the committee from its underground correspondent on the Chinese mainland listed 42 known trade union officials who have been purged since January 3. It is believed that many of those arrested have already been put to death by the Communists.

"The bamboo curtain is giving way to an iron curtain," said the report.

To leave Chinese territory under Communist control is today virtually impossible. Any Chinese citizen who is permitted to leave must give the names of at least two guarantors and to state a definite return date. If he does not return by that time the guarantors are arrested and held as hostages. Similarly, it is almost impossible to get into China.

The report disclosed that the Communists are now waging an intensive anti-American propaganda campaign and that "all of this preparation and training is considered part of the third World War." Even more significantly the Communists are strongly campaigning against what they call "the remilitarization of Japan."

"They dread a strong democratic Japan," the underground correspondent said.

"They know that a democratic Japan, whose national security is assured through its own well-trained armed forces, is a grave menace to their dictatorship at home and to the extension of their influence, prestige and position abroad."

The Free Trade Union Committee correspondent said that "despite all the cruelty and barbarism of the campaign of the Communists in China, there is one encouraging and inspiring development—the democratic anti-Communist movement on the Chinese mainland is getting tougher and stronger and more determined with the passage of time."

# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

## WHAT'S THE QUESTION?

Some readers of this page who have been plagued with interrogation may have expressed a wish to provide the questions for a change. Well, here's your chance. The answers are right there before you. All you have to do is supply the question most appropriate to the given answer.

Example: What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_? Albany.  
What is the capital of New York?

The correct questions are on Page 30. You already know the answers.

### QUESTIONS

### ANSWERS

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Where is the _____?             | Annapolis, Md.                        |
| 2. What is an _____?               | A rectangle which is not square.      |
| 3. How many _____ are in a _____?  | 1760.                                 |
| 4. What is an _____?               | One skilled in designing buildings.   |
| 5. When is _____?                  | The first Monday in September.        |
| 6. What is the _____ of _____?     | The thistle.                          |
| 7. How many _____ are there?       | 531.                                  |
| 8. What is the _____ of _____?     | 212°F.                                |
| 9. What is a _____?                | Any group of six.                     |
| 10. How many _____ are in a _____? | 1728.                                 |
| 11. Who wrote _____?               | Margaret Mitchell.                    |
| 12. Who was the only _____?        | James Buchanan.                       |
| 13. What is an _____?              | A moving stairway.                    |
| 14. What is a _____?               | Any creature of a mixed breed.        |
| 15. Where did _____ die?           | St. Helena.                           |
| 16. What is a _____?               | An instrument for measuring angles.   |
| 17. When did _____ die?            | April 12, 1945.                       |
| 18. What is a _____?               | One-half of a sphere.                 |
| 19. Who wrote _____?               | John Howard Payne.                    |
| 20. What is the meaning of _____?  | Labor conquers everything.)           |
| 21. What is _____?                 | 98.6°F.                               |
| 22. Who is the _____ of the _____? | Queen Juliana.                        |
| 23. Where are the _____ of _____?  | Between Spain and Africa.             |
| 24. What is a _____?               | One who murders his father.           |
| 25. How many _____ are in a _____? | 640.                                  |
| 26. What is a _____?               | A painting done on a wall.            |
| 27. What is an _____?              | A graduate for a man's college.       |
| 28. Who wrote _____?               | Daniel Defoe.                         |
| 29. What is _____?                 | One with a craze for starting fires.  |
| 30. Who is the _____ of _____?     | Viscount Alexander.                   |
| 31. What is a _____?               | A solid with 6 equal sides.           |
| 32. How many _____ are in a _____? | 39.37.                                |
| 33. What is an _____?              | A female warrior—a rugged woman.      |
| 34. What is a _____?               | A small dome or tower on a roof.      |
| 35. What is the _____ of _____?    | The Maple Leaf Forever.               |
| 36. What is the _____ for _____?   | Pomme de terre.                       |
| 37. Who wrote the _____?           | Rouget de Lisle.                      |
| 38. Who invented the _____?        | Samuel Colt.                          |
| 39. Where is the _____ of _____?   | On Bedloe's Island, New York.         |
| 40. What is a _____?               | One who shoes horses.                 |
| 41. Whom did _____ marry?          | Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis.         |
| 42. What is a _____?               | One who walks in his sleep.           |
| 43. How many _____ are in a _____? | 231.                                  |
| 44. What is the _____ of _____?    | Indianapolis.                         |
| 45. Who was _____?                 | A Roman emperor noted for his vices.  |
| 46. What is the _____ of _____?    | Bucharest.                            |
| 47. What is a _____?               | A person between 70 and 80 years old. |
| 48. What is a _____?               | A man who takes care of a church.     |
| 49. Who is the _____ of _____?     | Haakon VII.                           |
| 50. What is the _____ of _____?    | Helsinki.                             |

Twice total correct equals percentage \_\_\_\_ %

Total correct \_\_\_\_



## Coxey Marches Last Mile



**A**S IT MUST to all men, death came to "General" Jacob S. Coxey late in May. With his passing the nation lost a colorful character and a strong champion of the under-dog. The number of people who can remember the heroic march of "Coxey's Army" on Washington has shrunk to a comparative handful, yet few ventures have stirred the imaginations of Americans as did Coxey's grim effort to end unemployment misery and poverty for a depression-ridden United States. Ridicule, persecution and even a stretch in jail were heaped on the shoulders of "General" Coxey, but the rugged old Warrior never flinched. Right to the time of his death he continued fighting for the principles he thought right.

Better than anything else, an editorial in the May 21st issue of the Massillon, Ohio, Evening Independent summarized the colorful life of Jacob Coxey, a long-time resident of the city. In part, that editorial said:

### "GEN." JACOB S. COXEY

When "Gen." Jacob Sechler Coxey set out from Massillon March 25, 1894, to lead an army of unemployed men to Washington he probably did not know, or little cared, that future writers of American history would consider his venture of sufficient importance to be chronicled in historical volumes.

The "general" had more important things on his mind. He was starting for the Nation's Capital in a determined effort to do something to pull the country out of the throes of a disastrous depression which, starting in 1893, had plunged the country into an economic crisis and thrown millions out of work.

Mr. Coxey, riding at the head of his tattered "army," spent weeks on the long trek to Washington. It was a fatiguing, at times disheartening, journey but the "general" had his "big idea" to spur him on and, weeks later,

he strode up to the Capitol in Washington to speak.

But he didn't get a chance. Capitol police hustled him off to jail, charging him with walking on the grass around the Capitol Building.

His "big idea"? A plan to break the depression by building good roads, putting thousands of the unemployed to work, and paying them with money and noninterest bearing bonds printed by the Government and backed by the real and natural resources of the country.

Mr. Coxey didn't get a chance to expound his views in 1894, except to people who gathered to see his "army" on its march to Washington. The Nation's administrative and legislative officials shied away from him.

But his trek to Washington made secure his niche in the history books of the Nation.

For the next 57 years of his life and right up until a few hours before his death, "General" Coxey fought and campaigned without let-up for his financial program.

Some people called him a "crack pot"; others supported him wholeheartedly, many providing financial

assistance to enable him to carry on his campaign during the late years of his life. The "general" spent several fortunes during his lifetime promoting his "big idea".

Future events in the history of the country will determine "General" Coxey's ultimate place in history. The man who 57 years ago began fighting for good roads and a drastic change in the financial policies of the Government lived to be 97 years old. He lived to see a country abounding with good roads, a result of the automobile.

He lived to see the American dollar, the bulwark of sound currency throughout the world, reduced approximately 50 per cent in value through inflation. Opponents of Mr. Coxey's non-interest-bearing-bond plan said his proposals would cheapen American money; make it worthless.

Mr. Coxey's program never got any further than the hearing stage before congressional committees but wars and unsound government financial policies have now put a hefty dent into the value of the American dollar.

A keen student of national and international affairs, "General" Coxey decried the present trend away from sound government fiscal policies and the general unrest and misery in the world.

Give people anywhere in the world sufficient money to buy the things they want and need and steady employment to produce those things and wars will disappear, was the way the "general" expressed himself. Dictators can only gain power when people are dissatisfied, hungry, and lacking the essentials of life, he declared. His plan, he always contended, would produce world prosperity, keep the wheels of business and industry humming at all times and write the death knell for any would-be dictators and

thus eliminate any chance for future wars.

Whether Mr. Coxey's proposals would have proved successful or worthless is still a matter of conjecture. A plan never tried can never be hailed as a successful antidote for some condition. By the same reasoning, neither can it be condemned entirely as being without value. So, probably, the world will never know but "General" Coxey knew. He was as certain in his own mind that his plan would be a success as he was that the sun would rise in the east each day.

Even in his declining years—and he had a burning ambition to live to be 100 years old—"General" Coxey never lost interest in his plan. Only a few years ago he spent several months in Washington in what proved to be his last active fight for non-interest-bearing bonds.

And during that stay he made more progress than ever before. He was given an opportunity to fully explain his program before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. He made the most of it and returned to Massillon in a happy frame of mind because his appearance before the committee had been printed in detail in the Congressional Record, official publication of Congress.

He felt then he was making some real progress, more than he had at any time before on his numerous trips to the Capital where he conversed freely with many legislators and even Presidents.

But an accident and illness forced him to relinquish much of his personal campaigning during the last three years of his life.

A candidate for many political offices, even that of President, during his long battle for his pet bond scheme, Mr. Coxey gained but one public of-



fice. He was elected mayor of Massillon in 1931 and served a two-year term.

The "General" is gone. A national figure for more than a half a century has passed from the scene. From now on he becomes only a memory, but a memory that will remain fresh and bright with those who associated with him and knew him well.

He was, in so many words, a remarkable individual, a man one listened to and, having listened, marveled at the man's tremendous ability, his sincere belief in what he was fighting for and his intense enthusiasm which made you feel, that perhaps, he did have something that would bring lasting economic benefits to all the world.

No editorial or remarks about "General" Coxey will be complete unless

it carries the one thing he always pointed to as making it possible for Congress to enact into law his bond program.

This is a section of the Constitution. It is found in section 8 (powers of Congress) and it reads as follows:

"The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."

Death has ended the career of a doughty old warrior who never gave up fighting for the principles he considered right and sound.

History, however, will pass along to each succeeding generation the story of Coxey and "Coxey's Army"—the story of a determined warrior who carried on despite repeated failures—carried on right up to the time of his death.

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## *India's Plight*

Never have I seen a people reveal so obviously a state of malnutrition. One looked in vain for an Indian who was physically well covered. Many who have homes have to be satisfied with one room. Plenty have the sky for roof. They have nothing to lose unless it be the wretched rags which cover their emaciated bodies.

Trade unions are growing apace. Unfortunately, the workers are not throwing up their own leaders. Those they have are men who have been to college and who have never experienced a day's manual work in their lives.

This means that the movement is top-heavy, has no roots. It also means that agreements have little or no conscious backing from the rank and file. It is a normal thing that a whole string of proposals can be made, receive consideration, settlements attained, and within three months the whole business repeats itself.

The agricultural workers, who number 80 per cent of the total, have not been touched by trade unions. They still exist in a condition of feudalism and worse. In the villages they live in huts of mud or wattle, which have a small aperture through which the family crawls to sleep. There is no sanitation, roads thick with dust in dry seasons and lakes of mud in the monsoon, which maroons them as securely as if surrounded by a wall. Theirs is a plight pitiable enough to make men and angels weep.

India, up till now, has been living in the past, worshiping the old monuments and resting in their ancient glory. Yet none of the more developed countries can afford to ignore India. There is enough inflammable material there to set the world ablaze at any time.

Let us hope, for the sake of the millions of her unhappy people, that India will face up to the task and successfully overcome it.—H. L. Bullock, *Federationist*

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# Editorial

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## A Wage Cut Can Result

From time to time, this journal has called attention to the "Millionaires Amendment", a program of a mysterious organization known as the American Taxpayers Association. The object of the Millionaires Amendment is to amend the Constitution in such a way as to make 25 per cent a statutory limit which the government cannot exceed in levying income taxes. At the present time personal income taxes in the multi-million dollar bracket range up as high as 90 per cent on certain upper portions of the income. It is not difficult to see that passage of the Millionaires Amendment would hand a fat tax plum to the wealthy.

Income taxes were made possible by the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Congress first passed an income tax law, but the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. So the Constitution was amended in such a way as to make an income tax valid. Year in and year out, income taxes are cumbersome and unpalatable. However, the personal income tax is the fairest because it is based on ability to pay. Now the Taxpayers Association wants to knock out the ability to pay feature.

The usual procedure in amending the Constitution is for both houses of Congress to pass a joint resolution after full and free debate. The proposition is then passed on to the states. If thirty-six or more states ratify the proposition, it becomes an amendment to the Constitution and a part of the basic law of the land.

However, the Taxpayers Association is not operating in this manner. Instead it is presenting its proposition to the State Legislatures first. If thirty-two states endorse it, Congress must call a constitutional convention to act on the proposition. Once passed by Congress, the proposition follows the usual procedure and becomes law when ratified by at least thirty-six states.

The alarming part is that the Association has already succeeded in selling its program to twenty-five states. If only seven more take affirmative action on the matter, a constitutional convention will become a certainty. Then ratification by thirty-six states will enact it into law.

Periodically this journal has called attention to this vicious piece of rich man's legislation. However, the Taxpayers Association has worked quietly behind the scenes in various State Legislatures. There has been a minimum of fanfare and publicity, but one State Legislature after another has been pressured into adopting the proposition. Now the Association is close to achieving its objective.

It will certainly do so unless organized labor can be awakened to the dangers involved in the proposition. In this day of mobilization for defense, every possible tax dollar is needed by the government. Right now Congress is wrestling with the problem of raising more money to meet the mobilization bill. Yet here is a proposition coming up to relieve the rich of a healthy



share of the taxes they are now paying. If the 25 per cent limit becomes law, it means that even more of the tax load will have to be shifted to the backs of the ordinary people,—the group that is already carrying a disproportionately high share of the burden.

Insofar as the Millionaires Amendment is concerned, the chips are now down. It must be stopped in the State Legislatures which have not as yet acted on it. This means that the labor movement must unite all its efforts as it never has before. The living standards of nearly all working people are at stake. An increase in the working man's income tax to make up for the tax savings handed to the wealthy is exactly the same thing as a pay cut. The Millionaires Amendment must be fought with the same determination and never-say-die spirit which any other proposed pay cut would be fought.

It is impossible to estimate how much of the tax load would be shifted from the backs of the rich to the backs of the poor by the Millionaires Amendment. Backers of the proposition point out that there are only a few people in the nation enjoying incomes in the million dollar bracket. That is very true. However, what they fail to point out is that the Amendment would not help millionaires only. It would help a single man making \$14,000 a year, and married men making a few thousands more. There are hundreds of thousands in this category. In one way or another every penny they saved on income taxes would have to come out of the pay checks of citizens earning less. Undoubtedly a national sales tax would be one result.

Here is a list of the states which have already approved the Millionaires Amendment: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas.

In those states where the legislature has not yet acted favorably on the proposed amendment, every effort should be made by organized labor to smother the proposition when it comes up. In those states which have already placed their stamp of approval on the proposed amendment, campaigns should be started to bring about rescinding action as quickly as possible. The equivalent of a substantial wage cut for every worker is at stake. The proposition should rally all the economic strength of organized labor that an actual wage cut proposal from an employers' group would engender.

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### "Fair Trade" Takes A Tumble

Late last month the United States Supreme Court knocked out a vital part of the Miller-Tydings "Fair Trade" Act. If you are fortunate enough to live in New York City or one of the other populous centers where competition among stores really exists, you know what the result has been. Prices on many commodities tumbled from 20 per cent to 40 per cent almost overnight. And indications are that the price cuts will reach all sections of the nation eventually unless the high-powered lawyers can devise some loop-hole for getting around the effects of the court ruling.

Briefly put, the "fair trade" label pinned on the law is a press-agent's brain child dreamed up to sugar coat a measure aimed at sticking the consumer by making it illegal for any store to cut prices on articles on which

manufacturers have set a fair trade price. Under supplementary laws adopted by all but one or two states, if even one retailer signed an agreement to hold to fair trade prices, every other retailer in the state was forced to stick to the same prices. It was this "non-signer clause" which the Supreme Court declared incompatible with the anti-trust laws.

About all that the court decision said was that one retailer could not be bound to maintain fixed prices because some other retailer signed up to do so. That was enough. Hundreds of thousands of retailers had never signed up. By the court's ruling they were free to fix whatever prices they thought best suited their businesses. Overnight prices on many items began to tumble in areas where real competition existed. New Yorkers began to see \$49.50 suits advertised for \$29.50 and \$29.50 electric toasters advertised for \$14.95. How far the bonanza will go is anyone's guess.

An indication of what the decision is likely to bring about can be gleaned from a study of the business publications. For example, the Wall Street Journal asked a number of prominent business people what the Supreme Court decision would mean. One said it undoubtedly would cut profit margins in the drug trade—which is saying drug store prices should decline. Another pointed out that the decision undoubtedly means a return to open competition in selling. By and large, the business papers, which constantly glorify free competition and individual enterprise were glumly unenthusiastic about the court decision.

But it is a lead pipe cinch the "fair traders" will not give up without a fight. Every business lobby in Washington whose members may be affected by the court ruling has its high priced attorneys looking for ways and means of short circuiting the decision. Sooner or later they will come up with a loop-hole or they will force a new iron-clad bill through Congress.

As far as we are concerned, the most interesting part of the whole proposition is the amazing price reductions some retailers have been able to make. Two of the largest and oldest department stores in New York City have engaged in a price war that is making history. As we mentioned before, \$49.50 suits have been marked down to \$29.50. That is a reduction of better than 40 per cent. Maybe the stores cannot maintain the \$29.50 price indefinitely, but we doubt if they are losing any money. They have been in existence for generations and they know their business too well to cut their own throats.

So we wonder what all those people who have been loudly blaming labor for today's high prices think now. The Supreme Court knocks an artificial prop out from under the price structure and prices in some lines tumble 40 per cent overnight. Was labor responsible for the \$49.50 label on the suit that now carries a \$29.50 label? Or was it price collusion between the manufacturers and the retailers? Did textile workers get the extra \$20.00 profit or did it go into the tills of the manufacturers and retailers? The answers, of course, are obvious.

And what about all those people who have been insisting that the present inflation is the direct result of working people being too prosperous? There are plenty of these people who insist that the only way to stop inflation is by cutting down the purchasing power of the masses. How do these people explain the extra 20 bucks that got tacked on to the above suit because the



manufacturers and retailers had a law to hide their gouging behind? Isn't there anything inflationary about that? Or is it only the dollar or two the working man has that is inflationary? Again the answers are obvious.

Maybe the lobbies and attorneys will manage to patch up the Miller-Tydings Law. In that event, prices will climb to their stratospheric heights again. But one thing the Supreme Court decision has done—and that is give the lie to those who try to blame labor for all the ills of the nation.

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## The Battle We Dare Not Lose

Each day the experts carefully scan the bulletins from Korea and tell us of the meaning of this or that victory or defeat—of why this victory is important—or that defeat not fatal. They regularly remind us that the most important battle of any war is the last, that if we lose every battle but that, we will still win.

But there is one other battle we dare not lose—a long drawn out fight that goes on without cessation day in and day out—the battle of ideas.

The greatest weapon of the enemy both without and within is the spreading of false ideas. Sometimes these take the form of “realistic thinking,” or showing only the muddy, murky side of a condition, emphasizing the evil out of proportion to the facts, until the only impulse is to crush out the evil regardless of what good goes with it. This is how democratic institutions in other countries were over-thrown. Only the weaknesses were played up—never the good.

Sometimes it takes the form of “placing the blame.” This is the old alibi dodge of seeking a scapegoat for misgovernment, negligence and plain indifference to conditions. Human nature being what it is, it is altogether too easy to start men thinking that their misfortunes are not their own fault but part of an organized conspiracy against them by an unscrupulous group. Both the Communists and the Klans have fed upon such theories for years.

Sometimes it takes the form of “being sensible.” This generally means taking for granted the fight is lost, and that nothing can be done. Therefore it is sensible to agree with the conquering enemy and see how much profit can be made from such a coalition. Of course from the days of Aesop on, the fate of those who agreed with the tiger has been plain—but our “sensible” thinkers are always sure they can avoid being swallowed.

Sometimes it takes the form of “wishful thinking.” If we don't join in a fight, nothing will happen to us. No one has dropped bombs on us, so no one ever will. If we just stay at home and don't annoy anyone, everything will be all right. Of course this demands believing in the pledges of those who have never kept a pledge—but our wishful thinkers—like the White Queen—believe at least three impossible things before breakfast every day.

These are the ideas that must be fought—fought with truth whenever they arise. No longer can we sit back and let false ideas go unchallenged. This is the battle in which every one of us is a soldier. We must meet falsehood with truth and scotch each lie as it raises its ugly, vicious head. This is one battle we dare not lose—and now is the time to fight!—Ruth Taylor

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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS  
of AMERICA**

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
WM. L. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
M. A. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY  
ALBERT E. FISCHER  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
JOHN R. STEVENSON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
S. P. MEADOWS  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS  
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August, and September 1951, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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### LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

1170 Rochester, Ind.  
1238 Coos Bay, Ore.  
1297 Bluffton, Ind.  
1839 Washington, Mo.  
1893 Frederickton, N. B., Can.  
1924 Collins, Miss.

1936 Lewiston, Penn.  
2666 Hoopa, Calif.  
3164 Calumet (Co. Argenteuil) Que., Can.  
3198 Grenville (Co. Argenteuil) Que., Can.  
3199 Laniel (Co. Temiskaminque)  
Que., Can.

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## Unit Test Price Explanation

(Apprentice Training Educational Material)

The Price List on the last page of the Quarterly Circular and the order blank for Apprentice Training material, lists Final and Alternate Final Tests at 10c. This should read: 10c per test or 80c for the Final 7 units and Journeyman and the same for the Alternate Finals. The price for both sets complete will be \$1.60.



# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

Brother J. T. ARNOLD, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas  
Brother MELVIN D. BLAIR, Local No. 1438, Warren, Ohio  
Brother PERRY BORROR, Local No. 990, Greenville, Ill.  
Brother DAN CARROLL, Local No. 817, Bessemer, Ala.  
Brother HARRY CHINITZ, Local No. 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother HENRY CONRAD, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.  
Brother EDWARD DENZLER, Local No. 1472, Rockville, Conn.  
Brother JOHN DeWAARD, Local No. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Brother E. F. DRURY, Local No. 665, Amarillo, Texas  
Brother JAMES FLEMING, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.  
Brother FRED FRICK, Local No. 35, San Rafael, Calif.  
Brother P. B. HICKS, Local No. 1438, Warren, Ohio  
Brother JAMES HINDMAN, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.  
Brother GEORGE M. HUBBS, Local No. 1822, Ft. Worth, Texas  
Brother JOHN KAYANDER, Local No. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Brother HENRY LeDUFF, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
Brother JAMES LUNA, Local No. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Brother MICHAEL LUZECKI, Local No. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Brother JOHN L. McISAAC, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.  
Brother HORACE MANSFIELD, Local No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.  
Brother MICHAEL MOLL, Local No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
Brother JOE MOORE, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
Brother S. Z. PALMER, Local No. 770, Yakima, Wash.  
Brother LOUIS RAPISARDA, Local No. 366, New York, N. Y.  
Brother GEORGE RAPP, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
Brother JOHN D. RIGBY, Local No. 699, Sewickley, Pa.  
Brother JOHN A. SALZMAN, Local No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.  
Brother A. G. SCALES, Local No. 225, Atlanta, Ga.  
Brother GEORGE SHANNON, Local No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
Brother SIGVALD SMELAND, Local No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Brother JAMES STACKLEY, Local No. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Brother GEORGE TURNER, Local No. 1323, Monterey, Calif.  
Brother JOSEPH VanTREECK, Local No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.  
Brother JOHN WALTER, Local No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
Brother WILLIAM J. WHARRY, Local No. 699, Sewickley, Pa.  
Brother I. WHITE, Local No. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Brother LESTER W. WITMER, Local No. 1333, State College, Pa.  
Brother GUY WOODWARD, Local No. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## QUESTIONS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Where is the United States Naval Academy?
2. What is an oblong?
3. How many yards are in a mile?
4. What is an architect?
5. When is Labor Day?
6. What is the national flower of Scotland?
7. How many electoral votes are there?
8. What is the boiling point of water?
9. What is a sextet?
10. How many cubic inches are in a cubic foot?
11. Who wrote *Gone With The Wind*?
12. Who was the only bachelor President?
13. What is an escalator?
14. What is a mongrel?
15. Where did Napoleon die?
16. What is a protractor?
17. When did Franklin Delano Roosevelt die?
18. What is a hemisphere?
19. Who wrote *Home Sweet Home*?
20. What is the meaning of *Labor Omnia Vincit*?
21. What is normal body temperature?
22. Who is the ruler of the Netherlands?
23. Where are the Straits of Gibraltar?
24. What is a patricide?
25. How many acres are in a square mile?
26. What is a mural?
27. What is an alumnus?
28. Who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*?
29. What is a pyromaniac?
30. Who is the Governor General of Canada?
31. What is a cube?
32. How many inches are in a meter?
33. What is an amazon?
34. What is a cupola?
35. What is the national anthem of Canada?
36. What is the French for potato?
37. Who wrote the *Marseillaise*?
38. Who invented the revolver?
39. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
40. What is a farrier?
41. Whom did George Washington marry?
42. What is a somnambulist?
43. How many cubic inches are in a gallon?
44. What is the capital of Indiana?
45. Who was Nero?
46. What is the capital of Rumania?
47. What is a septuagenarian?
48. What is a sexton?
49. Who is the king of Norway?
50. What is the capital of Finland?

## Consumer's Price Index Praised

The AFL praised the Consumer's Price Index compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics but warned that it would be unfortunate if the index lost its rightful place as a tool in collective bargaining and became instead a strait-jacket for determining wages.

A member of the AFL Legislative Committee, told a House Committee investigating the CPI that the index does not take into account many factors which contribute to higher living costs during an emergency such as the nation now faces. He further stated:

"Where it is not possible to account specifically for the effects of such factors in the index itself, a clear and precise statement on those aspects of prices which the CPI does not measure should be made available to the users.

"There are numerous other revisions which should be made in the Index. We hope that many of these improvements can be made when the comprehensive revision of the Index, now underway, is completed in 1952.

"The need for modernizing the market basket of goods and services has long been recognized. This involves, among other changes, an adjustment of the weights or relative importance assigned to the various items covered in the Index. The bureau carried out such an adjustment in connection with its recent interim revision. However, we believe it is unfortunate that the interim revision, which adjusted the group weights, took place in such an unsettled period as the present. Such modifications should be made, insofar as possible, during periods of relative stability."



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# Correspondence

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This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

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## CARPENTERS LOCAL 73 HONORS ITS OLD-TIMERS

Members of Carpenters Local 73, St. Louis, with 50 years or more of consecutive membership in the union, were honored Wednesday night April 11 in special ceremonies in the auditorium of the Carpenters Building; all receiving service pins. Wives of the old-timers received orchids as gifts from the union. Following brief remarks from Local 73 and District Council officials, the technicolor film, "The Carpenter", was shown. To conclude the evening, the old-timers and their guests were served refreshments by union officers and remained until midnight for an old-fashioned "bull session."



Above, seated, are the old-timers present and their wives, from left; William Knoepp, with 50 years of membership in the Carpenters; Mrs. Knoepp; John S. Jackson, 51 years; Edward Mackey, 52 years; John J. (Jack) Walsh, 53 years; Mrs. William D. Barter, Mr. Barter, 52 years; William C. Layton, 50 years; Edward B. Fogg, 62 years; John J. Detjen, 52 years; Joe Dinnius, 50 years, Mrs. Gus Sick, Mr. Sick, 50 years. Mrs. Walsh, who has been ill, was unable to be present. One of the old-timers, George Nemnick, was also unable to attend.

Standing in the second row are Local 73 union officers and officers of the Carpenters District Council who were present at the ceremonies. They are, from left: Hurley Rector, local trustee, George "Curley" Dielenhein, local financial secretary and treasurer, Frank Marbourg, local trustee; G. E. Callahan, local conductor; Erwin C. Meinert, Secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council, who in a short address before he presented the pins, recounted the hard fight over the past half century which the Carpenters have had to make to achieve their present status—a fight in which those honored that evening had a great part—and also reviewed the progress in technology in the trade, particularly the use of power tools; Carl Reiter, member of Local 73 and newest addition to the board of business agents of the District Council; C. Oscar Weston, recording secretary of Local 73; Michael J. "Mike" Clancy, local president, who presided at the gathering and introduced the speakers; D. Richard "Dick" Adams and Roy Krehmeyer, business agents of the District Council; Vic Llewellyn, Wm. J. Ulmer and Norman Schlecht, local delegates to the District Council; and Tom Clancy, local trustee.

Meinert, Adams, Krehmeyer and Reiter extended thanks for other members of the board of business agents, William McDaniel and Henry Weinreich, who were unable to be present in person, to the old-timers for their fine records of service to their union, and to all Local 73 members who have been responsible for the union's progress to its present position of strength, stability and a new peak in membership.

## LOCAL 177 HONORS FIVE GREAT OLD TIMERS

The carpentry trade has changed a lot in the past 50 years. Tools have changed, working hours are much shorter, building methods have been speeded up, but probably the biggest change of all is along the lines of wages. At least that's what five men, who have belonged to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, for over 50 years believe.

These five men were honored Friday evening, March 16, for their 50 continuous years

of union membership by Local 177, Springfield, Mass., at the Central Labor Union Hall on Samford St. All were presented gold pins by President D. D. Peck. All except one of the five are actively engaged in their chosen trade today.



In the above picture, D. D. Peck, president of Local No. 177 is shown pinning gold pins on the lapels of five old time members each of whom has more than fifty years of membership to his credit. From left to right, they are: Charles E. Swanson, Frank L. Wyman, George D. Conner, Samuel R. Manley, and George L. Hayes.

The oldest, from the standpoint of membership, is George D. Conner, who was initiated into Local 96 on Sept. 10, 1896. He started working as an apprentice in 1891, and had been active until about four years ago. He has worked in nearly all of the states in the northeastern part of the country, mostly building houses, and he had a hand in putting up some of the finest structures in the country. He transferred his affiliation to Local 177 in 1899 and has been a member of that local since that time.

Mr. Conner said that in the early days of his career employers often would try to cheat their help out of their wages, and at that time the top salary for carpentry work was \$15 a week.

Frank L. Wyman, another of the honored men, was initiated into Local 222 in Westfield Nov. 16, 1899, and transferred his affiliation to Local 177 a few years later.

George L. Hayes was initiated into Local 222 in Aug. 16, 1900, transferred to Shop Local 1105 of Springfield in August 1904.

Charles E. Swanson was initiated Nov. 23, 1900 into Local 177 and has never changed his affiliation to another local.

The fifth 50-year member is Samuel R. Manley, who was initiated into Local 683, Burlington, Vt., April 1, 1901 and transferred to the Springfield local in 1912.

The ceremony followed the regular meeting of the local, and was one of the biggest union events in some time.

## PLAINFIELD LOCAL PASSES 65th MILESTONE

On the evening of March 17th, Local Union No. 155, Plainfield, N. J., celebrated its 65th anniversary with a dinner dance. More than 250 members, friends and guests were on hand to help the union appropriately mark this important milestone. Starting out with a superb banquet and winding up with a great dance, the occasion will long be remembered by all who attended.

Highlight of the evening was the honoring of some 14 old time members, each of whom has more than 40 years of continuous membership to his credit. An appropriate presentation was made to each of them. Special guests included Eugene O'Hara, vice-president of the New Jersey State Council; M. J. Cantwell, recording secretary of the same organization; Raleigh Rajoppi, general representative; and O. Wm. Blaier, General Executive Board Member.

President Joseph Johnson opened the affair with a short welcoming address. Representative Rajoppi acted as master of ceremonies. In a brief talk he emphasized the need for close cooperation between members and officers, and after reading a telegram of thanks from the Girl Scouts, he commended the union for its public spiritedness in helping such a worthy cause.

Featured speaker of the evening was Board Member Blaier who brought the gathering a message of importance from the General President. He also presented the union with photostatic copies of the original ledger pages showing the first transactions between



Local No. 155 and the General Office, including the names of the first members of the Local. Brother Blaier presented each of the old timers with a gold pin bearing a suitable inscription.

The old timers honored were: Clarence Spangenberg, John Smalley, Clarence Van Fleet, Phillip Butcher, William Bodine, Harvey Apgar, Alfred D. Thorne, Charles Abel,



Pictured above at the speakers table during the 65th anniversary celebration of Local No. 155 are, left to right: financial secretary R. G. Kriney and Mrs. Kriney; recording secretary F. J. Nusbaum and Mrs. Nusbaum; conductor Wm. Abel; vice-president Wm. Vosseller; Mrs. Johnson and president Joseph Johnson; Mrs. Raleigh Rajoppi and representative Rajoppi; Mrs. O. Wm. Blaier and board member Blaier; Eugene O'Hara, vice-president, New Jersey State Council and M. J. Cantwell, recording secretary of the same organization.

Wm. Liethesseeur, Harry Derflinger, John Fitts, Frank Goldman, John Hummer, and Charles Kellaway who has since passed away.

### KANSAS STATE COUNCIL HOLDS BIG MEETING

With at least one delegate from each affiliated local union in attendance, the Kansas State Council held its 31st annual convention in Hutchinson, Kansas May 16th and 17th. By all odds its was the largest and most successful convention ever held by the council. In a very full session the council disposed of many matters pertaining to the general welfare of the carpenters, millwrights and millmen of Kansas.

Inasmuch as the the State Council of Auxiliaries holds its convention concurrently with the State Council of Carpenters, many wives were present. A highlight of the convention was a very fine dinner sponsored by Millmen's Local Union No. 1635 of Kansas City. Invited were all delegates and their wives and all convention guests. The dinner was held in the Stamey Hotel at noon Wednesday, May 16th. That evening, following the regular session of Local Union No. 1587 (which meets on that night), Ladies Auxiliary No. 325 served a banquet to honor the visiting delegates. A large number of members and their wives turned out to meet the delegates and visitors, and a grand time was had by all.

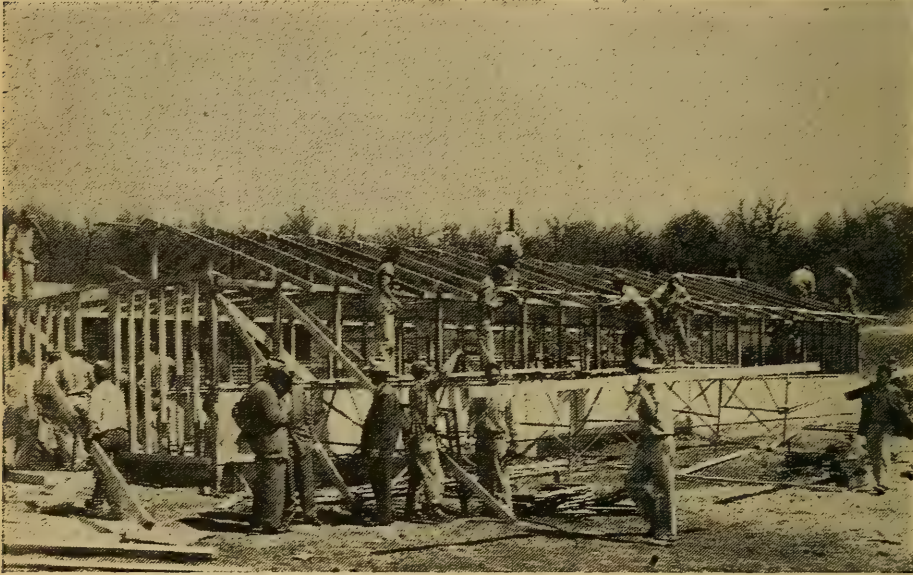
Speakers included Bob Roberts, General Executive Board member; S. P. McKinzey, Iowa State Council; George J. Kent, Nebraska State Council; Jack Lawlor, Oklahoma State Council; Everett Schultz, Wisconsin State Council; Mel Shasserre, Missouri State Council; L. O. Mack, Kansas City District Council; and President C. E. Solard and Secretary Floyd Black of the Kansas State Federation, which was scheduled to open its convention the following Friday.

At six p.m. Thursday the Mayor of Hutchinson cut the ribbon on the front door of the beautiful new Hutchinson Labor Temple, thereby officially opening one of the finest union homes in the midwest. After a tour of inspection of the building, a dance was held in the auditorium and the festivities carried far into the evening.

All in all, there was never a dull moment during the 31st annual convention of the Kansas State Council. And a good deal of the credit is due the arrangements committee which consisted of Chas. Chalfant, Albert Roehr, J. E. Goodbrake, and O. E. Farley.

### FORT WORTH BUILDING TRADESMEN HELP WORTHY CAUSE

Twenty-four diabetic youngsters of the Fort Worth area will fight for health in clean, sanitary surroundings this summer, thanks to the public spiritedness of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1822 and their fellow building tradesmen in other unions.



#### Building for Young Diabetics Constructed in Record Time.

The Sweeney Diabetic Foundations operates a camp for diabetic children at Gainesville. Early this year the foundations sought ways and means of constructing new facilities for taking care of its young patients. When the building trades unions heard of the situation, they volunteered to donate their labor.



#### In Line for Lunch

board and staff to you, your fellow workers and the associated building firms of Fort Worth for your erection and joint gift of the barracks building at our Camp Sweeney.

"As a construction achievement, surely this has never been equalled in Texas' building history. It is indeed almost impossible to grasp the immensity of the noble job you and your fellow givers have done for our Foundation in the space of less than one short day."

On April 7th, some 67 members of Local 1822 and other building trades unions showed up at the building site bright and early with their tools. By nightfall a fine new building containing 1,323 feet of floor space was ready to be turned over to the foundation.

A letter of thanks to Local Union No. 1822 from the officers of the Foundation expresses better than anything else the appreciation which the community extends to the volunteer workers. In part, the letter said:

"Merely to write you is a feeble way of expressing the gratitude of the Sweeney Diabetic building firms of Fort Worth

#### KELLY NEW CALIFORNIA APPRENTICE HEAD

At the annual election of officers held during its meeting in San Francisco, April 26th, 27th and 28th, the California Apprenticeship Council elected William P. Kelly as its new Chairman.

Mr. Kelly is a member of Local Union No. 42, San Francisco, and was for many years Coordinator of Apprenticeship Training for the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.



He was recently re-appointed by Governor Warren to another term as a member of the California Apprenticeship Council.

The California Apprenticeship Council is set up by law in the State of California, and its members consist of four representatives of Labor and four of Management, one public member and two ex officio members, who are the Director of Industrial Relations, State of California, and the Chief of Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education for the State.

The apprenticeship training program for all crafts is under the general direction of the California Apprentice Council, and the last report shows there are 29,912 apprentices registered in the program in the State of California at the present time. Of this number, there are 7,638 apprentices registered in the Construction, Mill Cabinet, Boatbuilding and other branches of the Carpenter Trade.

### NORRISTOWN CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

With two fifty-year members in attendance, Local Union No. 897 of Norristown, Pa., on the night of April 13th celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the union.

Over a hundred members, friends and guests filled Moose Hall for the occasion. Excellent food provided by D. F. McAllister and Son, caterers, vaudeville talent by Taylor and Smith, Philadelphia, and music by the Continentals all contributed to the success of the evening.

William A. Kendrick, Metropolitan District Council representative, and O. William Blaier, General Executive Board Member were special guests. Both gave short but informative addresses and extended congratulations to the local union on its great record of achievement.

The climax of the evening was the introduction of two grand old timers; Harry Rubery, a charter member, and Horace Bright, a fifty-year member. Each was presented with a \$50 War Bond as a token of appreciation from the union. Amid thunderous applause the old timers accepted the tributes and extended their thanks to the union.

Pictured above are William Kendrick (left) and O. Wm. Blaier (right) extending congratulations to Harry Rubery and Horace Bright, fifty-year members of Local No. 897.

the occasion was, the best part was the reminiscing and old-fashioned visiting which virtually all members and guests indulged in. All who attended voted the evening an unqualified success and an appropriate celebration of an important union milestone.

### HOUSTON HONORS GRADUATING APPRENTICES

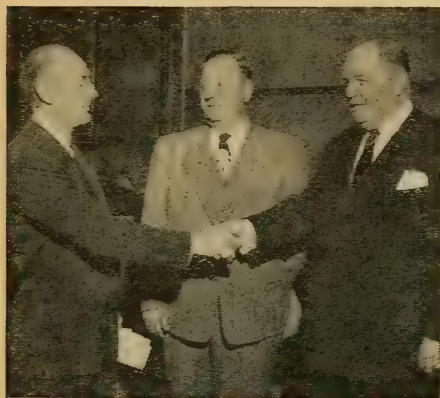
In the presence of a host of distinguished Texans some 125 young men who this year completed their apprenticeship training received their journeymen certificates amid pomp and splendor at the Third Annual Houston Apprentice Completion Ceremony. Held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Rice Hotel on the night of May 31st, this year's exercises for graduating apprentices set a new high for such occasions.

A fine dinner, featuring Texas steaks, opened the ceremonies. Marvin Hurley, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce acted as toastmaster. Featured speaker of the evening was Judge Roy Hofheinz, owner of radio station KTHT and one of Houston's leading citizens.

Among the young men receiving their journeymen's certificates were 22 carpenters who completed their four years of study and on-the-job training. They were: Leslie R. Allen, B. S. Bradberry, C. Dworaczky, H. C. Franklin, R. B. Guynes, H. L. Siemsen, M. E. Sciba, Preston Strader, W. E. Eyler, R. W. Wooley, J. E. Jones, T. L. McCormick, L. Newman, D. Newman, M. J. Raitz, F. F. Webb, L. W. Blevins, A. K. Borders, E. C. Pollock, H. C. Spear, J. C. Young, and W. W. Smith.

## NEWARK, OHIO, MARKS HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Local Union No. 136, Newark, Ohio, celebrated its 50th anniversary on Wednesday, February 7, 1951 when members and their guests numbering 274 braved zero weather and icy roads for a banquet at the K. of P. Hall.



International Representative Tom Murray (right) congratulates F. C. Charer, president of Local Union No. 136 (left) as William H. Reed, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Council looks on.

F. C. Charer, President and emcee introduced the speakers who were William Reed, Secretary of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters and Thomas Murray, Representative of the International Union.

Brother Reed gave a brief congratulatory address and Brother Murray gave an historical review of the local union.

There are six surviving of the original 31 members and two, Mr. Allen Mitchell and Mr. Herb Williams have maintained continuous membership.

Members with 45 to 50 years to their credit are: M. W. Squirer, C. J. Baker, Wm. Keskey, Harvey Mahard, G. I. Burrell, C. G. Neibel, Wm. DeLong, Ervin Conn, Charles Love, and Jesse Chappelear.

The 40 to 45 year members are: J. I. Dunn, Jesse Shimmel, Samuel Humphrey, Clarence Bishop, George Horton and C. G. Richardson.

The 35 to 40 year members are: C. M. Vanwey, Stanton Hilleary, C. H. Morgan,

Wm. Debevoise, Sidney Wince and Charles Holmes.

The 30 to 35 year members are D. J. Bibler, E. A. Brown, Lewis Clay, J. C. Miller, T. N. Powers, Walter Holman and Jorgen Holmvik.

The 25 to 30 year members are: J. T. Hull, Leroy Willey, Earl Stauffer, Arthur Eis, W. L. Lewis, Stacey Johnson, C. M. Jackson, Henry McCracken and Homer Orr.

Members and guests were entertained with a beautiful color film entitled, "The Carpenter," showing lumber from the tree through many of the processes to the finished product of homes, factories, skyscrapers, furniture and boats.

The Four Stags, a quartet, sang several old time numbers in beautiful barbershop style of harmony.

Rounding out the program was Danny Johnson a young local magician, who gave a highly entertaining performance with his amazing feats of sleight of hand.

## SHREVEPORT HONORS TWO 50-YEAR MEMBERS

Two 50-year members of carpenters local union No. 764, Shreveport, La., received recognition buttons and were honored at a banquet held at Monsour's restaurant June 1st.

They are Alex Butler and C. C. Davenport, assistant building inspectors, both residents of Shreveport for the past 50 years.

The awards were presented by John Howat, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet.

Both continuous members of the local union, Davenport entered the organization on May 24, 1901, and Butler on June 11, 1901. Davenport came to Shreveport from Clarks-ville, Tenn., and Butler from near DeRidder.

A charter member of the original Local Union No. 85, Davenport is a past president of the local organization and was designer and builder of the present carpenters hall on Texas Avenue, which was constructed in 1917.

Davenport still wears the union button he received upon entering the union.

In commenting on the change in times since his early days as a carpenter, Davenport said he was "pleased with the progress which has been brought about by the older members of the union who fought to make it a reality for the younger members' benefit."

The old-time worker, construction foreman and building inspector recalled the days when "men worked for 17 and one-half cents an hour on a 10-hour a day schedule."

Butler, who first came to Shreveport in search of employment in 1900, told of how he walked from Shreveport to Minden in hopes of being employed. "I was delighted later



to find work in Shreveport for \$2.80 a day, working a 10 hour a day, six day a week schedule," he said.

Guests at the banquet were Judge Ruvian D. Hendrick and Sheriff J. Howell Flournoy, who spoke briefly in praise of the work of Davenport and Butler.

Included on the program were reminiscences by some of the members of local No. 764 who have been in the organization from 15 to 48 years.



Pictured above are, left to right: P. D. Baete and Leonard Bast; W. E. Andrews, president of Local No. 2002, also president of the Nebraska State Council, and special representative for the district; Robert Artz, Richard Zimmerman, and C. D. Davis.

### BEATRICE LOCAL STAGES FINE PARTY

With a large turnout on hand for the occasion, Local Union No. 2002, Beatrice, Neb., on the night of March 20th staged a double-barrelled celebration. For one thing, the banquet marked the second anniversary of the formation of the Beatrice Ladies Auxiliary. For another thing, the party gave the local union an opportunity to pay tribute to a fine class of graduating apprentices.

Strating out with a splendid dinner, the whole evening proved to be an unqualified success. Special guests at the banquet included Kenneth Lewis of the Unionist and James Weasner of the U. S. Apprenticeship Training Division. The Rev. John Streng of St. John's Luthern Church was the main speaker of the evening. Highlight of the evening was the presentation of journey-men's certificates to the graduating apprentices.

### LABOR COMES THROUGH AGAIN

Some 11 years ago Local Union No. 162, San Mateo, Cal., played a very important part in getting the local Blood Bank into operation. An account of that worthy action was carried in this journal. Today the union is still the backbone of the Blood Bank.



Shown above are President Charles Phillips; George Brunner, financial secretary; and Earl Honerlah, business agent, presenting a check to former business representative and now vice-president of the San Mateo County Blood Bank.

by officers of the union to the Blood Bank, the largest single contribution despite the fact many large corporations operate in the territory.

Away back in 1940 when it became apparent that a Blood Bank was an absolute necessity, Local No. 162 stepped forward. The members of the union volunteered to remodel a building in order to make the Blood Bank an efficient operation. In all, members of the union donated 2,500 hours of their spare time to the project, with the result that the San Mateo Bank became a model for many other parts of the country.

Today the demand for blood in its various forms has more than trebled. The old quarters built by voluntary carpentry labor have become inadequate. To meet the situation, all citizens and organizations have been asked to contribute to a special fund for the purpose of expanding the Blood Bank.

Needless to say, Local Union No. 162 stepped to the head of the parade again. Recently a check for \$1,500 was presented

## LOCAL No. 878 CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

To mark completion of its first 50 years of progress, Local Union No. 878, Beverly, Mass., on Saturday night, May 26th sponsored a party at the beautiful U.S.M.A.A. Club House. Three hundred members, friends and guests were on hand to help the union properly celebrate its golden anniversary.

Local No. 878 is not only one of the oldest unions in the area but also it is the largest local union affiliated with the North Shore District Council. In its half century of existence it has played an important part in the building of the community, the state and the nation. Through good times and bad it has been a mighty prop with the United Brotherhood.

Significantly, in all the years of its history, Local No. 878 has never had a general strike. Year in and year out, relations with the contractors have been harmonious and all collective bargaining has been on a high plane. To attest to this pleasant relationship, three



Pictured above at the 50th anniversary celebration held by Local Union No. 878, Beverly, Mass., are, seated from left to right: Harold Betts, financial secretary; A. H. Lyman, president; Edward Thompson, treasurer and general chairman; Charles Johnson, Jr., G. E. B. member; and William Francis, General Representative.

Standing, also left to right—Nils Johnson, warden; Guy Berry, trustee and committee treasurer; John Hayes, trustee; Joseph Weed, recording secretary and committee secretary; James Cleveland, trustee; and Harold Crosby, vice-president.

members of the Labor Relations Committee of the Master Builders Association were on hand to help the union celebrate its birthday.

Ed Thompson, treasurer of the union acted as master of ceremonies. A member of the union who is also an ordained minister, Brother Sidney Allery, gave the invocation. A first rate turkey dinner with all the trimmings got things off to an excellent start. A surprise of the evening was entertainment by several members of the union who had previously kept their talents well hidden.

Mayor Clarence Wilkinson in a brief speech lauded the accomplishments of the organization. Representative William Francis traced the growth of the union from a handful of pioneers to one of the greatest labor organizations in the state. Board Member Johnson gave a short address in which he pointed out the many problems which face working people today and are likely to face them tomorrow. During the course of the evening he presented a gold emblem ring to president Lyman in honor of his 19 years of faithful service. He also awarded service pins to a grand bunch of old timers whose membership ranges from 37 to 50 years.



# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## CANADIAN AUXILIARY REORGANIZED



The conveners in the photo are: from left to right: Mrs. Agnes Benedictson, Treasurer; Mrs. Kathleen Stanton, Vice-President; Mrs. Edith Martin, Secretary and Mrs. Eleanor Albrecht, President.

The Editor:

This is a picture of the first whist drive and dance undertaken by the newly reorganized Ladies' Auxiliary No. 169 of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. The affair was held on the 30th of March and was the most successful to be held in many years. Since the lapsing of the Auxiliary in the Thirties, the men of Local Union 1325 had tried, without any great success, to conduct dances and other social evenings. This initial effort by the Ladies, who were almost unable to make room for the two hundred members and friends who attended and who are clamoring for more of the same, showed, conclusively that we cannot get along without the Ladies. Fourteen new members were enrolled and the Auxiliary is off to an extraordinarily good start. The enthusiasm exhibited is wonderful and every member is doing her share to make the Auxiliary the best in the Province.

## EUGENE AUXILIARY CELEBRATES 1st ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 569 of Eugene, Oregon, celebrated its first anniversary on February 9 of this year by entertaining members and their families with a covered dish supper and card party.



Our Auxiliary has helped several worthy causes this past year. We have visited the county farm and collected fruit, clothing, chairs, etc., for the inmates. We also purchased and delivered three Christmas baskets for needy families.

Officers are left to right: Mrs. Mildred Russell, Warden; Mrs. Ruth Springer, Treasurer; Mrs. Lillian Fuller, President, (holding anniversary cake); Mrs. Leota Marsh, Secretary and Mrs. Mamie Kinport, Conductor.

Fraternally,

Leota Marsh, Sec.

## EL MONTE STARTS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 262 of El Monte, California.

Our business and social meetings are held once every month. On our social night our work and worries of the day are forgotten and we just have a good time. We celebrate the birthdays and anniversaries of our members, and any special day that might fall in that month. We have secret pals and on the night that we revealed ourselves to our pals, a dinner was held in the home of one of the members. A caterer brought in a fried chicken dinner, all in a box, no dish washing and no tipping, much better than going out. It was great fun. Our next meeting will be held at a member's home and we are planning a Mexican dinner. By doing things a little different, we try to bring back old members and interest new ones.

At this time, we are in the process of starting a membership drive which will be a personal call on the wives of carpenters when their husband is home so that he will know that we really want and need his wife in our organization, and that she will be of more help to him, being happier to have him attend his meetings and being better informed about Union-made goods.

Our service projects have been varied, the outstanding one being the making of pajamas for the Sister Kenny Polio Hospital here in El Monte. Twice a month we furnish four ladies to serve refreshments to the men on their meeting nights. We have a drawing of \$1.00 each business night. Also, we have a penny march, the proceeds of which go to our Sunshine Chairman and she in turn sends cards and flowers to our sick and absent members.

We really enjoy our Auxiliary, and hope that we celebrate fifteen more such happy years as those gone by, and that they will be even more fruitful.

Faternally,

Ella Poland, Recording Secretary

## HERMISTON SMALL BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Hello to all our Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 429 of Hermiston, Oregon.

We are just a small group but we have taken in several new members within the past year and hope to take in more.

Our meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in our hall next door to the Carpenters' meeting place.

At our social meetings we have lunch, work on our sewing and just visit with the Sisters.

We expect to have a bazaar on the first day of May.

Last December, we had our sixth Charter dinner which was well attended and enjoyed by everyone.

Last winter, our Auxiliary, assisted by the Carpenters, gave several dances. Music was furnished by the Carpenters and the Ladies furnished the refreshments. Needless to say, it was a lot of fun.

Sometime ago, we received a very nice letter from one of our Auxiliaries in Arkansas. We would like to hear from some more.

Faternally,

Florence Russell, Recording Secretary

## SACRAMENTO AUXILIARY EATS TURKEY

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 240 of Sacramento, California, sends friendly greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary held its 21st Anniversary celebration at the Commercial Restaurant on April 7th. Everyone enjoyed a delicious turkey dinner with all the trimmings. Sister Yoho was the chairman of this gala affair. Since we did not have a program planned, we just did a lot of visiting. Sister Waltz sang a solo and our President, Allie Hart, cut the Birthday cake during which we all sang Happy Birthday. We were then served cake and orange sherbert. Brother Harting gave a talk after which everybody sang "God Bless America".

Faternally,

Ida Bryan, Publicity Agent



# Craft Problems



## Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

### LESSON 274

**Balusters.**—No attempt has been made to give anything but the simplest of baluster designs in this lesson. The best reason that can be offered for doing that, is that the simpler the design the clearer will be the drawing, as a rule. With reference to the

about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches square. The method of installing such balusters, as shown by the details in Fig. 2, is the cheapest that can be used—toenailing. This method should not be used on railings for first class stairways, although, on cheap work it is often justifiable. And when such work is well done, it gives good service. The details shown in Fig. 3, show the same kind of installation used on a stairway with a closed stringer. The handrail design used here shows little development, indicating that

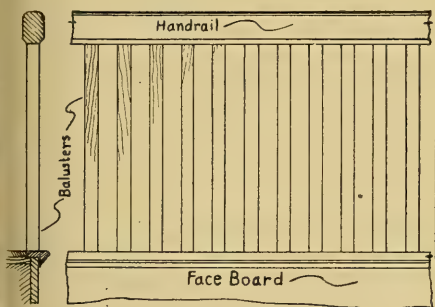


Fig. 1

base, balusters can be placed in two classifications, the square and the round. The round ones that taper toward the top are

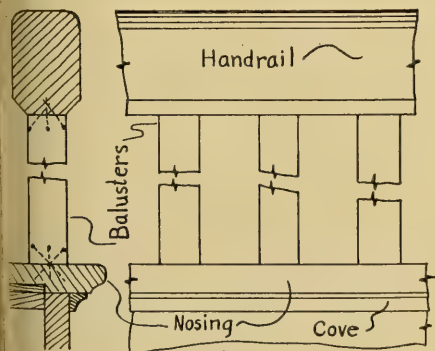


Fig. 2

ten called spindles. Banister is another name for baluster.

**Cheap Baluster Installation.**—Fig. 1 shows widely used square balusters, which are

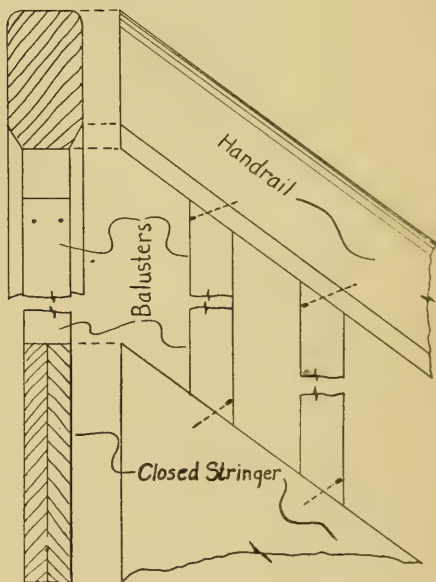


Fig. 3

economy and service are the two outstanding considerations.

**Better Construction.**—Fig. 4 gives details of a little better developed handrail, and the construction, so far as installing the balusters is concerned, is much better than what has been shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Here the balusters have tenons worked on the ends, as pointed out on the drawing, which fit into mortises on both the handrail and on the closed stringer. It will be noticed that the stringer is made of one piece, whereas in the other case, two pieces were used, joining each other flatwise.

**Good Construction.**—Fig. 5 shows a well developed handrail, which has a wide groove at the bottom to receive a fillet. There is also a fillet used on the closed stringer.

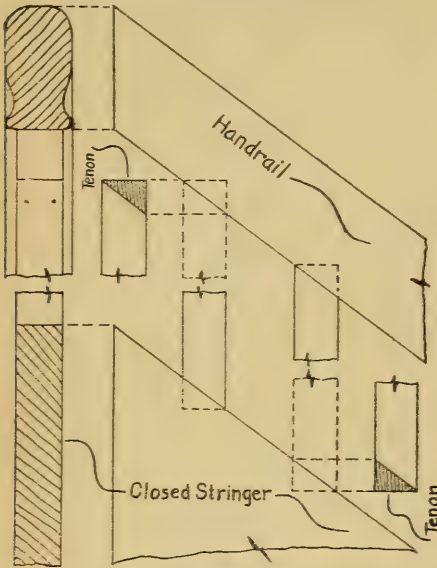


Fig. 4

These fillets are spaced and nailed to the balusters. Then this part is put in place

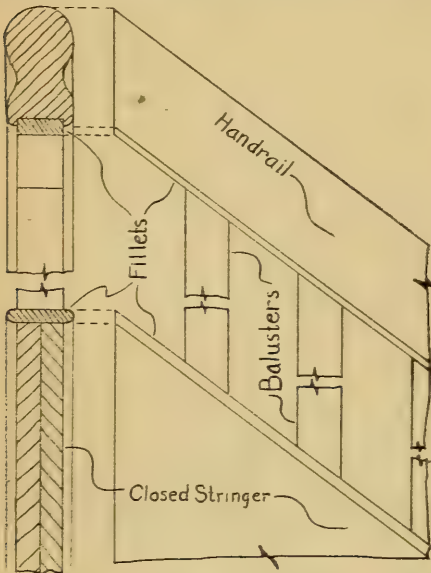


Fig. 5

and nailed to the top of the stringer, as shown by the details. The handrail is then placed, and the upper fillet is nailed into the groove of the handrail, as shown by the

cross section to the left. This construction makes a pretty good job, if it is carefully done. Study the drawings.

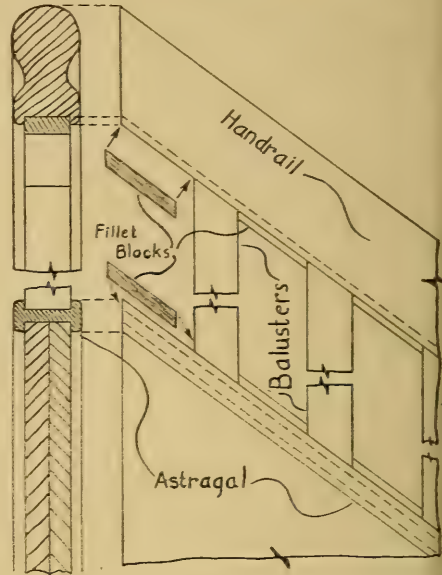


Fig. 6

**Approved Method.**—Fig. 6 gives details of the approved method of installing bal-

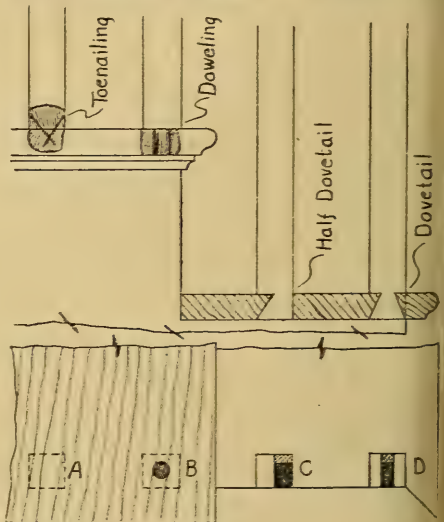


Fig. 7

usters. Here an astragal is nailed to the stringer, as shown. Then the handrail is put in place. After this the balusters are cut to the proper length and put in place using fillet blocks cut to the right length for spacing the balusters. Two of the fil-



blocks are shown shaded, ready to go into place. This is the best way to install balusters on an open stairway that has a closed stringer.

**Open Stringer.**—Fig. 7, the upper drawing, shows in part, two steps of a stair with an open stringer, in which four different baluster fastenings are shown. To the extreme left is shown a toenail fastening. This is often used on cheap work, as mentioned before. The second fastening from the left is made by means of a dowel worked on the base of the baluster. This dowel is slipped into a hole bored for it in the tread. To the extreme right is shown the dovetail fastening, while the second from the right shows the half-dovetail fastening. The last two named are commonly used on first class stairways. The bottom drawing shows a plan in part, of what is shown by upper drawing. At A, by dotted lines, is shown the location of the toenailed baluster shown in the upper drawing. At B, also by dotted lines, the location of the baluster with the dowel fastening is shown. The hole for the dowel is indicated by the heavy shading. The tread shows the grain running to the

accordingly. The shrinkage in the direction of the width of the tread will not cause an open crack, because the tread will also shrink enough to offset the shrinkage of the baluster. At D is shown the plan of the dovetail fastening. Here also provision for shrinkage can be made by reducing the dovetail and housing, as indicated by the lighter shading. The return nosing is not shown on this tread. A complete side view of what is shown in Fig. 7, is shown by Fig. 8, where the different parts are pointed out.

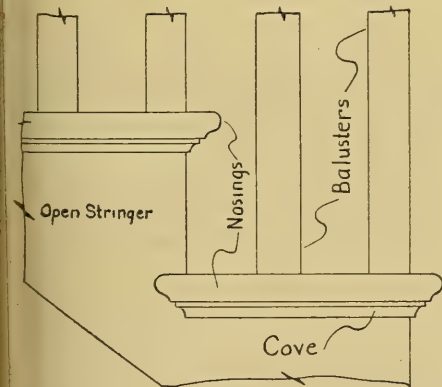
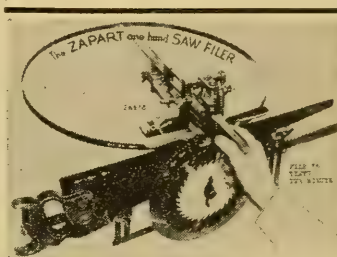


Fig. 8

nd, indicating that the return nosing is worked onto the end of the tread, which is suitable for the two baluster fastenings shown. At C, is shown the half-dovetail fastening. In some instances the half-dovetail is cut the full width of the baluster, as shown by the shadings at C. There is one objection to this, which is that if the baluster shrinks very much, it will leave an open crack on the side where the baluster is dovetailed into the tread. To overcome this, the half dovetail is cut out on the inside of the baluster, about as indicated by the light shading, with the housing done



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**Balusters and spindles.**—Fig. 9 shows to the left two square balusters. One as it would stand in a horizontal railing, and the other as it would be in a sloping rail-

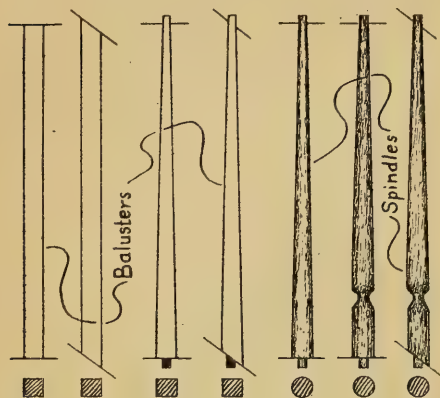


Fig. 9

ing. At the center are shown two square tapering balusters, one for a horizontal railing and the other for a sloping railing. To the right, shaded, are shown three spindles. One is a plain tapering spindle, and the other two have a suggestion of ornamenta-

tion worked on them. The first two are shown as they would stand in a horizontal railing, while the last one is shown in position for a sloping railing.

To obtain the bevel for the baluster cuts of a sloping railing, take the rise and the run of a step of the stairway on the square—the rise will give the bevel. For the baluster cuts of a horizontal railing mark square across. The dovetail cuts must be governed by the requirements of the situation. A bevel running between 45 and 60 degrees will give good service.

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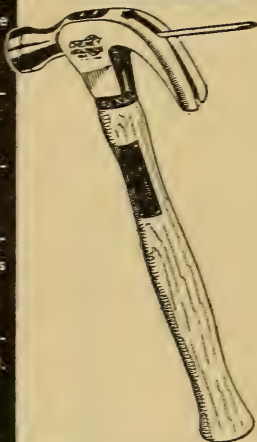
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and under claw.

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all ground round.

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hickory handle.

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tifically distributed.



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CORP.  
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Measure tread in 10 seconds for perfect fit.



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IN THE FAMILY!  
**PATRONIZE  
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**Ratchet Brace  
with solid,  
unbreakable**

**head and handle of  
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**No.  
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Tremendous value at surprising low cost. That's what you get in this latest addition to Millers Falls famous brace line. Rugged, good-looking, durable, with quality features throughout. See the No. 1950 at your hardware dealer's soon.



**10-inch  
sweep**

**MILLERS FALLS  
TOOLS**

**SINCE  
1868**

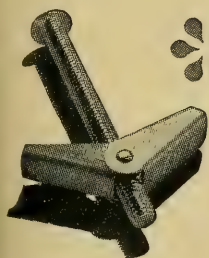
**Millers Falls  
Company**

**Greenfield,  
Mass.**

**make**



**your  
first  
choice**



**\* toggle bolts**

Constant efforts to satisfy the numerous Fastening and Langing tasks have resulted in Paine's "know how." To as others have done — make Paine your first choice. Paine Spring Wing Toggle Bolts provide a secure and permanent fastening in hollow walls and ceilings, where it is impossible to reach the other side. Reduce installation time and increase the quality of your work with Paine Spring Wing Toggle Bolts.

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**967 Carroll Ave., Chicago 12, Ill.**

**the best craftsmen always take PAINE'S**

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Expansion Anchors  
"Sudden Depth" Drills  
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Conduit Clamps  
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Hanger Iron, perforated  
Expansion Shells  
Star Drills  
Malleable Shields  
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Fastening Devices



**LABEL OF UNITED BROTHER-  
HOOD OF CARPENTERS AND  
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This label stands for a wage commensurate with the labor performed, for superior workmanship, the mechanical training and education of the apprentice and fair working conditions.

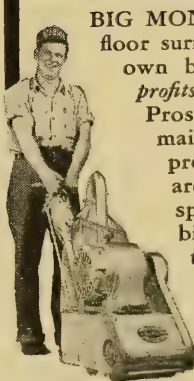
Be sure to see that it appears on all store and bar fixtures, trim, cigar boxes and beer bottle cases and on all wood products.

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...answers countless questions in seconds...speeds jobs!

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115

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Tapes • Rules  
Precision Tools

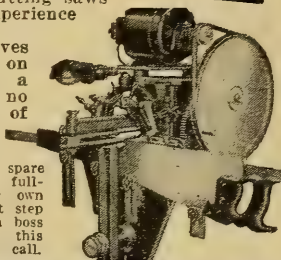
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"INDEPENDENCE AFTER 40" is a book giving you a proven, practical way to make \$20 to \$30 a week in spare time—sharpening saws with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Start at home in basement or garage—you can turn out perfect cutting saws right away—no experience needed.

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There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

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All the skill of your hands goes into your work when you use Stanley Tools. That's why master carpenters, men who really know and use good tools, pick Stanley Tools as their partners in skill. See the complete line of Stanley Tools on display at your dealer's.



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World's Most Popular Plane.  
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No. 106  
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tive plastic finish. 6' and 8' sizes.

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EASY  
TO LAY  
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HIGHEST  
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for

Master Craftsmen



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**Ship Straight Back**

Men who know saws best—  
men depend on saws for their  
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ATKINS "Silver Steel" No. 400 as  
the outstanding value of the quality  
saw field! . . . Elimination of wrist strain,  
fastcutting, edge-holding, mirror-polish  
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No. 400 your best buy in fine saws!

only ATKINS makes



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have you seen the new ATKINS Jr. LINE?

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# ATKINS



# THE CARPENTER

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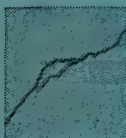
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AUGUST, 1951

**IS YOUR WIFE THINKING:  
"WHY DOESN'T HE PUT  
AN UPSON CEILING  
IN OUR HOUSE?"**



How long since you  
looked at the ceilings  
in your own home?  
Tonight—*look up!*  
See for yourself!

Chances are *your home* too is  
included in those two out of every  
three which have cracked ceilings.

Of course, you'll be surprised—  
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easily—how quickly—how beau-  
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out muss, fuss, confusion or irri-  
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☐ Send me instructions sheets for applying  
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☐ Have your Representative call to give me  
more information about Kuver-Krak Panels  
for my home.

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NAME OF FIRM

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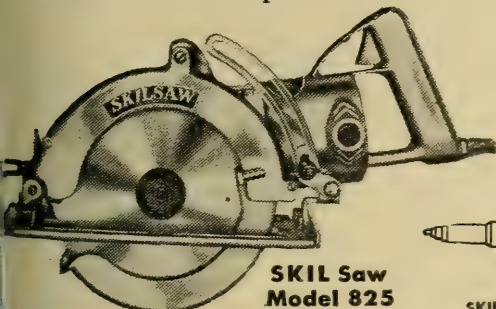
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makes  
one-hand  
operation  
easier."**



**says BOB LOVELADY, Lincolnwood, Illinois**

"A SKIL Saw is the most convenient to use on every sawing job, whether it's on a saw-horse or on a roof," says Bob Lovelady, six-year user of SKIL Saws. With the grip handle behind the blade, there's a straight line of force that means easier guiding, greater accuracy. That's one-hand operation for cut-

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**SKIL Saw  
Model 825**

Powerful, heavy duty 8 1/4" SKIL Saw for day-long sawing of all kinds. Base adjustments: 0° to 2 1/2" vertical depth of cut; 0° to 45° bevel adjustment; 2 1/2" depth of cut at 45°. Rear grip handle with auxiliary top handle. Free blade speed: 3000 r.p.m. Overall length: 18". Weight: 17 1/4 pounds. One of 10 SKIL models... a saw to fit every need.

**SKIL**  
PORTABLE TOOLS



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# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI— No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



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### Labor Wants In - - - - - 5

In an article in Liberty Magazine, Wayne Morse, clear-thinking Senator from Oregon, points out the many vital reasons why labor must be made a full partner in the mobilization program instead of being treated like an unwanted but necessary step-child.

### The Harvest Is Homes- - - - - 11

Tree farms are a relatively new idea, but already millions upon millions of acres are dedicated to growing timber for cutting at some future date. At the present time tree farms are doing much to assure America of adequate timber supplies in the years ahead; and they are destined to do even more as the idea spreads and as land owners learn that tree farming can be made a paying proposition.

### Cincinnati Honors A. E. Fischer - - - - - 18

To pay tribute to a native son who has risen spectacularly in the ranks of labor, the Ohio Valley District Council, on the night of June 9th, sponsored a great testimonial dinner to Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

### Does Stalin Dare Lift The Curtain - - - - - 21

The Social Council of the United Nations has voted to undertake a study of slave labor throughout the world. As a UN member, Russia should be morally obligated to go along. Will Mustache Joe dare lift the Iron Cuprtain?



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Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 47 years of experience in training practical builders.

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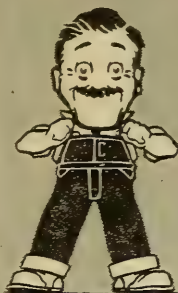
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City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Ask any carpenter who ever worked in the West and he'll tell you . . .  
There's nothing like a union made



Stronghold Steve

# Stronghold

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with Stop-Loss pockets

MADE OF FINEST HEAVY WHITE SANFORIZED\*

DRILL, EXTRA FULL CUT

Ask your dealer for them. If unavailable, order a pair direct.

High back and wide suspenders

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Combination Stop-Loss pencil and safety watch pocket on dip front bib

5 compartment reinforced Duck swinging nail pocket

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Double knees

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# LABOR WANTS IN

By SENATOR WAYNE MORSE



**T**HE CEMENT of our free society is voluntary agreement. We pride ourselves on the fact that the willingness of skilled labor to give its finest, most precise work, does not come from fear of the police, or because loved ones are being held hostages, or because starvation is the prod. Millions of American workers give their best because they take pride in their jobs, because they have selected their particular job—and may quit it at will—and because they enjoy the benefits of their labors through higher living standards and greater leisure.

Our mobilization program must be based on the proper use of our great system of economic freedom if the fighting men and the country as a whole are to receive the weapons which are needed to demonstrate to Stalin that he has everything to lose by continuing his aggressive threats against the free way of life. The genius of American production does not rest in the heads of an exclusive circle of managers and directors. It can be found on the assembly line, in the drafting room, in a union hall—in a shipping clerk as well as the company president. To mobilize our industry means to mobilize in such a way as to preserve the full values of all of it, and not allow any segment to dominate or suppress the other. Mobilization must not mean a jockeying around for special advantages on the part of either industry or labor.

To accomplish the essential goal of economic mobilization, the leaders of government, management and labor must stop dealing with each other at arm's length and must join hands in good faith and understanding of each other's obligations, rights and duties.

The walkout of labor earlier this year from the program and organiza-

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tion of the Wage Stabilization Board cannot be dismissed with the prejudiced statement made by so many that "labor quit because it could not have its way." A careful examination of the facts in that dispute between labor and government will convince any fair-minded person that labor walked out not because it could not have its way, but because it was denied a fair voice regarding its part in the defense mobilization program. It asked for a voting voice in the determination not only of wage policies, but of those labor-management policies generally which were to be applied in national production. Labor asked for a voting voice for management and the public, too. It refused to accept the highly political excuse that the officials in charge of the government's program were sufficiently impartial and objective in their points of view to enable them to render decisions without the well-proven three-way system of ad-

ministration which was developed so effectively and successfully during World War II—a system which included industry, labor and the public. Labor did not walk out of the program summarily or impetuously. It pleaded with the Administration to take stock of the situation and to give heed to the criticism that all top positions in administrative control of the economic mobilization program had gone to industrialists or men without any labor background. Not only was precious time lost by this unfortunate controversy over giving labor voting representation, but unnecessary ill-will was engendered between the leaders of labor, management, and government. The controversy threatened to degenerate into a quarrel over personalities. As so often happens, charges and counter-charges of bad faith filled the newspapers and radio. Labor took stock of the fact that under the government's token seizure of the railroads, the Administration had placed in charge of the operation a group of railroad presidents who themselves were involved in the dispute in the first instance. Labor took note of the fact that not a single official of the railroad brotherhoods was asked to accept a position in the administration of the railroads by the government.

Furthermore, labor had been uneasy over the fact that some of the men appointed to high administrative positions in the economic mobilization program have proven on more than one occasion that they are unfriendly to many of the legitimate interests and rights of organized labor. Therefore, it should have been no surprise either to the Administration or the public that labor would not accept such discrimination without protest.

Fortunately, wiser heads within both the administration and industry

counseled against the "big stick" method of mobilizing labor for the defense effort. As a result steps were taken which lead to the action of April 17, 1951. The President, once he became aware of all the facts, and in keeping with his oft-demonstrated desire to play fair with labor, management and the public in handling emergency labor problems, gave his full backing to the tested formula.

On April 17 the Mobilization Policy Advisory Board recommended to the President that he reconstitute the Wage Stabilization Board. Representatives of industry, labor and the public were appointed to this agency with limited authority over labor disputes arising in defense plants. This was a significant step toward bringing together the economic forces of this country whose joint teamwork is so essential if we are to produce enough while our boys are buying time in Korea at such ghastly cost to meet the Russian threat. It is true that the representatives of management opposed this step. It is also note-worthy that after filing their dissent, the industrialist members have cooperated in good faith to date in trying to perfect the administrative machinery and procedure necessary for implementing the program. Much still remains to be done and many barriers including some political, as well as economic, must be hurdled before industrial relations have been mobilized for the defense effort into a pattern of labor, management and government behavior which fulfills our national requirements.

However, much more needs to be done before all the knocks are eliminated from the economic motor of the country and it starts purring on all cylinders on production for defense. A greater number of responsible labor



statesmen from the ranks of labor leadership need to be brought into top positions of the economic mobilization program along with comparable industrial statesmen from American industry. All groups in our country including labor and management must recognize that to resort to economic force, be it strike on the part of labor or various forms of production strikes and slowdowns on the part of industry, must be considered out for the duration of the emergency.

It must be recognized that the resort to economic action by either labor or management constitutes only a relative right and not an absolute right even in time of peace, to say nothing about their non-existence as rights when the security of the nation is threatened as it is now.

The public has the responsibility of seeing to it through its government that fair, just and expeditious procedures are set up at once for the immediate settlement of controversies as they are bound to arise from time to time between labor and management. They are bound to arise as we discovered in World War I when it became necessary to create the War Labor Board of that war under the able chairmanship of the great ex-President Howard Taft; and again in World War II when we created the second War Labor Board, this time tri-partite in nature, with labor, management and the public having a voting voice on policy and the settlement of disputes. The War Labor Board of the second war under the chairmanship of William H. Davis and vice-chairman George Taylor (now the Chairman of the new Wage Stabilization Board) made a splendid record which has yet to be equaled. The work of the War Labor Board in World War II was outstanding because of the fact that

direct responsibility was placed upon the leaders of American industry and American labor to become active and responsible participants in administering the labor-employer mobilization program.

If we have learned any lesson from World War II we certainly learned that a quick decision is the important thing. During that war we heard: "let us get this dispute behind us. Let the members of the War Labor Board hear our side of the case and then let the chips fall where they may in the form of a decision of the issues in the dispute by the board."

The primary reason for the high degree of industrial stability that prevailed throughout World War II which resulted so successfully in providing our men on the fighting fronts with a great superiority of arms over our enemies was the fact that the government provided management and labor with a fair and effective substitute for economic force in the settlement of their differences, namely, a tribunal which in its various departments, both regional and at the Washington level, not only provided management and labor with fair procedures for settling their controversies, but made them active participants in formulating and administering those procedures and decisions which resulted therefrom.

Today one of the barriers that must be hurdled is the barrier of politics in the United States. Views in Congress are being heard these days arguing in effect that labor has no right to strike and that it must work for such wages, hours and conditions of employment as industry-minded government officials in the Administration dictate. These politicians, many of them representing economic forces unfriendly to labor and others representing poli-

tical forces who seem to place the next election above the immediate defense needs of their country, take the position that the only procedure which should be made available for labor in the settlement of disputes which may arise in defense plants is the long-drawn-out, dilatory procedure of court action. It is said by these politicians that those of us who are urging a War Labor Board type of procedure for handling of disputes during the defense program are engaged in a subterfuge attempt to destroy the Taft-

Hartley Act. Nothing could be farther from the truth and this is an old, be-whiskered argument.

The people of America need to face the fact that economic unity so needed for all-out production requires full and equal participation by labor along with management. Let us be realistic—to withhold from 40 million American workers their proper role is to enter mortal combat with our right arm tied behind our back.—**Reprint, Liberty, July 2, 1951.**

### Wetbacks Pose Serious Threat

Many times in recent months this journal has exposed the menace which Mexican "wetbacks" pose to the health and living standards of the nation. Exploited, overworked and poorly housed, these Mexicans live an unhappy life themselves and in the process they jeopardize the wage scales of American workers and pose an ever-present threat of starting epidemics of diseases that stem from poor living conditions. However, Congress has just recently adopted a bill to continue the importation of Mexican labor.

If the imported Mexican labor improved its lot by migrating to the U. S. the action of Congress could be understandable. But the truth is that the Mexicans mostly live under abominable conditions. They are overworked and underpaid. They are used as strikebreakers and scab herders. And no one cares whether they live or die.

The "wetback" states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona have the highest child death rates in the country.

These are the states where the influx is greatest of Mexican "wetback," aliens who swim or wade the Rio Grande river to enter this country illegally and work on farms, railroads and in building trades.

The Congress of the United States has just passed another bill to continue this horrible exploitation of Mexican workers, endanger the health of this country, and destroy American standards of living.

The high death rate among children in the "wetback" states was revealed by Miss Katharine Lenroot in an interview upon the announcement of her retirement as director of the U. S. Children's Bureau in the Federal Security Agency, effective Aug. 31.

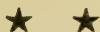
Miss Lenroot, 60, daughter of the late Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, will be succeeded by Dr. Martha M. Eliot, native of Dorchester, Mass., and assistant director of the World Health Organization.

Miss Lenroot first joined the Children's Bureau in 1915 and was appointed its chief by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1934—the third woman to hold the post. Her predecessors were Julia Lathrop and Grace Abbott.



## Ever See a Man Cry?

By JOE KENNEDY, Local Union No. 561, Pittsburg Kansas



**D**ID YOU EVER see a grown man cry? I did. Few things have ever touched my heart like those tears streaming down his cheeks.

These were tears of utter helplessness, virtually pouring from the eyes of a man I have known for many years—a man who is in the “white collar” class. These tears were tears of defeatism, shed by a man who isn’t a quitter, but who was shorn of his fight.

He has been on a moderate salary, almost unchanged in the recent years that have seen an almost steady climb in living costs. An unfeeling employer he has served for 20 years had just rejected his appeals for a check more in keeping with the times. As I watched his great frame shake with the sobs, I couldn’t help but feel that, but for the grace of God and organized labor, that might have been me.

That such a situation can exist in one of the pinoeer union sections of America is hard to believe. In my immediate territory, many many years ago miners digging coal far underground where mishaps—many of them fatal—were more the rule than the exception, were paid only a few dollars a day. They risked their lives. They died at an early age. They left no insurance for their families. Physically wrecked—often—they were objects of charity.

Then came the day when they were organized. Gradually the mining industry in Kansas became one of the best paid jobs. Men today work five days on top of the ground at huge shovels in the strip pit coal mines and earn wages easily in keeping with other workers. They are men—not slaves.

Organized labor in general in this Pittsburg, Kansas, territory has kept pace. Our Local No. 561 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been no exception.

At no time have we been accused of making unjust demands for the fruit of our labors. Our customers—the public—have understood. We have been respected. We have not bared our backs to the whiplash of a slave-driving overseer. We have been men. We have worked as hammer-swinging, saw-pushing constructionists, proud of our work and justifiably compensated for our efforts.

For years I served as business agent for our carpenters local. During these years two point were self-evident (1) that the public served by carpenters was largely insistent on work performed by union men, and (2) carpenters who were capable of that name were union members and proud of their affiliation.

In some of those years our scale was \$6.00 per day, an inadequate sum under today's cost of living, but adequate to keep the soup from being thin in those days. Then, with the increased cost of living, we Carpenters boosted our scale.

We of Carpenters Local No. 561 have for so long been enjoying the multiple benefits of being an affiliate of organized labor—honest pay for an honest task, insurance and all—that we have taken this great protective wing for granted. We often forget that there could be a different picture.

That is why, when I saw my white collar worker friend—without the benefit of a brotherhood behind him—rocked like a leaky rowboat on today's stormy waves of this uncertain economic sea, I paused; I thought, and I gave thanks—thanks to God for the great Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its alert, courageous leadership.

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### *ITU Plans Nine New Daily Papers*

Nine new daily newspapers sponsored by the AFL International Typographical Union will begin publication in the next few months.

Four were scheduled to bow in in July.

The nine papers will be published in Allentown, Pa.; Monroe, La.; Texarkana, Ark.; Springfield, Mo.; Meriden, Conn.; Lorain, Ohio; Huntington, Beckley and Charleston, W. Va.

The step is a landmark in American journalism and may bring a new era of journalism in the interest of all the people.

The papers have been created to provide competition in communities where newspaper monopolies exist and to insure maintenance of union working conditions.

New techniques have been developed to give readers an easy-to-read, easy-to-handle newspaper with an honest and responsible report on news and opinion.

A smooth and efficient production system geared to standard printing processes has been developed to give the papers' readers the best in a daily newspaper.

Publication of the papers, to be called the Daily News-Digest, will be under the control of Dale Byrne, who brings wide and rounded experience to the job of launching daily papers.

They will be supplied with their own news report from their own Washington bureau, New Newspaper Service, directed by Saul Miller.

Tight writing and editing will give the papers more news in their easy-to-handle tabloid-size pages than most papers carry in their larger columns.

New ideas in makeup and typography have been worked out for the papers in line with the compactness and terseness of their contents.



# The Harvest Is Homes



**W**HEAT, CORN and cotton have long ruled the agricultural roost in America. Year in and year out farmers have devoted more acreage to these three crops than to all others combined. But lately a newcomer in the crop field has been knocking at the door—a newcomer that most people hear very little about. That newcomer is timber. Yes, timber.

On some 23 million acres in 29 states people today are growing timber as a crop on "tree farms". These "tree farms" range all the way from small wood lots maintained by individual farmers to vast, professionally operated areas scientifically managed to yield the greatest amount of timber in the shortest possible time. The idea of tree farming is only 10 years old but already the future of America's timber resources has been brightened considerably.

The logging records of Grays Harbor County, Washington, show that a single section of the land now in Clemons Tree Farm yielded 83,000,000 board feet of old-growth Douglas fir timber. This amount would supply the building of 830 small homes today. It would load 2,766 railroad cars—or, 4 and  $\frac{1}{3}$  cars per acre. And in the old days the Western hemlocks that grow with the Douglas fir were passed by in logging. Also, timber that would not provide lumber grades above No. 3 was left on the ground. A similar 640 acres logged today in the Douglas fir region would yield a harvest of at least 100,000,000 board feet, or lumber for a thousand homes.

But nowadays the old-growth Douglas fir goes for plywood, doors, sash, furniture and fine finish. And with "tree farming" standards of forest land management having increasing effect in the big-timber country, the harvesting of second-growth timber for lumber is increasing too. Today most of the everyday building lumber produced in other regions is from crops

of trees that the lumbermen have "raised."

Tree farming as such was officially launched by the West Coast lumber industry in June, 1941. Then the dedication of 121,000 acres of timber land in Grays Harbor County as "Clemons Tree Farm" made national news for Washington State.

"Timber is a crop that is to be managed on Clemons Tree Farm just as good farmers manage crops of corn, apples and beef," the country was told. "The harvest is homes."

On June 23 the tenth anniversary of the Clemons Tree Farm of Grays Harbor County was celebrated at Montesano, the county seat, in a program that was featured by a nationwide broadcast on the NBC Farm and Home Hour.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association, sponsor of the anniversary celebration, announced that there are now more than 3,032 certified tree farms in 29 states, taking in more than 23 million acres. A fourth of this acre-

age is in Washington and Oregon. All is privately owned taxpaying land. Each tree farm has been certified by a forest conservation committee of the timber industries for specific high standards of management for continuing tree growing and harvesting.

There has been a similar growth of the Keep Washington Green program of forest fire prevention, which has grown since 1940 into "Keep Green" organizations in 31 states. The Forest Industries Tree Nursery, established at Nisqually in 1941, now has a capacity of 10½ million seedlings a year for planting on private forest cutovers and burns which nature has failed to reforest. This has also had national influence.

The successful experiments of industrial forestry in Washington have taken many other courses during the past decade, notably in forest products research. New industries have resulted in Aberdeen, Hoquiam and other centers, providing more employment and utilizing grades of wood that were once unmarketable.

Clemons Tree Farm today represents a controlled transition of America's timber economy from old forests to new. Logging began there in 1883. Present management looks 70 more years ahead to sawlog harvests of Douglas fir and to earlier pulpwood harvests of West Coast hemlock. The program means heavy annual expenditures for a long term, and this means faith in the land and in the future of the free market in America.

Today, Clemons Tree Farm takes in 154,861 acres, under Weyerhaeuser ownership. Another 172,179 acres are mixed in, some owned by the state, some by small owners, all cooperating in the general management plan.

Four lookouts, 312 miles of fire roads, 20 miles of telephone line, and

a shortwave radio system are maintained as protection against fire. On Clemons Tree Farm itself there are 30 water storage reservoirs, 7 portable fire pumps, 5 pumper trucks, 2 bulldozers, 15 two-way radio sets, 13,500 lineal feet of fire hose, and many more items of big and little equipment for a summer fire crew of 12. In the winters seedlings are planted on areas where fire has killed nature's seed trees for volunteer reforestation—the only economical way to bring on a new timber crop. More than 4 million seedlings have been planted since 1940.

Fire is still Enemy No. 1. But rabbits eat the tender tops of thousands of nature's seedlings each year. The boomers, or mountain beavers, kill many more young trees. Bears chew up little firs for the sweet sap. Deer browse them. The prolific white-footed mouse is a voracious seed-eater.

But on Clemons Tree Farm timber and game are twin crops. A cooperative program is in effect with the Washington State Game Commission on the tree farm. The tagging of fawns in order to learn the migrating habits of deer is one project.

Within a 50-mile radius of Montesano there are nine large tree farms today. Northward is the South Olympic Tree Farm of 250,000 acres, with a group of both large and small owners cooperating. Tree farms to the south feed the industries of Willapa Harbor. Others are promised for the future of the great variety of forest industries in Hoquiam, Aberdeen and Cosmopolis.

The Olympic National Forest and the Capitol State Forest—the latter with 60,000 acres of magnificent natural second-growth on old logged-off land—also hold tree treasure for tomorrow.



June 23, tenth birthday of tree farms, has provided another giant surge of inspiration for loggers, forestry men and lumbermen and for the men of the building trades all over the nation.

The people of the Southern pines and hardwoods country have also made tremendous progress in tree farming during the past decade. Ala-

bama and Arkansas followed Washington and Oregon as tree farm states in 1941 and 1942. In 1920 alarmists prophesied that the South would be cut out in ten years. The region had record lumber production in the war years. And in 1950 the record was broken again.

Trees are "the growin'est things there is!"

## **Eighteen States Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits**

All of the 44 State legislatures meeting in regular session this year have proposed liberalizing amendments to the workmen's compensation laws of their States. Eighteen have increased benefits payable under the acts, some of these including all types of benefits.

In three States—Indiana, New Mexico, and Utah—the benefits applying to occupational diseases have also been increased, while a Maryland act lengthens the period during which benefits for pulmonary dust diseases may be paid.

Coverage under the laws has been extended in several States. The Nevada law will now include employers having two or more employees instead of three or more. Colorado acts extend coverage to include certain public officials, and also make a special appropriation to be used as a reserve for benefits to civil defense workers.

Oregon employers engaged in operating aircraft for hire may elect to be covered under the workmen's compensation law of the State if they have fixed places of business in the State. In Maryland the coverage of the law was extended to include a considerable number of additional employees, including laborers, janitors, restaurant employees, bill collectors, and garage employees. A North Carolina act added firemen to its coverage.

In Montana a second injury fund was created by an appropriation of \$20,000 from the industrial accident fund. The fund is to be maintained by payments of \$500 in cases of death of employees having no dependents. Under this act if an employee who has previously lost the use of a hand, arm, foot, leg, or eye suffers the loss of another such member, and as a result becomes permanently and totally disabled by the combined injuries, the employer needs to pay only for the partial disability caused by the last injury. The employee, however, will receive permanent total benefits, the difference being paid out of the second injury fund.

Numerous measures affecting the safety and health of workers have been introduced. Those that have been enacted include one in Indiana establishing a schedule of hours of work under compressed air, requiring rest periods graduated in length according to the amount of pressure; and one in Oregon requiring the State Industrial Accident Commission, in case it finds a violation of a code or law involving the installation and maintenance of certain safeguards, to post a notice calling attention to such unsafe conditions. Under a recent Rhode Island law, employers are required to notify the Division of Industrial Inspection of any fatal accident immediately.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## JUST A FORMALITY

The young man who had been calling frequently at last went to see Mabel's father.

"It's a mere formality, I know," he began, "but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

"And may I inquire," the father asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Mabel's marriage was mere formality?"

"Mabel's mother."

★ ★ ★

## YOU BET

Jones: "I'll bet you think twice before leaving that wife of yours alone in the evening."

Smith: "I'll say. First, I have to think up an excuse for going out, and then a reason why she can't go with me."

★ ★ ★

## GUEST SPEAKER PAUP

Asked to be the speaker at reform school graduating exercises, Joe Paup, an old alumnus, accepted immediately. Among the gems of advice he handed the graduates was the following:

"The first thing a girl should learn on entering college is to say 'No'; it will be more useful to her than learning to read Latin."



"But my old man says that the shortest day nowadays is pay-day!"

## NOT TOO BAD

During recent weeks, various investigating bodies have uncovered shocking conditions in dope traffic among juveniles. In several major cities on the Eastern seaboard, investigators found that thousands of youngsters are being turned into dope addicts each year by peddlers out to make a fast buck. Under present laws, all these peddlers draw when caught is a month or two in jail, which is actually nothing more than a slap on the wrist. Yet the crime they commit is actually as deplorable as murder.

Many bills are being introduced to make dope peddling to teen agers a much more serious offense than it is. In fact, one Congressman even wants to make the death penalty mandatory for peddlers convicted of selling to boys and girls. This may be a little stiff, but it is better than the inadequate laws that exist at present. As a matter of fact, we think this Congressman is something like the golfer in an old story.

After dubbing his tenth shot in a row, the golfer threw his ball into the woods, broke his clubs over his knee and tore his bag into shreds.

"That's a silly thing to do," observed an opponent.

"Well," replied the first golfer, "it's better than losing your temper."

★ ★ ★

## HARD TO BEAT

The world is supposed to be progressing all the time. However, such is not always the case. Sometimes the old boys who lived away back beyond the years had a system that cannot be improved upon.

Take the matter of taxes. Once upon a time, when our forefathers were cannibals, they had a way of solving the tax problem. When taxes got higher than the cost of food, they simply ate the tax collector.

★ ★ ★

## BAITER HURRY UP!

Watson chided his bachelor friend for not marrying. "Time is slipping along, you know," he said, "and you may get left." "Nonsense," his friend scoffed. "There are plenty of fish in the sea." "True," replied Watson—"but has it ever occurred to you that the bait may be getting a bit stale?"



## SURE CURE

One hot, muggy day last month, Joe Paup, foremost Skidrow economist, came up with a sure-fire cure for inflation. Sitting in a cool, fragrant bar, inspiration came to Joe in a flash. Just as he was finishing his fourth beer, Joe asked the manager: "How many kegs of beer do you sell here in a week?"

"Thirty-two," replied the manager with pride.

"Well," countered Joe, "I've just thought of a way you can sell sixty-four."

"How?" replied the manager.

"It's simple," said Joe. "Fill up the glasses."

And to our way of thinking Paup's Peerless Program for Punishing Inflation was born then and there. In addition to letting the bartenders fill the beer glasses, let the shoemakers start using leather instead of cardboard in their products, and let butchers start selling meat without the hide, tallow, gristle and hair attached to it, and let the produce men sell cauliflower without the stems, roots and dirt attached to it and the backbone of inflation will be broken overnight.

★ ★ ★

## NO SO DUMB

As 1951 edges farther into the second half, the political pot shows signs of coming to a boil. All the favorite sons and would-be favorite sons are out beating their breasts and waving the flag for all they are worth. Two exceptions are the two military strong men; McArthur and Eisenhower. Neither of them is saying much, but behind the scenes they have plenty of supporters booming their candidacies. Do not let the coyness of McArthur and Eisenhower fool you; either or both of them could wind up as presidential candidates next year. Their coyness is not calculated to hurt their chances. In fact, we believe they are something like the young widow in a favorite story of ours.

He was a handsome and highly eligible bachelor attending an elderly friend's wake. The deceased's young widow, appropriately but attractively attired in black, was dabbing her eyes intermittently.

After an interval of expressing his condolence to the widow, he asked gently if he might have something as a remembrance of his departed friend.

After a little thought the young widow said, "Would I do?"

## MOTION SECONDED

National Production Authority has issued a long list of things that may no longer be made out of brass, and we'd like to suggest an addition—hats.—*Changing Times*.

★ ★ ★

## TOOK

She asked him to go shopping with her, and he agreed.

So she took him to a milliner's; she took him to the furrier's; she took him to the jeweler's; and, eventually, she took him to the cleaner's.

★ ★ ★

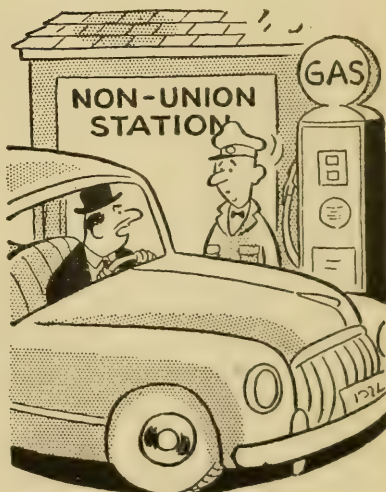
## WE CAN HOPE

Experts are predicting that Russia will undertake a great propaganda campaign this Fall to convince the world the Kremlin wants nothing except peace. In view of the way Russia has distorted truth before, the world will be skeptical. However, all people will be hoping against hope that the peace offensive will be something more than trickery. In fact all of us will be about like the high school girl who was sitting on the porch with her boy friend.

After kissing her gently, the boy friend murmured:

"Just think, darling, tomorrow night will be the big dance. Soft music and you in my arms—close, like this. And deep in my heart the feeling that nothing—absolutely nothing—will ever come between us."

"Well," muttered the girl hopefully, "except maybe an orchid corsage."



93. © 1951 CARL STAMWATZ

"I'm outta gas. Will you push me to a 'fair' station?"

# Human Resources Need Study



**F**OR THE first time in history a qualified group has undertaken a study of human resources within the United States. Sponsored by Columbia University and financed by the Ford Foundation, a National Manpower Council has been delving into all phases of manpower problems for many months. Recently the Council issued a progress report which contains considerable information of more than passing interest.

The report does not paint too pretty a picture. Based on records compiled by the armed forces during World War II, it is obvious that the manpower resources of the nation are being wasted in many ways. For one thing, too many American children are not getting even a basic amount of education. The result is that their usefulness is impaired when they become adults. For another thing, social and economic tensions of modern day living are making nervous wrecks of far too many people. During World War II, the armed forces had to reject or prematurely release more than two million young men and women for emotional instability, a shocking figure in the light of the advancement that has been made by medical science in the development of mental health.

A third factor pointed up by the report is that there is room for improvement in use of individual talents and potentialities. The need for special talents is great, yet somehow or other every individual does not always have the opportunity to develop his talents to the utmost; a fact which may partially explain the high incidence of emotional instability. If people are not happy in their jobs they can easily turn into neurotics.

Since it is only an interim one, the report does not suggest any solutions. In fact it admits that it has not as yet been able to even assess the whole problem of waste in human resources.

However, since it is a continuing study, recommendations undoubtedly will come later. Highlights of the interim report as follows:

The project was initiated by General Eisenhower about a year and a half ago because of his concern with the wastage of manpower that occurred during World War II and his hope that by studying the personnel records and experience available in the Army, Navy, and Veterans Administration, as well as in industry, ways could be discovered of reducing this wastage.

Indicative of this wastage is the fact that of the 18 million persons screened for military service during World War II, 1.7 million were rejected for military service for emotional or mental reasons. An additional 750,000 had to be separated prematurely from the Armed Services because of emotional breakdown; and 300,000 veterans are now receiving pensions from the U. S. Government for neuropsychiatric disabilities.

More than 700,000 persons were rejected during World War II because of "mental deficiency." Most of these



illiterates were really educationally deprived, rather than mentally retarded. Negroes accounted for 45 per cent of the total, reflecting the additional handicaps under which they live.

Almost a million persons were rejected for military service for emotional reasons, although probably not much more than 10 per cent had ever been hospitalized in civilian life. The screening devices used by the Services were faulty.

In comparing the American worker in 1890 with the worker today, it was found that while he devoted almost 80 per cent of his total expenditures to housing, food, and clothing in 1890, today he devotes only 60 per cent.

In 1890, with an average family income of \$650 per year, two out of three iron and steel workers were able to save some money!

There was as big a spread in 1890, as there is today, between the more prosperous and the less prosperous worker: In 1890, 5 per cent earned less than \$300 a year, while 10 per cent earned more than three times as much.

One of the most striking changes during these sixty years has been the changing attitude of labor to government. Up to the time of the Great Depression of the 1930's, labor had the same "laissez faire" attitude as industry towards government.

A major area of national manpower waste is our failure to develop the maximum potential of well-endowed and talented persons. Only 1 per cent of our population has the type of intelligence required for advanced scientific work.

This project is unusual in that it represents a cooperative effort by the University, industry, labor, government, and other groups.

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### *ICFTU Is Hope of Millions*

A highlight of the second world congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was a comprehensive report on problems of regional development presented by Miss Maniben Kara of India.

She emphasized that the basic task of the free trade unions in the underdeveloped areas of the world was to effect substantial improvements in the unbelievably low living standards of the peoples of those regions. "Seen in this light," she said, "the responsibilities placed on the ICFTU are staggering."

Miss Kara paid tribute to the executive board of the confederation for the attention which they had paid to these problems. In particular she mentioned delegations sent by the ICFTU to Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere.

"The ICFTU has kindled hopes of friendship in the hearts of millions of people who now look to it for help in their struggle against poverty," she said.

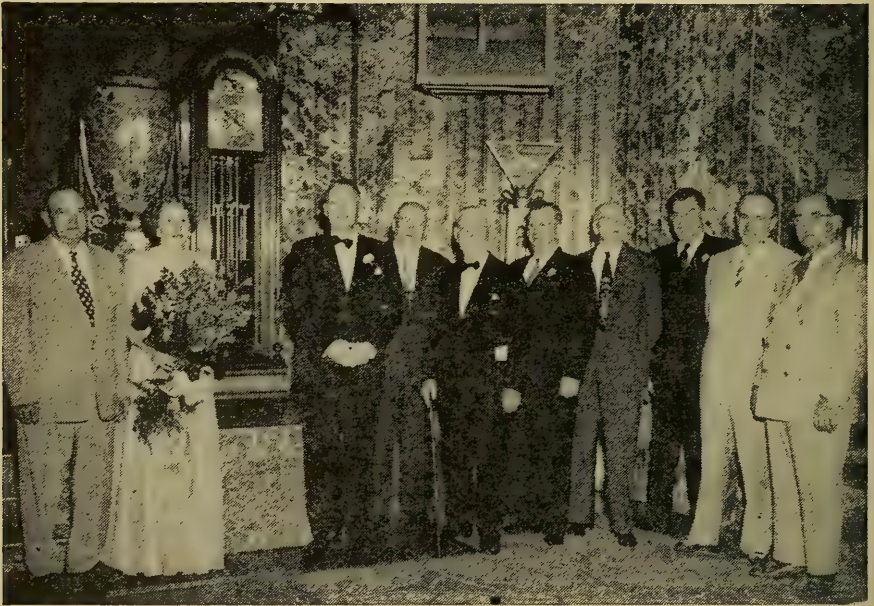
A Philip Randolph, president AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, emphasized that American labor is solidly behind the efforts of the ICFTU to raise living standards of the peoples in the underdeveloped areas.

"We are concerned," he stated, "with building up the international solidarity of the working class and stopping the march of communist imperialism." Any suggestion that the American labor movement had any other motive in extending international aid was utterly baseless, he declared.

## CINCINNATI HONORS A. E. FISCHER



**T**HE HALL OF Mirrors in the Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati has seen many fine affairs in its time; none, however, more hospitable or more sincerely touching than the testimonial dinner which the Ohio Valley District Council gave on Saturday evening, June 9th, to honor one of its native sons, Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Some 350 friends and brother members were on hand to pay their respects to Brother Fischer and wish him well in his career as General Secretary. During the evening, a magnificent grandfather's clock was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Fischer as a token of the esteem in which they are held by the carpenters of Cincinnati.



Ranged before the handsome grandfather's clock presented to Mr. and Mrs. Fischer by the Ohio Valley District Council on the night of June 9th are, left to right: Ed Renner, President of the Carpenter's District Council; Mrs. Albert E. Fischer, Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary; Jack Hurst, President of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council; Frank Duffy, Secretary Emeritus; John R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President; S. P. Meadows, General Treasurer; M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President; John Heimbrock, delegate from Local 1602; Geo. Osterkamp, Secretary, Ohio Valley Carpenters D. C.

Brother Fischer is a Cincinnati, born and bred. He first saw the light of day in Cincinnati. He went to school there and entered his apprenticeship there. He joined Local Union No. 1602 there. He was elected to his first union office there. And even-

tually he became the Secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council, a position he held at the time he was called to the General Office.

Year in and year out, Brother Fischer served the carpenters of the Ohio Valley well. Through the peri-



lous days of the great depression he was a tower of strength in the union. He fought tooth and toenail to keep it functioning effectively. And the efforts he and many other stalwart members put forth paid off. The union emerged from the depression to achieve a new pinnacle of success. On the night of June 9th the carpenters of the Cincinnati area expressed their thanks to Brother Fischer for his efforts during those trying times.

Brother Fischer joined the General Office Staff in 1941 as statistician. Within a short while he built up that department to the point where it was among the best in the labor movement. By 1944, the load on the General Secretary's department had grown so heavy it was essential that help be provided for General Secretary Duffy. That year, General President Hutcheson appointed Brother Fischer Assistant to the General Secretary. Brother Fischer served in that capacity until 1949 when Brother Duffy stepped down to become General Secretary Emeritus. To fill the vacancy, General President Hutcheson appointed Brother Fischer Acting Secretary, a capacity he served in until the Twenty-sixth General Convention, which was held in Cincinnati last September. At that convention, Brother Fischer was nominated for the position of General Secretary without opposition. As a result he was elected by acclamation.

On the night of June 9th, Brother Fischer's friends and co-workers in Cincinnati paid their respects to him as best they knew how. A fine banquet opened the evening. Following the dinner, a union orchestra provided dance music until the small hours of the morning. In attendance were all the officers of the fifteen local unions affiliated with the Ohio Valley Dis-

trict Council, plus the delegates to the Council, and their wives or sweethearts.

Special guests included M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President; J. R. Stevenson, Second General Vice-President; Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus, and S. P. Meadows, General Treasurer. Jack Hurst, long-time member of the Brotherhood and President of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council, performed a fine job as master of ceremonies.

Featured speaker of the evening was General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy who last month celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his first becoming General Secretary. Drawing upon his many, many years of activity in the United Brotherhood, Brother Duffy recounted some of the trials and tribulations which beset the organization in bygone days. He recalled the valiant efforts put forth by his predecessor, P. J. McGuire. And he congratulated the Council on producing men of the caliber of Brother Fischer. In closing, he presented to Mr. and Mrs. Fischer the magnificent grandfather's clock on behalf of the Ohio Valley District Council and its officers and members.

In a few short remarks of acceptance, Brother Fischer sincerely thanked the Council and its entire membership, explaining that but for the cooperation and assistance of his many friends and the officers and members in the Cincinnati area he would not have been able to carry on during many of the past trying years. He assured them that he would give his new office the very best that was in him and that he would never forget his old friends whose encouragement and cooperation have meant so much.

# **NOW IS THE TIME —**

## **To book fall and winter showings**

of any or all of the Brotherhood films, "This is Your Brotherhood," "Carpenters Home" and "The Carpenter". Many dates are now open and prompt action can assure your union of getting the film you want for the date you want in most instances.

Every Brotherhood member should see these films. They were produced under the direction of the General Executive Board to acquaint the membership with the breadth and scope of our organization.

### **"This Is Your Brotherhood"**

is a 12 minute film portraying the task involved in keeping the General Office functioning efficiently.

### **"Carpenters Home"**

is a 20 minute film showing the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, in action.

### **"The Carpenter"**

is an hour film dealing with the many and varied skills employed by Brotherhood members in their daily jobs.

All films are 16mm in sound and color.

Prints are loaned out to local unions and councils on a first come, first served, basis. No charge is made for their use. Unions interested in holding a showing of any film should write immediately for full information to:

**M. A. Hutcheson,**  
*First General Vice-President,*  
**222 E. Michigan St.**  
**Indianapolis 4, Ind.**



# Does Stalin Dare Lift the Curtain?

By TONI SENDER



**T**HE ECONOMIC and Social Council of the United Nations has taken a decision of historic importance. The Council has decided that a thorough investigation of slave labor should be held. For the first time a subject of vast importance brought forward by a non-governmental organization has led to a decision for action.

Forced labor is to be investigated by a committee of carefully chosen experts. This decision is the result of efforts, lasting almost four years, which were begun by the American Federation of Labor in 1947 and brought to a conclusion by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in 1951.

At the starting point, back in 1947, the first document on forced labor was submitted to the United Nations by the American Federation of Labor. Additional evidence was presented to the Economic and Social Council at subsequent sessions. The charges and their documentation became so overwhelming that the subject of slave labor could not be by-passed any longer.

Labor's efforts began with the submission of affidavits signed by persons known to the A.F. of L. who had been inmates of the Russian forced labor camps, suffered there and escaped toward the end of the war. The evidence of slavery grew to a formidable accusation when the original "Corrective Labor Codex" and other incriminating documents in the Russian language and published in the Soviet Union by the Stalin government could be shown to the members of the Economic and Social Council.

At the Council's recent meeting in Santiago, Chile, the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions presented photostatic copies of documents bearing the

letterhead of the NKVD, the Soviet secret police, and the Gulag, the forced labor section of the NKVD, complete with signatures. Among them was a handbook for the administration of the slave camps, seventy-five pages in length and containing complete instructions for the running of those camps. Everything is to be found in the handbook—how little the slave laborers are to be fed, how poorly they are to be clothed, how hard they are to be worked and how much they are to be punished.

Certainly no one goes to the trouble of writing and setting up in type a seventy-five-page book for the sake of using merely a few copies. This book, issued by the concentration camp division of the NKVD, is used for the subjection of only God knows how many inmates.

The introduction to the handbook states that it is for the regulation of "all the personnel of the supply and household administration of the camp and subdivisions of the camp." The diet of the forced labor camp is set forth. An analysis indicates that 1,292

calories per day are allotted for each worker, while the minimum caloric need for a man weighing 154 pounds is generally estimated at 2,500 calories if he is engaged in sedentary work.

Added to this fact is the important consideration of vitamin content. The food listed for the slave laborers has such a low vitamin content that it is necessary, as seen in Paragraph 6 of the handbook, that an anti-scurvy treatment be considered in detail. But the minimum diet is only part of the story in the regulations for disbursement of food. It is possible for a forced laborer to receive more food if he is a Stakhanovite, or shock worker.

Thus the whip of hunger is used cruelly for the purpose of driving the slaves to greater and greater exertions. This is a vicious circle indeed because more work means greater exhaustion and pressing need for more caloric content.

Illness is widespread in the slave camps. This is seen from the detailed instructions specified for the minimum feeding of patients. There is a cruel note in the instructions. In Paragraph 21 of Page 20 it is said that outgoing patients, such as those with dysentery and fever, may get diabetic food. "This food," says the handbook, "shall not exceed the value of the food ration previously fixed for the camp inmate and shall correspond to his average wages five days prior to his falling ill."

The handbook carries a headline reading "Provisions for Those Forbidden Everything." This refers to workers accused of committing offenses within the camp. The number of calories to be assigned to these unfortunates is 716 calories, far below the starvation level.

One portion of the handbook deserves special attention. This is Sec-

tion 24, Paragraph 156. Here it is specified that a dog shall have the minimum ration of 1,184 calories. In addition, all remains of food from the kitchen of the guards shall be given to the dogs.

Here the nature of Stalin's slave system stands plainly revealed—a system which treats human beings worse than it treats animals.

Further study of the handbook indicated that the rags and filth which surround these workers must be almost beyond imagination. It is decreed that clothing is to be used until completely worn out, clothing is not to be exchanged, all clothing is to be listed in a permanent registration book and a sick inmate must turn in his clothing before entering the prison hospital.

Let us take one more fact out of this manual of totalitarian evil. It deals with punishment for those accused of wasting clothing. It reads:

*"First offense:* The prisoner's working days are not credited to his account for six months and the cost of the articles must be covered by him. *Second offense:* Removal to the punitive isolator for one year, cancellation of all past entries to his credit and repayment of the costs of the article."

While Mr. Pavlov, the Russian delegate to the Human Rights Commission, was making speeches about "human rights in the Soviet Union" and describing in the most glowing colors all the privileges which the workers in the U.S.S.R. are allegedly enjoying, the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, an official publication of the State Publishing House in Moscow, states in an article on "corrective labor":

"In corrective labor establishments a strict class policy is carried out, and class-hostile elements are not permitted to enjoy the privileges laid down



for those persons deprived of freedom who are of working-class origin."

The same source also indirectly refutes the U.S.S.R. delegate's contention that the purpose of the forced labor camps is simply to "reeducate" and "reform" the inmates. The Communists' encyclopedia says:

"The wholesale denial of the possibility of reeducating criminals from among class-hostile elements (cannot be admitted). \* \* \* On the other hand, that view is also incorrect which regards corrective labor establishments as purely educative or even purely economic establishments, and in this way glosses over the elements of compulsion in the work of corrective labor and slips into a denial of the class question in the carrying out of corrective labor policy and into a refusal to carry out the tasks of crushing class-hostile elements and corruptive elements."

But who belongs to the "class-hostile" elements? Obviously, everyone who disagrees in any way with the Communist Party and its leaders. Article 22 of the basic criminal code of the U.S.S.R. reads:

"Punishment in the form of exile can be applied by a sentence of the state prosecutor against persons recognized as being socially dangerous, without any criminal proceedings being taken against these persons on charges of committing a specific crime or of a specific offense, and also even in those cases where these persons are acquitted by a court of the accusation of committing a specific crime."

What was the Soviet delegate's answer to the grave accusations, all based on undeniable evidence? The Russian representative asserted that the subject of forced labor had been put on the agenda for the sole purpose

of checking the growing sympathy toward the U.S.S.R. among the masses of people throughout the world and to make them forget increasingly serious economic difficulties in the capitalist world and the deterioration in the workers' standards of living.

Real slavery, averred the Soviet delegate, was in the capitalist countries where employes were compelled to accept wage reductions and dreadful working conditions. He gave the fantastic figure of 45,000,000 unemployed in the capitalist countries and added to it the monstrous statement that conditions were so frightful in some places that, in order not to die of hunger, workers had been reduced to selling their blood.

After painting this horrible picture of the workers' alleged plight in the free world, the Soviet delegate delivered a harangue on the "wonderful" conditions of workers in the Red paradise. He mentioned rest homes, improved housing conditions, increased facilities for satisfying the cultural needs of the workers, state welfare allowances, social insurance, pensions, family allowances, etc.

Rightly did the American delegate reply that this description of workers' conditions in the U.S.S.R. was so fantastic that the only reaction of the average American would be to ask whether it had been made seriously.

No attempt could be made any longer to brush aside the facts. The democratic countries' slight lifting of the Iron Curtain had given such a realization of the horrors behind the curtain that there was no longer any easy way out for the practitioners of slavery.

The discussion in the Economic and Social Council meeting at Santiago was brought to a close with the adoption of a resolution which said:

(Continued on page 28)

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# Editorial

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## Interesting Contrast

One day last month an American newspaperman named Bill Oatis stood before a Czechoslovakian court and heard himself sentenced to 10 years at hard labor for the "crime" of "spying." What was Bill Oatis' crime? It was the crime of trying to do his job. Like any good American newspaperman, he tried to find out what the public officials were up to. Instead of meekly accepting the canned releases handed out by the government officials, he tried to check their accuracy,—something newspapermen do in this country every day as a matter of course. Instead of using his imagination to think up ways and means of singing the praises of the communist regime, he tried to present facts and figures to his papers. To the communist autocrats who run Hungary, this constituted "spying". For doing the very thing all newspapermen get paid to do in this country, Bill Oatis got 10 years at hard labor in Czechoslovakia.

Three months elapsed from the time Bill Oatis was arrested and the time he was brought to trial. During that time he was held incommunicado. No one knows what pressures or punishments he was subjected to during that time. No one knows what mental or physical torture he underwent while he was being conditioned for his trial. In the end, like so many others before him, Oatis stood up before the court and "confessed" his guilt. The "confession" is a technique developed by Hitler and the Nazis, but refined and improved on by the communists. Men subjected to enough mental and emotional strain will confess anything to get relief. By comparison, even a certain jail sentence can look inviting.

American courts have long recognized this principle. For this reason, defense attorneys nearly always attack in court the confessions their clients may have made in private. If they can create even the faintest suspicion that "third degree" methods were used, the confession invariably gets thrown out by the court. Only recently a vicious murder-rapist twice escaped conviction in a midwestern court because his attorney succeeded in casting doubt on the voluntarism of the accused's confessions. It took a third charge and a third trial to get him put where he belonged. But that is the American way. The individual, even a vicious one, gets every consideration, even when he has committed a crime against the state.

In Czechoslovakia and other communist nations the reverse is true. The state is supreme. The ruling clique is the state. Any individual who crosses the clique or displeases it, therefore "sins" against the state. So the courts align themselves with the state against the individual.

About the time Bill Oatis was standing trial (if the Czech version can be dignified with such a name) in Czechoslovakia, the House un-American Activities Committee was holding hearings in Washington on communist activities. It is interesting to compare the two events. Oatis was a cowed and beaten



man at his trial. He spoke in a barely audible voice, mostly he slumped forward as if in a trance, and not once did he show any spirit of fight.

By contrast, a one-time communist named Bart did everything but spit in the eye of the House Committee during its hearings in Washington. On page 2641 of the official transcript, the following minutes of the hearing are recorded: (Tavener is attorney for the Committee. Unger is attorney for Bart.)

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever been out of the United States?

Mr. BART. I refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. Have you ever used the name John William Fox?

Mr. BART. I will not answer this question, which, in accordance with article V of the Constitution, may be used by this committee to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Bart, I hand you a photostatic copy of an application for passport signed in the name of John William Fox, and I will ask you to look at the photograph appearing on the second page and state to me whether or not that is a photograph of you?

Mr. BART. (after examining document). I refuse to answer.

Mr. TAVENNER. That passport application is dated in 1932, and the statute of limitations has long since applied against any claim of false use of it. Now will you answer the question?

Mr. UNGER. If that is what it is, in 1932—and I haven't checked it to see—I would like to know what your concern is about. But in any event, the witness has already answered the question, and I think quite correctly.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you use that passport, Mr. Bart?

Mr. BART. I will not answer this question because, in accordance with article V of the Constitution, it may be used against me by this committee to incriminate me at some future date.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Bart, were you ever known within the Communist Party by the name of Jack Childs?

Mr. BART. I will not answer this question because, in accordance with article V of the Constitution, it may be used against me by this committee and may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know William Weiner?

Mr. BART. I refuse to answer this question for the same reason.

Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know Ephriam Schwartzman?

Mr. BART. I refuse to answer for the same reason given before.

Mr. TAVENNER. I hand you a photostatic copy of a letter bearing date February 21, 1939, signed by E. Schwartzman, national secretary, Jewish Peoples Committee, addressed to Mr. Jack Childs, and I will ask if you received that letter?

Mr. BART. (after examining document). I refuse to answer in accordance with article V of the Constitution, this may be used by this committee and tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Bart, did you ever live at 18 Second Avenue, New York?

Mr. BART. I refuse to answer the question for the same reason.

Throughout the entire time he was on the stand, Bart refused to answer a single pertinent question. He even refused to tell what his real name was before he changed it to Bart. And what happened to him? Nothing! When the committee was finished questioning him, he was excused. He stood on his constitutional rights which protect a man against being forced to incriminate himself, and in the process he practically defied the highest legislative body in the land, the United States Congress. Furthermore, he acted like any normal man would act who though he stood in jeopardy. He fought. By contrast, Oatis seemed willing, and even anxious, to get the matter over with even though a jail sentence seemed a certainty.

Bart and Oatis are only a couple of individuals, but what happened to them is important to the whole world, for men everywhere will have to make up their minds soon whether they want to face the treatment Bart received or the treatment Oatis got. There hardly seems to be any middle ground. If

enough men do not see the light soon enough, the world may be full of rail-roaded men like Bill Oatis because there can be no defiant Barts walking around as free men in the communist world.

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### A Sound Suggestion

The oil lobbies have not given up their fight to gain control of the fabulously rich tidelands which border such states as California, Louisiana, and Texas. Three times the Supreme Court has ruled that jurisdiction over the tidelands belongs to the federal government rather than to the individual states, but the oil lobbies still are not convinced. They are still fighting to get the oil-rich off-shore lands placed under the control of the individual states, not because they love the states but rather because they think they can control state legislatures much more easily than they can the whole United States Government.

And there are plenty of venal state politicians working with the oil lobbies. Something like 40 billion dollars worth of oil is involved. Naturally, when that much money is involved, all the political hangers-on flock around like a swarm of hungry bees.

Despite the Supreme Court rulings, a House Judiciary subcommittee voted last month to place jurisdiction of the tidelands in the hands of the individual states. As this was being written the full House Judiciary was scheduled to take up the matter. The Senate Interior Committee had already adopted a similar measure which was being put into shape for reporting to the floor. Come Hell or high water or Supreme Court decisions, the oil lobbies are determined to get their hands on the oil under the off-shore lands.

And sooner or later they will succeed unless the people remain on their toes. After all, the oil lobbies are among the most powerful in Washington. They were powerful enough to place the oil companies in a special tax category which saved them millions of dollars through a reserve depletion clause. If they can get jurisdiction of the oil lands vested in the states, one way or another they will get things their own way.

Recently a group of Senators proposed that the oil companies be allowed to develop the tidewater fields under federal jurisdiction with all of the royalties to be earmarked for federal aid to education. The drawbacks to such a proposition are numerous. Recently the St. Louis Labor Tribune made the best proposal that has yet come to our attention regarding disposition of the tidewater oil. Said the Tribune:

"Since the underground wealth of the nation ethically and morally belongs to the people—all the people—the equitable way to make use of it would be to allocate all of the royalties towards the reduction of the national debt, thereby reducing an almost unbearable tax load that will grow with the increasing demands of national defense."

There is a proposition that should appeal to all fair-minded people. Even the United States Supreme Court believes that the tidewater oil belongs to all the people. Therefore, all people should benefit from it. And how could they benefit more than by reducing the national debt and thereby reducing the tax load which is already close to unbearable and destined to get worse?



## It All Depends

By odd coincidence, two pieces of mail came to the desk of The Carpenter side by side. One of them was the excellent article by Brother Joe Kennedy of Local Union No. 561, Pittsburg, Kansas, appearing elsewhere in this issue. The other was the report of a speech made before a conference on "Living in an Industrial Civilization" by G. A. Price, president of Westinghouse Electric. In a way, the two pieces are closely related. Probably one answers the other.

In his speech, Westinghouse head man Price severely criticized those who maintain that living in this modern industrial age of ours is frustrating. He pointed out that only a small percentage of the working force is engaged in putting nuts on fenders as they pass by on an assembly line. Over seven million, he said, are clerical workers; over three million are professional men and an equal number are salesmen. From this he concluded that the machine and the big corporation are not sapping man's vitality or initiative or leading him to a sense of frustration, as if salesmen and clerks do not have problems.

But Joe Kennedy tells another side of the story. He tells of a man working long and faithfully for an employer on a white collar job only to wind up unable to make ends meet. Tycoon Price would have a hard time convincing this man that our modern society is not a frustrating one, for the unorganized working man, at least.

What is the truth? Is our society a paradise on earth for all people? Or is it a hardscrabble, dog-eat-dog proposition? The truth is that it is probably neither. As far as material benefits are concerned, Americans are far better off than any other people in the world. As Mr. Price points out, millions upon millions of people in India and Asia and central Russia never get a square meal in all their lives. To them, keeping the belly from rubbing against the backbone is the prime interest in life.

But American workers have their problems, too. The pace is terrific. We would like to ask Mr. Price how many men in their sixties or fifties or even late forties his company hired in the past ten years. Very few, in all probability, unless Westinghouse is the exception to the general rule. Mr. Price points out:

"Long life span, abolition of child labor, broader and deeper education, higher real wages, shorter working hours, better working conditions—all are spiritual as well as material benefits of our civilization. They are products of the machine which was supposed to be digging the pit deeper and deeper for the masses."

Another question we would like to ask Mr. Price is, how many of these things were instituted voluntarily by employers and how many were brought about by the efforts of organized labor? These benefits we have; but we have them because thousands upon thousands of good union men sacrificed and worked and walked the picket line to get them.

So Mr. Price and the man who got a kick in the pants after 20 years of faithful service are both right. Life in this industrial civilization is good—if you have a strong and militant labor movement behind you to assure you of a fair shake. But it can be something less than good if you have to go it alone, depending entirely on the generosity of some corporation for your progress.

(Continued from page 23)

"Deeply moved by the documents and evidence brought to its knowledge and revealing in law and in fact the existence in the world of systems of forced labor under which a large proportion of the populations of certain states are subjected to a penitentiary regime, (the Economic and Social Council)

"*Decides*: to invite the International Labor Organization to cooperate with the Council in the earliest possible establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on forced labor of not more than five independent members, qualified by their competence and impartiality, to be appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labor Office, with the following terms of reference:

"To study the nature and extent of the problem raised by the existence in the world of systems of forced or 'corrective' labor which are employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views, and which are on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a given country, by examining the texts of laws and regulations and their application in the light of the principles referred to above, and, if the committee thinks fit, by taking additional evidence into consideration;

"To report the results of the studies and progress thereon to the Council and to the Governing Body of the International Labor Office; and

"*Requests* the Secretary-General and the Director-General to supply the professional and clerical assistance necessary to insure the earliest initiation and effective discharge of the *ad hoc* committee's work."

This is one of the most important resolutions the Economic and Social

Council has ever adopted. Upon its application and its results may depend the future of the United Nations as a body able and willing to fulfill the promises of its charter. This is a very serious test. No one need expect that it will be made easier by any assistance on the part of the Soviets. But their refusal of cooperation must not lead to inaction.

The next step will be an agreement between the Secretary-General of the U.N. and the Director-General of the I.L.O. on the persons of high standing to be asked to serve on the investigating committee. It would seem desirable to have this understanding reached in a personal meeting between Mr. Lie and Mr. Morse.

Once the members of the committee meet, they will have to determine their rules of procedure. A competent staff will have to study all the evidence already available.

The preparatory work will include the collection and study of all official documents, some of which have been mentioned in this article. The investigating committee may wish to hold hearings and receive testimony from witnesses who know all about these labor camps from their own experience of their horrors.

Should the committee wish to have the I.C.F.T.U.'s or the A. F. of L.'s assistance, it will be promptly given.

One may be confident that the committee will act conscientiously and responsibly. It will not be motivated by any desire to be sensational. On the contrary, only a reliable and true picture of the horrifying facts of slave labor is needed.

In these proceedings the Soviet system of human slavery will be on trial. The workers of all the world will be watching in a very grave mood.—The Federationist



# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

## THE NEW LOOK ON WALL STREET

A noticeably active movement is currently under way which has as its object the enlightenment of the American Worker on the profitable opportunities available for a more favorable investment of his savings. Seemingly the A. W., through financial ignorance or timidity, is obliged to place his surplus earnings in a savings institution or in the one and only security he knows anything about, U. S. Savings Bonds. A cynically inclined person might be tempted to observe that these preachers of the gospel of finance have wandered considerably from the once verdant pastures of Broad and Wall to where the faraway hills look greener. But, better than anyone else they know the exact number of billions of dollars bulging out the masonry of our savings institutions, and being engaged in a perfectly legitimate business, they are quite within their constitutional rights in going after some of it, believing that this concentration of lazy capital is detrimental to the business welfare of the country and, of course, the depositors as well.

It would be very unfair to tag this movement a gigantic Wall Street scheme to deprive the worker of his hard-earned savings, and the widows and orphans of their puny nest eggs. Contrarily, the publicity promoting this campaign explicitly emphasizes the necessity of adequate life insurance, a tidy bank account for emergency purposes, and a safe investment in the best security of all, U. S. Savings Bonds. If you are one of those rare and fortunate individuals admittedly well fixed on all three items, then you're the fellow they'd like to talk business with. They recommend good common stocks. "Put your lazy dollars to work. Invest in America!"

The argument favoring common stock investment seems to be: What are you afraid of? 1,000 or so common stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. 930 paid cash dividends in 1950. That's 9 out of 10. Average dividend, \$2.21. Average stock price, \$33. Average return on investment, 6.7%. Average years of continuous dividend, 19. So taking a blind pick, the odds were 9 to 1 in your favor of earning \$6.70 on a \$100 net investment in the year 1950.

Now for various reasons, an outsider, though mildly interested in the game, might hesitate about sitting in and taking a hand. Ignorance of the rules. Not enough money to invest in the blue chip stocks, and scared stiff of the cats and dogs. Wouldn't know what to buy, when to buy, what to hang on to or what to sell. He's a little wooly lamb on Wall Street. Well, for such a timid soul they've got a custom made set-up, cut for fit and style, called a Mutual Fund. If you've come along this far you might as well read all about it.

A Mutual Fund is a type of investment company established to provide a co-operative way whereby an investor may buy into stocks and bonds, and have assurance of good management by expert directors of a diversified selection of sound, income-yielding securities without any of the managerial responsibility. All the 150 Mutual Funds tell you that. The investor buys shares at the current price. His money is used by the company to purchase securities. Interest and dividends received are shared among the shareholders quarterly. Any profit made on the sale of securities throughout the year is also shared annually. No quick profits are promised. Once you're in, stay in for the steady income—and sweeten the pot now and then by further investments.

A Mutual Fund is an open-end investment trust, which means that the amount of shares issued is not limited, some companies having a few millions. The other closed-end type of investment trust issues a limited number of shares which are traded like stocks, the price being fixed by supply and demand. Mutual shares are bought and sold through the company, the buying and selling price being fixed by a formula, the figuring of which is done twice each full business day. The operating policy of the company is stated in its prospectus, which is a sort of dope sheet in the management, method of operating, financial resources, securities owned, and past performance. Some Funds specialize in only the soundest securities, preferred stocks, and bonds of high grade. Some favor mostly common stocks. Others concentrate on one industry, chemicals for instance. Many provide what they call a Balanced Fund, meaning a little of everything just so that all the eggs are not in one basket, so to speak.

Mutual Funds are comparatively new, having come into prominence around 1940 after the enactment of the Investment Company Act, which specified regulations for future

operation of investment companies. These rules are religiously lived up to by the Mutuals, who usually deal with a confiding type of inexperienced investor. A large number of speculative greenhorns got their pinkies burned not so long ago. The Securities and Exchange Commission which keeps an eye on Mutuals, aims to prevent a similar catastrophe. The extraordinary growth of Mutual Funds since 1940 is almost incredible. They had about 300,000 shareholders then. Now (June, 1950) they claim 1,000,000. Mutual Fund assets in 1940 were \$450,000,000. They are now more than \$2,500,000,000. Such popularity must be deserved they say. Ask the man who owns one.

The laws governing the establishment and operation of a Mutual Fund are strict and numerous. Minimum capital must be at least \$100,000. This keeps out Shoestring Sam with his office in his hat. The operating policy must be made known to all shareholders, and cannot be changed without their consent. Financial reports must be issued twice yearly. Various other laws regulate the set-up of the Board of Directors, the disposition of funds, and the manner of promoting sales. Despite these protective laws, there is no insurance to the investor against possible loss, as the Mutuals clearly point out. The Government has no control over the business gumption of the management or the financial prospects of the securities purchased, other than the restrictions specified by law. Provided 90% or more of its net income is distributed to the shareholders, a Mutual Fund does not pay Federal income tax on its earnings. By reason of all this, the Mutuals claim a reputation of financial respectability and conservatism. Many of them are centered in Boston where, as you well know, the lavender atmosphere of Beacon Hill saturates the surrounding institutions.

The buying and selling of Mutual shares is very simple. The asset value of a share is fixed this way: The current value of all securities owned is figured according to the latest Exchange quotations. To this is added available cash funds. Accrued expenses are then deducted. What's left is divided by the number of outstanding shares. The resultant figure is the asset value per share, which is what a shareholder would be receiving on cashing one in. Ordinarily about 8% is added for commission, etc., to establish the buying price. Usually there is no selling charge. Mutual Funds are listed on the financial page in this form:

#### MUTUAL FUNDS (or INVESTING)

	Bid	Asked
Sheffield Fd. -----	6.70	7.23

Bid denotes the selling price; Asked, the buying price. Anyone interested in Sheffield Mutual Fund shares learns from this, that he will receive exactly \$6.70 per share if he has any to sell, and pay exactly \$7.23 per share if he wishes to buy, provided his order is in during the period in which these prices prevail. A company must buy back its own shares and make payment promptly. Once an investor has his name on record he just waits for the dividends to roll in. How much? For a Fund like Sheffield, about 6 cents a quarter for the first three quarters, and maybe a bit extra for the last. If any profit is made during the year on the sale of securities there is an additional divvy, maybe 7 or 8 cents. Notice we use maybe very often. If the market value of the stock owned by Sheffield goes up, then up goes the asset value of a share. If the market value goes down, as has been known to happen, then down goes the value of the share. There are two things certain in this world. The asset value of a Mutual Fund share is neither of them.

Any risk involved? Certainly. Safety of principal is not guaranteed as in banks and U. S. Bonds. Neither are dividends certain, regardless of past performance. The Mutuals favor their system as a hedge against possible inflation. They ask what happened to that \$100 you banked 10 years ago. Pretty shrivelled up, isn't it, even though you still call it one hundred dollars. They say that a stock is a commodity like sugar and coal, and if the price of sugar and coal goes up, then the price of stocks goes up also. In proof of this claim one company shows what an investment in its Fund 10 years ago would be worth now.

Share bought Jan., 1941--	\$3.72.	Value Dec., 1950--	\$6.41.	Gain ---	\$2.69
Ten years' dividends--	\$1.96.	Profit distributions	\$1.03.	Earnings ---	2.99
Total 10 year gain-----					\$5.68

This looks very nice indeed. On an original investment of \$100 the profit would be \$152.68. Sounds fantastic, but, like G.W. the Mutuals cannot tell a lie. The S and E Com-



mission forbids any falsification. No doubt the banks have something critical to say about all this. Is that a typical picture? Will it continue for the next 10 years. Could you be absolutely certain in 1941 that you would even get your \$100 back in 1950? Our banks are not speculators; we're not allowed to risk your money. Whatever you invest with us you get back, dollar for dollar. The interest may be small, but it's certain. Have a little respect for your money, mister. Play safe; All well and good, the Mutuals reply. Listen! The wheels of American industry are kept turning by the investments of stockholders, big and little. It's no crime to participate financially in the industrial enterprise of your country. You've got over \$20,000,000,000 in your mutual savings banks alone. What do you do with all that money? Wrap it up in camphor?

So what are you going to do with your hundred bucks? Buy the wife a sable coat and have it off your mind. Money's a darn nuisance anyway. Too many people know too many different ways how you should get rid of it.

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## It Pays To Be An Executive

While wages of working people are being rigidly frozen by government fiat, corporation executives are devising all sorts of ways and means for upping their own salaries. And mostly they are doing it in such a way that they can beat the high income taxes in the process.

A revealing article in a recent issue of The Wall Street Journal discloses how "executives of many U.S. corporations are doing better financially, despite higher income taxes". According to the Journal article, there are three main ways in which executives take good care of themselves financially. 1. By voting themselves stock options at fixed prices, 2. by increasing retirement benefits, 3. by liberalizing profit-sharing plans.

The stock option method is by far the most popular. Under this program, the executives vote themselves the privilege of buying company stock at a fixed price. If the market increases, the executives buy at the fixed price and sell at the higher market price. For example, if executives in company X vote themselves the privilege of buying company stock at \$100 per share and the market price climbs to \$150, they merely have to pay \$100 per share and sell for \$150 and put the difference in their pockets. In addition to pocketing the profit, the executives save plenty on taxes since in most cases the profit is not taxable as income but rather as "capital gains", a dodge that cuts taxes way down.

Increasing retirement benefits is another favorite scheme for feathering the nest of insiders. If an executive is now getting \$100,000 per year and is given a \$25,000 raise, he has to pay income taxes for the \$125,000 bracket. On the other hand, if \$25,000 is added to his retirement benefits, he no longer has the \$100,000 income when he retires so he pays only on the \$25,000. Thus he benefits two ways. He does not need to provide so much for his old age out of his present salary and at the same time he cuts down the tax he eventually will pay on his increase.

Corporation insiders do not have to enter into collective bargaining to get their increases. Neither do they have to play footsie with half a dozen government agencies to get approval. The moral is: be an executive instead of a worker if you want to get ahead in the world.

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# Official Information

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## General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
WM. L. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
M. A. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY  
ALBERT E. FISCHER  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
JOHN R. STEVENSON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
S. P. MEADOWS  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS  
3819 Cuming St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## Notice to Trustees

The Trustees of your Local Union have the responsibility of making the proper audit of the books of your financial officers. Some of our Local Unions are delinquent in sending the Semi-annual report of their Board of Trustees as specified in Paragraph C, Section 40 of our General Laws which reads as follows:

"The Trustees shall audit all books and accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, and examine the bank book of the Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report to the Local Union, in writing, and semi-annually to the General Secretary, on forms supplied from the General Office, and shall see that the Financial Secretary and Treasurer are bonded through the General Office, and perform such other duties as are provided for in the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood, and perform any other duties their Local Union may direct. The Trustees shall audit all receipts and accounts of any other persons authorized to collect funds."

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## Unit Test Price Explanation

(Apprentice Training Educational Material)

The Price List on the last page of the Quarterly Circular and the order blank for Apprentice Training material, lists Final and Alternate Final Tests at 10c. This should read: 10c per test or 80c for the Final 7 units and Journeyman and the same for the Alternate Finals. The price for both sets complete will be \$1.60.



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# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

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## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

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N. ALGIERS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
CLARK BAKER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
J. BARBARA, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
CHARLES HOWARD BASHAM, L. U. 2079,  
Houston, Tex.  
CHARLES E. BASTIAN, L. U. 101, Baltimore,  
Md.  
ANGELO BELLOLI, L. U. 860, Framingham,  
Mass.  
LOUIS BENSON, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. D.  
HILKO BLEEKER, L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill.  
C. D. BOLANDER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
DANIEL BORTNER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.  
JAMES P. CLARK, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W.  
Va.  
E. J. COGER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
WILLIAM CORGER, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.  
TED CROMWELL, L. U. 1070, El Centro, Calif.  
FRANK CROUCH, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio  
CLARENCE CUBBON, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio  
SIMON DAVID, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.  
D. L. DIR, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
JAMES F. DUNN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
BERT FASHNACHT, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio  
FRANK FESSLER, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Calif.  
ROBERT FRAME, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ERIC A. GLAD, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
GEORGE W. HENDRICKS, L. U. 764, Shreve-  
port, La.  
THOMAS HENDRICKSON, L. U. 101, Baltimore,  
Md.  
GUSTAV HENING, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.  
ERNST HERMAN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.  
GILBERT HOLLI, L. U. 1940, Kitchner, Ont.,  
Canada  
ARTHUR C. HOLM, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.  
WILLIAM T. JAMES, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.  
JAMES C. JARMAN, L. U. 454, Philadelphia,  
Pa.  
HELMER C. JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York,  
N. Y.  
RAYMOND KARST, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.  
E. J. KELLNER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
FREDERICK A. KENNEDY, L. U. 860, Framing-  
ham, Mass.  
WALTER KING, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.  
J. M. KLEPPER, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.  
JOHN KOSKI, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.  
KARL J. LINDBERG, L. U. 488, New York,  
N. Y.  
DONALD MAC DONALD, L. U. 40, Boston,  
Mass.

FRED H. MC CLAIN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
W. W. MC CLOSKEY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles,  
Calif.  
J. W. MC MILLEN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
ROBERT E. MARTIN, L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.  
PETER MATSON, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. D.  
DALE W. MEISKER, SR., L. U. 661, Kansas  
City, Mo.  
F. MELONE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
A. F. MOORE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
IRA MORRIS, L. U. 1070, El Centro, Calif.  
PHILLIP MUCHA, L. U. 1941, Hartford, Conn.  
ANDREW NELSON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.  
GERRIT NEUENHOF, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.  
JOSEPH A. PALMER, L. U. 661, Kansas City,  
Mo.  
F. PLATTEN, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.  
F. POLE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
ERNE POWELL, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
N. PUDDISTER, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.,  
Canada  
E. S. RANSOM, L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Calif.  
DAVID E. ROLLYSON, SR., L. U. 1277, Charles-  
ton, W. Va.  
S. L. RUDY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
FRED O. RUSSELL, L. U. 1570, Marysville, Cal.  
O. S. (Buster) RYAN, L. U. 751, Santa Rosa,  
Calif.  
PER SABBASEN, L. U. 2084, Astoria, Ore.  
R. S. SANDIE, L. U. 1176, Fargo, N. D.  
LOUIS SCHIPFERLING, L. U. 101, Baltimore,  
Md.  
ALBERT SCHULER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
JOHN E. SELF, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
F. SHARA, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
OSCAR SMELLAND, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.  
HENRY S. SMITH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.  
J. D. SNYDER, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.  
S. STEVENS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
FRANK STORMAN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
GUSTAVE STURM, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.  
CLAUDE SUTTON, L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.  
CHARLES SWANSON, L. U. 488, New York,  
N. Y.  
THOMAS TELFORD, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.  
A. UVAAS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.  
JOE LOUIS WELLS, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio  
PAUL WHITWORTH, L. U. 661, Kansas City,  
Mo.  
WILLIAM WILSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
J. L. WOODS, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.

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# Correspondence

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This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

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## LONG BEACH HONORS GRADUATING APPRENTICES

On June 12, 1951, graduation exercises were held in the Municipal Auditorium in Long Beach, California for all apprentices completing the specified work in their respective trades. This event was the culmination of eighteen years of cooperation between Labor and Management and the public schools in making apprenticeship effective in this area.

Among the one hundred fifty apprentices graduating at this time were twenty boys from Carpenters' Local No. 710 of Long Beach and thirteen from the Lumber and Saw-mill Workers' Local No. 1407 in Wilmington.

The annual trophy sponsored by Archie B. Mooney, Secretary of the State Apprenticeship this year, was awarded to Brother Mack Pippin, Financial Secretary of Local No. 1407.



In the above picture of Carpentry representatives are, from left to right (sitting): Clyde Williams, Local 1407, Donald E. Nicholson, Local 1407, Wilson B. Ross, Local 1407, Edward L. Pyszko, 1407 and David Moore, 1407. (Standing): W. A. Reese, Business Representative Local 710, Jack Baum, 710, W. H. Taylor, Recording Secretary Local 710, Mack Pippin, Financial Secretary Local 1407 and winner of Archie Mooney Trophy, Melroy Hodge, member of Local 1407 Apprenticeship Committee, Homer Sullivan, Business Representative Local 1407, Alfonso Acosta, Local 710, Harold R. Stanley, Local 710, Robert A. Peck, 1407, Simon Castillo, 710, Clarence Sims, 710, David L. Moore, 1407, Martin P. Grady, 710, Ralph L. Reeder, 11407, Donald L. Cook, 710, W. B. Alford, member of Local 710 Apprenticeship Committee, Phillip A. Williams, 710, Wm. H. Phillippi, member of Local 710 and teacher of carpentry classes, George Zabish, 710, R. T. Hackett, Business Representative Local 710 and Chairman of Joint Apprenticeship Committee, A. C. Leonard, Financial Secretary Local 710, James R. McCluney, 710, John Collum, member Local 710 Apprenticeship Committee, Archie Mooney, Secretary of State Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Sam Flick, Chief California State Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education, Douglas A. Newcomb, Superintendent of Long Beach Public Schools.

Several other graduates were unable to be present on account of being in Military Service, out of town, etc.

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## CHARTER MEMBERS OF CARPENTERS' UNION ARE HONORED

Early days in the organizational life of Carpenters' Union, Local 1609, Hibbing, Minn., were re-lived in talks by long-standing members at a dinner in the Georgian Room of the Androy Hotel.



Charter members of the union were honored guests at the fete, attended by carpenters and their wives, who are members of the auxiliary to the union. About 104 in all attended the dinner.

Honored guests each gave reminiscences of the union's activities since it was first organized in 1916.

Sen. Elmer Peterson, guest speaker for the evening, compared working conditions for carpenters years ago with those of today.

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#### LOCAL No. 176 MARKS 65th BIRTHDAY

For the officers and members of Local Union No. 176, Newport, R. I., the evening of July 2nd was an important one. On that night the union not only celebrated its sixty-fifth anniversary but also it installed its newly elected officers. A large turnout was on hand to help make the affair a complete success.

Local Union No. 176 was chartered away back on April 24th, 1886, the era when the 10-hour day was almost universally in vogue and \$1.50 was considered a munificent wage by the employers. Through wars and depressions, boom times and busts, the union has fought the good fight for a better life for the working people of the community. How well it has succeeded can be readily learned from a comparison of wages and working conditions as they existed 65 years ago and as they exist today.

On the night of July 2nd the community paid tribute to the 65-year record of progress achieved by the union. The mayor, civic officials and a host of labor leaders from the area were on hand to help Local No. 176 fittingly mark an important milestone in its career. So were the wives and sweethearts. A fine buffet supper and ample supply of refreshments, together with a great 10-act floor show, combined to make the evening a memorable one.

Guests of honor during the evening were Frank Snell and his son Lysander, as unique a combination as any local union in the Brotherhood can boast. Both father and son are on the pension roll of the Brotherhood.

Frank Snell first joined the Brotherhood in Fall River, Mass., in the 1890's. He worked 60 hours a week for 25¢ an hour. For a while he left the trade but in 1904 he rejoined and some 25 years later he transferred to Local No. 176.

His son, Lysander, joined Local No. 1245 in Newport in 1906. He, too, left the trade for awhile. But in 1909 he rejoined as a member of Local No. 223, Fall River. For some six years he served his union as vice-president, followed by four years as president. He also served for several years as secretary of the Fall River District Council.

Today both father and son are on the Brotherhood pension roll.

Another honored guest was Brother George Wilson, an 89-year old member who has more than 46 years of membership to his credit.

All in all, the combined installation ceremony and sixty-fifth birthday celebration proved to be a grand success. The entertainment committee consisted of Albert A. Fournier, chairman, and Carl A. S. Anderson and Manuel Amaral.

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#### LOCAL No. 1323 HONORS RETIRING TREASURER

At its regular quarterly meeting held July 2nd, Local No. 1323, Monterey, Calif., voted unanimously to show its appreciation to retiring treasurer W. J. Dickerson by presenting him with a complete outfit from a leading men's store in the city and to give him two week's vacation with carpenter's pay. In addition, a committee was set up to select and buy for Brother Dickerson a suitable gift as a keepsake. As a further measure of appreciation of his many years of faithful service, the Local voted to give him a life membership.

A brief summary of Brother Dickerson's career shows that he joined the United Brotherhood in 1902. It was largely through his efforts that Local No. 1451 was organized in those early days. Later this local was consolidated with Pacific Grove to form Local No. 1323. Almost from the beginning, Brother Dickerson has held office of one kind or another in the union. Recently he resigned after serving 12 years as treasurer. In all these years, Brother Dickerson missed only 12 meetings—eight of which were missed because he was representing his union at a convention.

Local Union No. 1323 is proud of Brother Dickerson and his long and honorable career as a first class union man and wishes him many more years of health and happiness.

### SUPERIOR LOCAL MARKS HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Fifty years of service in local and national labor affairs was celebrated by Local 755 in Superior, Wisconsin, March 29, 1951. About 300 members, their wives and friends attended the Golden Anniversary Banquet at the Pilgrim Lutheran Church.

John V. Meyett, President of the Local, presided as Toastmaster. Brother Meyett, son of a charter member of the Local, has the longest record as president, which office he has held since 1934. For the past eight years he has also served as business representative of the Superior Building Trades Council. He introduced speakers and honored guests with appropriate anecdotes, drawn from his long period of service and his intense personal interest in the work of the union, its members and officers.

The General Office sent its greetings through their general representative, Albert Locking. He stressed the importance of the activity and strength of local unions for the furtherance of the entire labor movement.

The struggles of the first union members to establish the organization were related by Walter Jensen, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters. He also awarded diplomas for completion of apprenticeships to Roland Lundberg and Richard Tills. He urged them to pass their learning on to future apprentices.

Hugo Swanson, trustee and historian of Local 1755, traced the history of the union. He told of the first union, organized in 1890, which was forced to disband a few years later. The present local received its charter in 1901. He noted that this local helped to



A host of happy diners at the Golden Anniversary Banquet of L. U. 755.

organize the State Council of Carpenters in 1919, and, in the past 50 years, has helped many other unions to organize. The local was instrumental in buying the present Labor Temple, recognized as one of the finest in the United States. Every member owns a share of stock in this building. He cited the advancement in wages and the shortening of the working day in the last fifty years.

President Meyett then presented Brother Swanson with a gold wrist watch as a gift from the union, in appreciation of 48 years of service to the local labor movement, and for the general advancement of workingmen throughout the entire labor movement.

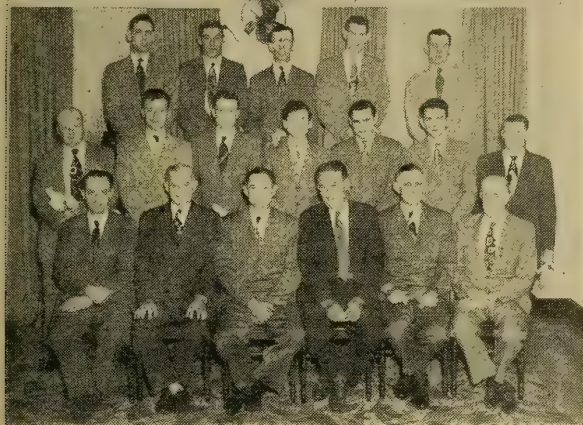
Special attention was paid to the two oldest members of Local 755, William McQuarrie and Herman Jackson, who both hold records of nearly 50 years as members. Elof Osmundson was honored as the only living man who was present at the first union meeting in 1901. Osmundson had also been a member of Local 454 during its existence in the 1890s.

Members of the committee for the Golden Anniversary celebration were: Dan Sutherland, Mark Velin, Frank Hase, J. P. Sutherland, and Hugo Swanson.



### RICHMOND RECOGNIZES 20 NEW JOURNEYMEN

Before a large throng of members, friends and guests, some 20 young men who faithfully fulfilled the terms of their apprenticeship agreements received their journeymen's certificates from Local Union No. 388, Richmond, Va., and from the State of Virginia on the night of May 28th. Under the sponsorship of the Richmond Carpenters Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee, the evening was devoted to paying tribute to the young men who through diligence and perseverance mastered the intricate craft of carpentry sufficiently to earn the title of Journeymen.



Snapped at the graduation exercises left to right beginning at top are: William F. Fowler, Herschell Walls, Manley J. Cannon, Harold G. Garrett, Charles R. Crump, E. R. Dougherty, Eugene A. Collins, Silas O. Swensen, Raymond A. West, James C. West, Charles O. White, Norman G. Powell, Robert H. Wilson, Robert F. Handley, C. E. Loman, Richard C. Miller, Milton Shufelt and Keeling H. Sisson.

The William Byrd Hotel was the scene of the completion ceremonies. Opening with a fine dinner, the evening got off to a good start. Many distinguished guests were on hand to congratulate both the men achieving journeymen status and the joint committee which made the high type of apprenticeship training possible. Main speaker of the evening was Robert F. Handley, regional director, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, Edmund M. Boggs, commissioner, Department of Labor and Industries, handed out the state certificates to the graduates, and Representative Lee Sorrell, Sr., fulfilled a similar role in regard to Brotherhood certificates.

The 20 thoroughly competent graduates have already taken their places in the community and their skills and training will contribute much to the

betterment of the community and the building of a stronger America in the years ahead.

### CORNING JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

A banquet celebrating the Golden Anniversary of Corning, N. Y., Local No. 700, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was held April 20, 1951 at the Baron Steuben Hotel in Corning, N. Y.

Some 200 members and their ladies and guests attended the dinner and enjoyed dancing afterward. Honored at this time were L. C. Lamb and C. L. Doud, both of whom were to receive a 50 year membership card from Local 700 the next month.

Principal speaker at the banquet was John McMahon of Buffalo, secretary of the New York Council of Carpenters. He urged union carpenters to take a more active part in politics, and also stressed the need for checking the records of the men who represent us union carpenters in both the State Legislature and in Congress. Speaker McMahon described the need for a local apprenticeship carpenter training program, urging the carpenters to cooperate with local boards of education for the establishment of such a training program.

When Local Union 700 was organized 50 years ago, carpenters received 30¢ per hour for a 10 hour work day and paid union dues of 50¢ per month. Non-union carpenters receive \$2.15 per hour for an 8 hour work day with double time paid for Saturdays and holidays.



### FRESNO CELEBRATES 19th ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from 251 of Fresno, California.

On May 26th, we celebrated our nineteenth anniversary with a membership of sixty-four.

Our regular meetings are a business meeting, which is held on the second Thursday of each month and a pot-luck dinner on the fourth Saturday.

At our business meetings, we have a penny march to buy cards and flowers for the sick. We sell cards and gift paper to help this fund.

We contribute to such worthy causes as the March of Dimes, Red Cross, Crippled Children and Emergency Home.

Our Auxiliary holds an annual bazaar, rummage sales and card parties and we expect to have a food booth at the district fair this fall.

We have been serving cake and coffee to our husbands and union members after their business meetings twice a month.

We read and enjoy the letters from our Sister Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter."

Fraternally,

Mrs. Gladys Lydon, Recording Secretary

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### LADIES AUXILIARY No. 70 IS VERY MUCH ALIVE

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries from Redwood No. 70 of San Bernardino, California.

We are an old Auxiliary and it's time we let you know we are still alive and meeting twice a month. The first Friday is a business meeting. We keep informed concerning business places on the unfair list. The third Friday is our social meeting. Sometimes it's a covered dish dinner in the dining room of the Labor Temple and sometimes it's a social evening consisting of games and refreshments when our husbands join us after their meeting.

Our last social meeting was a covered dish dinner honoring those members whose birthdays occurred in January, February and March. A special table for those members and their families was beautifully decorated with a candle-lighted cake. An appropriate card and a red camelia were presented each birthday member.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Parker were guests. Later, Mrs. Parker gave an interesting and informative talk. We were happy to learn that Mrs. Parker is now President of the California Federation of Ladies' Auxiliaries and we extend to her congratulations and best wishes.

We contribute to all such worthy causes as Christmas Bonds, Heart Association and the Physically Handicapped.

Fraternally,

Mrs. J. A. Sultzer

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### WASHINGTON COUNCIL HOLDS 12th CONVENTION

The Editor:

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Washington State Council of Auxiliaries was held at Spokane, Washington, May 10th, 11th and 12th of this year. The meeting was in conjunction with the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Carpenters' Council.



Present were eighteen Auxiliaries, forty delegates and fifty-one fraternal delegates. One new Auxiliary, Cle Elum, Washington, joined the past year.

The State Council of Auxiliaries voted to join the American Federation of Women Auxiliaries of Labor. Mona Elder, a representative of the Federation, spoke to us and stated that we were the first in Washington State to join. Other speakers included President Nelson Lowe; Mr. Kimmell, President of Local 98, Spokane; Father Cockery of Gonzaga University; Art Meeham, Mayor of Spokane; Chief of Police Phillips; Jim Mauch, Chairman of the Central Labor Council; Ed Weston, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor; Walt Hankins, Bert Sleeman, and Mary Francis Goodfellow.

The banquet, held at the Davenport Hotel on Friday evening, was followed by the installation of officers. The Bremerton, Tacoma and Yakima drill teams performed preceding the dancing.

We are now looking forward to the 1952 convention which will be held in Olympia, Washington.

Fraternally,

Alice Johnson, Recording Secretary.

### BINGHAMPTON LADIES SPONSOR MANY ACTIVITIES

The Editor:

Greetings to Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 490 of Binghampton, New York.

Our Auxiliary was organized in November 1947, and we have had some wonderful times.

We have had two dinners this year, one for the ladies and one held on June 6th, was attended by both the ladies and their husbands.

To increase our treasury, we had a rummage sale.

We contribute to worthy causes such as the March of Dimes, Red Feather and others. Our Past President, Mary Miller, sang on the radio on a program designed to raise money for the Polio Fund.

Our officers of this past year are: Grace Coltell, President; Beva Mathews, Vice-President; Evelyn Stanton, Recording Secretary; Marjorie Quinlivan, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Florence Reed, Conductress; Mary Miller, Warden; Dorothy Burke, Marie Ward and Leah Kelly, Trustees.

We enjoy the Ladies' page in The Carpenter and would appreciate letters and suggestions from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Evelyn Stanton, Recording Secretary

### PINE BLUFF AUXILIARY GROWS STEADILY

The Editor:

Greetings and best wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 551, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend an invitation for visits and correspondence from other Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary was organized on August 9th, 1949, and since that time our membership has increased to a great extent.

We meet on the first and third Tuesday of each month at the Labor Temple. Our business meeting is on the first night and a social meeting on the third night of each month.

A fish fry has been planned for July 20th for our members and their families.

Officers elected and installed on July 3rd are as follows: President, Mrs. I. R. Simpson; Vice-President, Mrs. Havis Brewer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. T. Anderson; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. K. S. Slocum; Conductress, Mrs. E. G. Camon; Warden, Mrs. Ed Ezell; Chaplain, Mrs. J. A. Farrell; Trustees, Mrs. Buster Morgan, Mrs. John O. Raley, and Mrs. J. M. Culpepper, Sr.

We contribute to a fund to take care of cards and flowers for our sick—we also help carpenters' families in case of sickness or death.

Let us hear from other Auxiliaries. We are particularly interested in fund-raising methods.

Faternally,

Mrs. G. T. Anderson, Recording Secretary.

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### STAMPEDE CITY AUXILIARY SPONSOR MANY GOOD TIMES

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 585 of Calgary, Canada, The Stampede City of the West, extends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We celebrated our first anniversary by having a party on April 28th with our husbands as guests. The party consisted of games and dances. A lovely lunch was served and everyone had an enjoyable evening.

We have only twenty members at present but have hopes of having more when the holidays are over.

The entertainment committee assisted our Brother carpenters and had a lovely concert last Christmas. Children of carpenters participated with recitations, songs, dances, and the choir sang Christmas carols. All the children received a present and candy. We also assisted the carpenters with their entertainment last winter. A lunch was served at all of these functions and Mrs. N. Perkins was the convener of the lunch. We all think she did a grand job.

Our meetings are held every third Thursday of each month in the Labor Temple at 8:00 P.M. Refreshments are served and the husbands are guests after their meeting is concluded.

We gave several small donations to families of unfortunate carpenters. We send lovely cards to all sick members. We also donated to the Community Chest.

Our Past President, Mrs. S. Belanger, installed the new slate of officers for the coming term and they are: President, Mrs. F. Foden; Vice-President, Mrs. F. Charlton; Secretary, Mrs. L. Lewis; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Baker; one-year Trustee, Mrs. L. Peekham, and Warden, Mrs. G. Taenaman.

We would be very pleased to receive suggestions to increase our membership and also our treasury.

Faternally,

Mrs. L. Lewis, Secretary

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### HIBBING GROUP SMALL BUT ACTIVE

The Editor:

Greetings from Auxiliary 302 of Hibbing, Minnesota.

We have a membership of 22 and are very active.

Our Auxiliary just recently gave a banquet, honoring the charter members of Local 1609.

Our past activities include helping the Local put on a picnic and a Christmas dinner.

We have a standing sick committee. Other committees are appointed by the President.

The Ladies' page of The Carpenter is enjoyed by all of us, and we would appreciate hearing from other Auxiliaries.

Faternally,

Agnes Dreis, Recording Secretary



# Craft Problems



## Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

### LESSON 275

**Winding and Circular Stairs.**—The stairways that are treated in this lesson should never be used, if they can be avoided. The only reason these stairways are discussed here is to give the reader the know-how, so that in cases of emergency he can build them. There was a time when it seems winding stairs were used as a sort of novelty, rather than because there wasn't any way to prevent using them. It was during that period when winders were used extensively without justification. There are, how-

To the left are shown the horse for the straight flight with four steps, and a horse for a winding step and a half, numbered 5 and 6. The top drawing shows a horse for two full winders, 7 and 8, and two half winders, 6 and 9. The end of this horse at A, when the walls are in position, joins the horse shown to the left at B—that is, A joins B, as the dotted lines indicate. In the same way the end of the winder horse to the right, marked C, joins the winder horse shown at the top, as indicated by dotted lines, at D. The winder horse to the right supports a half winder and a full width winder, numbered 9 and 10. Also to the right is shown a horse for four straight steps,

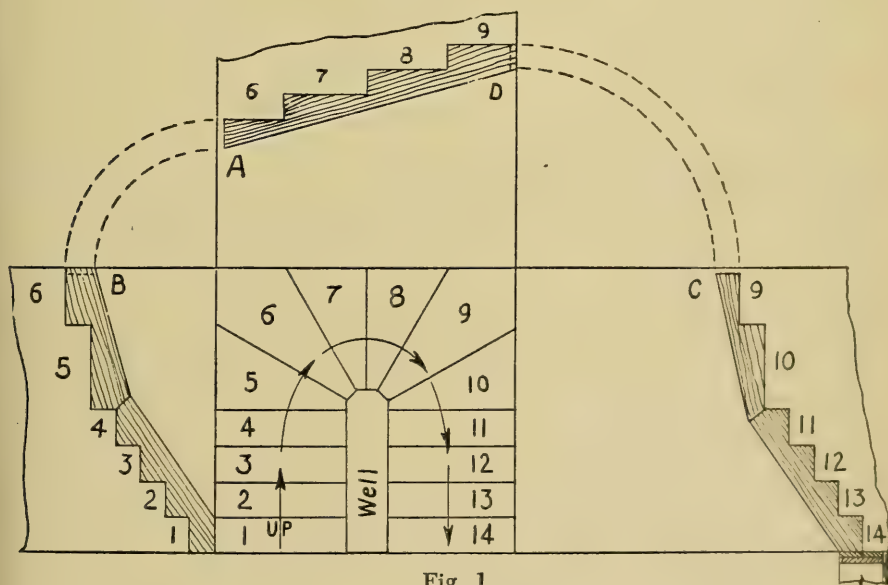


Fig. 1

ever, geometrical stairways that are built primarily for art's sake, rather than for comfort, safety, and service.

**Framing Winders.**—Fig. 1 shows a plan of a stairway with six winders in it and two flights of straight steps. There are fourteen steps, as shown in figures on the drawing, and fifteen risers. The rough horses are shown as if the three walls had been taken apart at the corners and laid back, as one would lay back the covers of a folder.

numbered 11, 12, 13, and 14. The numbers given with the steps of the horses correspond with the same numbers given on the plan.

**Horses Around Well.**—Fig. 2 shows the horses for the straight steps and the supports for the winders around the wall, as if they were laid back flat on the floor. The relative elevations of the different horses and supports are shown by dotted lines. The horse to the left has four straight steps, as

numbered on the drawing, and the fifth step is for the narrow end of the first winder, which is numbered 5. At 6 is shown the support for the narrow end of the second winder. At 7 and 8 the supports for

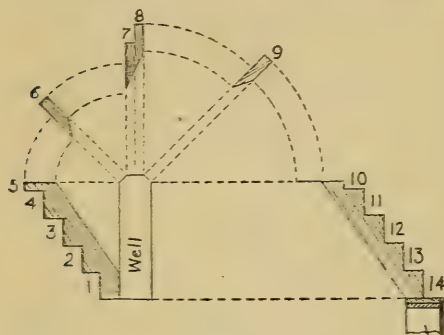


Fig. 2

the narrow ends of the third and fourth winders are shown, while at 9 the narrow-end support for the fifth winder is shown. The horse shown to the right shows at 10 the support for the narrow end of the sixth winder and four straight steps. Figs. 1 and 2 should be compared and studied.

**Laying Out Winders.**—Fig. 3 is a plan of the 6 winders shown in the previous figures. The three winders to the left are shown with straight lines radiating from a common center with 30-degree angles. To the

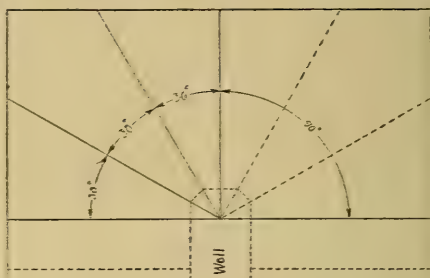


Fig. 3

right the 90-degree angle can be taken as a quarter-turn landing, or as a continuation of winders, as shown by the two dotted lines. How to apply the square to get the 30-degree angle is shown by Fig. 4. Two ad-

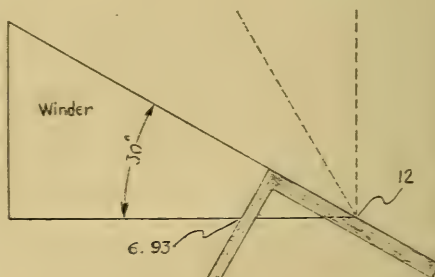


Fig. 4

ditional winders are indicated in their relative position by dotted lines. The figures to use on the square are 12 and 6.93, as shown on the drawing.

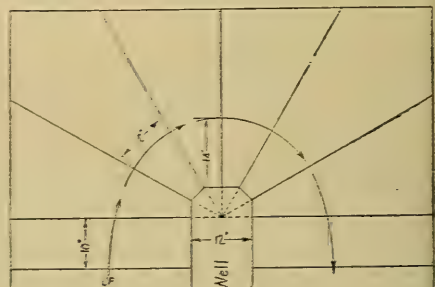


Fig. 5

**Line of Traffic.**—Fig. 5 is a plan of the same 6 winders shown in previous illustrations, with the line of traffic indicated by the arrows. It should be noted that the line

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of traffic around the well is about 14 inches from the narrow ends of the winders. At this line the run of the winders should be the same as the run of the straight steps, or as shown, 10 inches.

**Dancing Winders.**—Fig. 6 shows in part a winding stairway with dancing winders. These winders are laid out from what is called the dancing center, indicated at D. C. The common center is given by the heavy

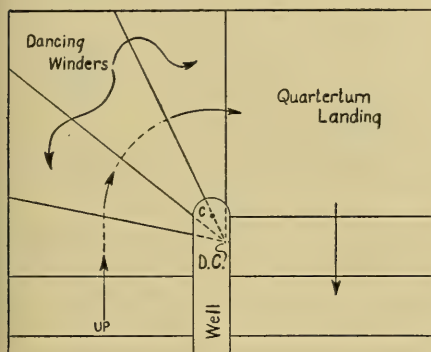


Fig. 6

dot at C, from the center of which the circular end of the well is described. A quarter-turn landing is shown to the right. Fig. 7 shows six dancing winders that were laid out from the dancing center, as indicated. The common center is again shown

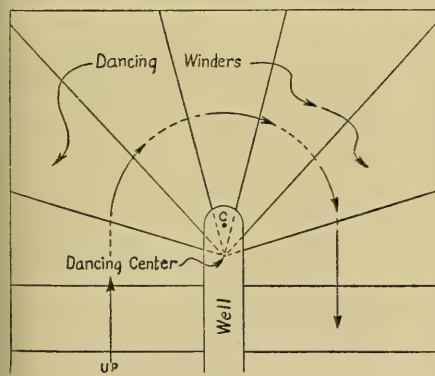


Fig. 7

at C by a heavy dot, the center of which is used for describing the circular end of the well.

**Swelled Steps.**—Fig. 8 shows a circular stair with swelled steps. The arrow indicates the line of traffic, at which line the steps should have a run and rise per step that will equal between  $16\frac{1}{2}$  and 17 inches. A templet should be used for marking the swell of the steps, and when the plan is laid out on the floor the templet should be

fastened to a common center in such a manner that the steps will radiate from it properly. The dotted lines that join the small circle show how the curvatures of the steps miss the common center.

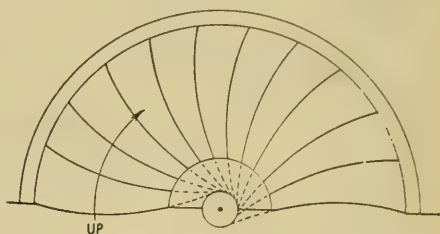


Fig. 8

**Horses for Circular Stairs.**—Fig. 9 shows the left end of the swelled steps shown in Fig. 8. To the left is shown how to lay out the horse that supports the wide ends of the steps. The dotted half-circles and dotted perpendicular lines show the relationship of

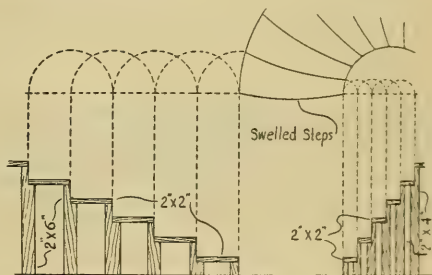


Fig. 9

the wide ends of the treads to the steps of the horse. To the right is shown the same development of the horse that supports the narrow ends of the steps. The dotted half-circles and dotted perpendicular lines again show the relationship of the treads to the steps of the horse. Study the drawing.

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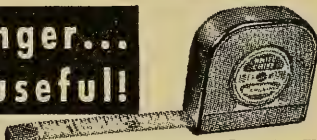
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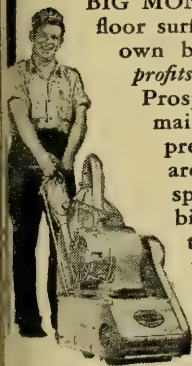
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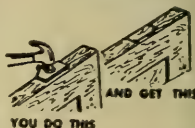
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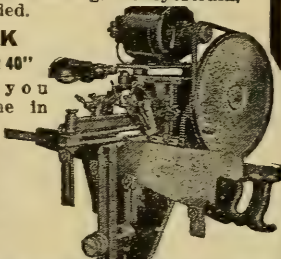
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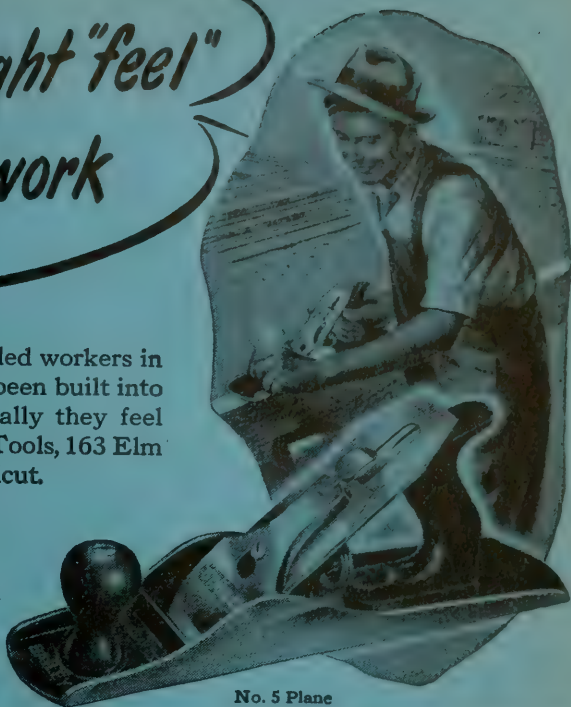
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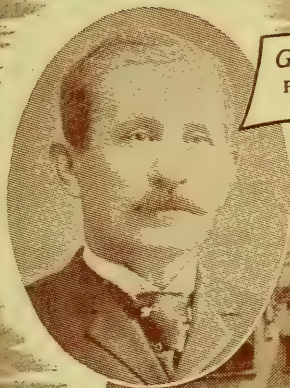
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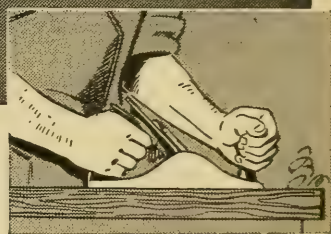




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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
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### Truth Is Ageless - - - - - 10

In May of 1881, Peter J. McGuire wrote an article in Volume 1, No. 1, of The Carpenter outlining the reasons why a strong national union was necessary. Seventy years later the words ring just as true as they did in 1881.

### Does Union Membership Pay? - - - - - 14

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin tells a convention of the Retail Clerks some cold and hard facts about union membership. Being in a position to know, his declaration that union membership pays not only in higher wages but also in greater self respect should mean something.

### It's Like We Said - - - - - 16

Day in and day out the special interest groups have been peddling the propaganda that the only answer to inflation is cutting the purchasing power of the working class through higher taxes. However, a top flight economist now comes forward to dispute that claim. By facts and figures, he proves that the working class is not the real threat to inflation. Instead it is the people who have more money than bare necessities take who create inflation—something this journal has maintained all along.

### Where May Day Is Labor Day - - - - - 21

May 1st is traditionally Labor Day in Europe. For years the Communists have made May Day a propaganda springboard. This year, however, they came out second best as the free unions of Europe put on demonstrations of their own.



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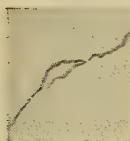
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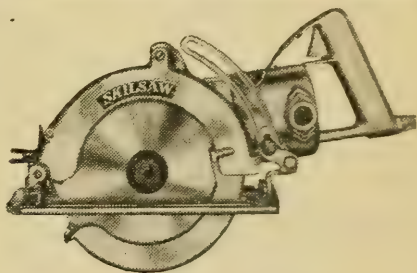


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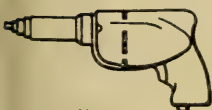


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# *A Proud History*

By FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary Emeritus

**Editors note:** On August 12th the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America achieved its 70th birthday. It would take several volumes to chronicle all the successes and setbacks, hopes and disappointments that filled the 70 vital years. But through booms and busts, through wars and depressions, the organization has fought the good fight. Under able leadership it was built solidly and well, dedicated in 1951 as it was in 1881, to elevating the lot of the working man.

The following short history by General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy summarizes the salient points in the growth of the United Brotherhood:



THE Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in convention held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 8-12, 1881. It was a question at that time whether or not it would be a success as several attempts had been made previously to form a national organization of the craft, but without success.

With these discouraging experiences it was anything but a pleasant job to the delegates attending that convention to make another attempt.

On the other hand the carpenters 70 years ago had many unpleasant things to contend with, among them working long hours for poor wages under unsatisfactory conditions.

The subdivisions of the trade, bringing with them specialization, lessened the demand for skilled labor and opened the door to some extent to the unskilled.

Besides that there was no apprenticeship system or method of training for those who wanted to follow the trade, and this did not help matters with men who spent several years of their youth learning the trade in all its branches.

The introduction of machinery in the industry, throwing men out of work, was another cause for discontent.

The piece work system took the place of the day work system and this caused more complaint and dissatisfaction.

At that time competition was keen in the building industry. Cheapness was the rule. Quality did not count; quantity was wanted. A big day's work at as small a wage as possible

was demanded. And so things went from bad to worse until they became practically unbearable. Was it any wonder that the delegates who met in convention in Chicago in 1881 were determined to organize an International Union?

Thirty-six delegates were present at that convention from fourteen independent unions in eleven cities. The combined membership of these unions numbered 2,042. The cities represented were: St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Washington, D. C.; and Indianapolis, Ind.

During the first ten years the work of organizing was a difficult matter. Gathering the scattered forces within the fold was no easy task; it took years of continuous, hard work to do this to any degree of satisfaction.

In New York City and vicinity at the time there existed what was then

looked upon as a powerful and aggressive organization known as "The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners," with a membership of 5,000.

The General Officers of the Brotherhood felt that if they could get that body to affiliate with the Brotherhood a foundation would be laid for a great organization, but, as the "United Order" was organized several years in advance of the Brotherhood, the officers and members of that organization did not look very favorably on the question of consolidating with the Brotherhood; in fact, they strenuously objected to it. They refused to be swallowed up and lose their identity altogether. While they admitted that there should be only one organization of the craft, they wanted to retain their own name, or at least part of it. On this hinged the question of their affiliation for some time.

However, at the Detroit, Michigan, convention in 1888 a plan for consolidation was reached which included a change in the name of the organization. It was proposed that the word "United" be placed before the word "Brotherhood", making the name of the organization "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." This gave general satisfaction to all parties concerned and that is how we got our name as we have it at the present time.

The good accomplished by the United Brotherhood speaks for itself. Scan the records from year to year, follow the reports of the General Office from convention to convention, and you will find that wages have been increased, working hours reduced, the eight-hour day established, and the five day week put into operation.

Organizing work has been attended to, misunderstandings and differences have been settled, jurisdictional dis-

putes have been adjusted in many instances, working agreements have been entered into, and general living conditions have been greatly improved.

The large sums of money paid out during the last 70 years give at least some idea of the good this organization has accomplished. This, however, does not include salaries, office expenses, supplies, printing, postage, organizers, speakers, convention expenses, etc.

#### STATEMENT OF BENEFITS PAID UP TO JANUARY 31, 1951.

Death and Disability	\$28,913,893.88
Pension	21,423,940.00
Strike and Lockout	5,071,011.92
Donations to Sister Org.	1,142,000.00

During the first forty years the question of establishing a home and pension for our old members, was considered, debated and passed upon by one convention after another, but no definite action was taken excepting that the General Officers and General Executive Board were directed to gather statistics and information on these subjects for future references, guidance and action.

At the Indianapolis Convention in 1920, the General Officers and General Executive Board were directed to make a further investigation as to the cost of providing suitable land for a home for our aged members, and after a careful investigation had been made, the entire subject matter was submitted to members for referendum vote under date of March 26, 1923. The proposition carried.

This was the first definite step taken to establish a home for the aged and to inaugurate a pension system. Ground was bought at Lakeland, Florida, and a magnificent home erected thereon at a cost of over \$2,250,000.00. This includes ground, groves, building and equipment.



The Home was publicly and officially dedicated on Monday, October 1, 1928, when our twenty-second General Convention was in session there.

The pension plan became operative on January 1, 1930. These undertakings are looked upon as some of the greatest achievements of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In addition the United Brotherhood owns its own Headquarters and Print-

ing Plant in Indianapolis, Indiana. The ground, buildings and equipment cost over \$500,000.00.

The progress of the United Brotherhood has been onward and forward, ever aiming for greater and nobler things. The growth of the movement has been of a steady, continuous character indicating that its founders built both wisely and well and that their successors followed closely in their footsteps.

### U. S. Dollar Now Worth 54 cents

The AFL Labor's Monthly Survey reports that war scare price rises since the Korean outbreak cut the dollar's buying power another 4 cents.

Inflation has reduced the dollar's purchasing power to 54 cents in 12 years, the survey said.

Price controls during war-time (1941-1945) did not and could not check inflation; the dollar's buying power dropped by 14 cents during the price and wage control period.

Inflationary pressures, which accumulated under price controls, broke loose when controls were lifted and cut another 14 cents from the dollar's buying power between 1945 and 1948. By 1948 production had increased enough to balance consumer demand and we had almost 2 years without a significant price rise, September 1948 to June 1950.

War scare buying after Korea led to more price rises, cutting the dollar's buying power 4 cents below 1948.

The average American living standard is lower than it was 7 years ago. Income received per person (or per capita) in U. S. A. has more than tripled in the last 12 years, rising from \$555 in 1939 to \$1,623 in 1951. But because the buying power of these dollars has been cut away by high taxes and inflation, the 1951 per capita "real" income was only 45 per cent above 1939, and actually 8 per cent lower than in 1944.

Per capita "real" income represents the American living standard, the actual buying power per person in U. S. A.

This halt in our rising standard of living is a serious matter. For American real income has risen for more than a century, though with some interruptions. The present check, due chiefly to inflation, must be overcome if progress is to continue.

Traditionally, American living standards have been raised by increasing productivity. From 1890 to 1944, production per man hour rose more than 175 per cent and workers' real wage rose by a similar amount. This progress must not be checked.

Workers' real straight-time wages have been effectively frozen since January 1950.

Not only has workers' wage progress been frozen, but their living standards are actually being cut down. Tax increases have already reduced weekly take home pay, and will reduce it further.

# Truth Is Ageless

*Editors note:* In May of 1881 the Carpenters Union of St. Louis, goaded by the intolerable conditions surrounding their trade, started a movement to interest other cities in the formation of a National Union. As a first step in their campaign they began issuing a monthly journal known as THE CARPENTER to acquaint all carpenters with the need for a National Union. Four months later their efforts paid off. With some 36 delegates representing 14 local unions from 11 cities on hand, a three day convention in Chicago set up the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which seven years later became the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In Volume One, Number One of THE CARPENTER, Peter J. McGuire, who was later destined to become the first General Secretary, outlined the reasons why a National Union was needed. Millions of words have been written on the subject since that time. However, we doubt if anyone improved on the statement written by McGuire. His words ring as true today as they did 70 years ago when he wrote them. Therefore we are printing them herewith:



## ORGANIZE A NATIONAL UNION

**F**OR YEARS the carpenters and joiners of the United States have been either disorganized, or banded together in isolated local unions; no understanding between them, with one scale of wages in one city, and often a lower scale of wages in adjoining cities.

Hence it was that when the panic came, piece-work was instituted, wages reduced and the hours of labor increased. The occasion was too much for local unions, and after many ineffectual struggles, they one by one disbanded. During this time the iron moulders, printers, bricklayers, and a few trades, kept up their national unions and suffered but little compared with the carpenters.

In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborers, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more-spread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his demands.

The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers

have also discovered the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each other's common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?

Carpenters, you have spent years to learn your trade; you have to furnish many tools; you lose a great deal of working time; you are continually subject to perils of life and limb, and to the exposures of climate. Is your severe labor worth no more than a bare existence? Should you have naught but a beggarly pittance? It is a shame to think that carpenters in some cities have to work for \$1.75 to \$2.00 a day. If the carpenters were organized and banded together all over the country



they would command more consideration.

We must have a national union, embracing every carpenter, and founded on a basis as broad as the land in which we live. Single-handed we can accomplish very little; but united, there is no power of wrong we cannot defy.

A national union will bring an understanding between the various cities, and will lead to uniform and higher wages generally.

This spring, some cities with good organizations have had the courage to demand higher wages than others. But there is danger that the high wages will tempt carpenters to come from the cheaper cities. Hence, every city should be organized, and the wages of all advanced to a uniform standard.

With a National Union the local unions can act in conjunction and in strikes assist each other financially. Men will not then rush so readily from one city to another and fill the

places of their brothers on a strike. The state of trade in each city will be thoroughly known and the occurrence of a strike will be announced instantly. We can then maintain a monthly journal to our organization; but, best of all, strikes will be less in number, for employers will then fear to oppose us.

For those and a score of reasons we appeal to you to help us organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners. The St. Louis unions, impressed with the necessity of such a movement, have elected a provisional committee of five to arrange for a national convention of the trade in some central city. They ask your cooperation.

Let this appeal be read in your local unions. Then vote on it, and send the result to the provisional committee. Remember the expense so far has been borne by the St. Louis unions. All we ask is that you shall rise up and help this grand work, which will uplift the carpenters of America.

### BRIDGETON WORKERS UNCOVER HISTORY

The August 14th issue of the Bridgeton Evening News, Bridgeton, N. J., carried an item of more than passing interest to local carpenters. In remodeling the Bridgeton High School workmen uncovered a board on which were inscribed the names of the union carpenters who erected the building nearly 60 years ago. At that time, Local Union No. 121 of Bridgeton was less than three years old. The article appearing in the Bridgeton Evening News follows.

The names of the workmen who built Bridgeton's old High School on Bank street, written in a fine hand on a piece of clear white pine, have been discovered in the roof section of the building now under repair by Messick Brothers, contractors.

The board, now a treasured relic of the Messick firm, was in the top part of the cupola and may have been one of the last pieces of lumber nailed in place.

Despite the fact the board was exposed to the weather, the pencilled names stand out with remarkable clarity.

The top line reads "Bridgeton June 5, 1893. 10 A. M. Clear and very hot."

"Names of the carpenters who worked on this building: Jos. Steelman, Contractor, John Faust, foreman.

"Charles Sharp, Thos. Sloan, Jas. Weaver, Harry Hannan, Geo. Middleton, Walter Kauffman, Stephen Stewart, Wm. Mulford, Silas Rial, Nic Hartman.

Local Union No. 121.

U. B. of C. & J."

The initials stand for United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

One of the men whose name in leadpencil survived the 58 years out of doors is Thomas E. Sloan who lives at 235 Atlantic street. What is more, Mr. Sloan is Financial Secretary of the U. B. of C. and J., which is an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

# PLANE GOSSIP

This month we present a few pearly gems gleaned from various newspapers and periodicals throughout the nation. What these items lack in humor they more than make up in food for thought.

## DON'T OYSTERS NEED FORKS?

(From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Even fresh water folk are bound to appreciate the injured pride of the United States Navy, which is down to its last 3252 presentable oyster forks. For the business of outfitting a navy is not just a matter of guns and armor and broken champagne bottles, but of proper hospitality and the wherewithal for it.

A columnist once reported that the Navy had millions of oyster forks, and it took a House sub-committee to wash the story down. The Navy once did have 151,572 oyster forks, bought for the war emergency. They were not much good. Silver flaked off and the officers, apparently were ashamed to use them.

So the Navy—the same Navy which is enjoined never to give up a ship—has given up 23,256 forks, and only 3252 of these still glitter. The others are in poor condition to meet an oyster. This is damaging to morale. As R. Adm. Charles Fox testified, "I have personally been embarrassed when

we entertained members of Congress and had chipped chinaware and ware that was of different design."

One of the Congressmen looking into the oyster forks wanted to know "how essential these are to the Navy." But he turned out to be a former infantryman. Anyone who understands that an oyster demands a fork, in the best naval tradition, will only urge the Navy to stow its embarrassment. Damn the oyster forks, full speed ahead.

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## IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

(From The Motor Coach Operator)

People certainly are funny. And we're not alluding to Ralph Edward's popular radio show, either.

The movie industry has banned the sale of film to television stations. The motion picture people fear such sales would hurt theater business.

The Big Ten college athletic conference in the Midwest will not allow its football games to be televised for home television sets for much the same reason—attendance.

But do you remember when the American Federation of Musicians banned the making of all recordings in 1942 to avoid economic suicide? The A. F. of M. was criticized the country over by anti-unionists. "Dictators" was the word used most.

Have you been hearing very much about the actions of the movie and football people?

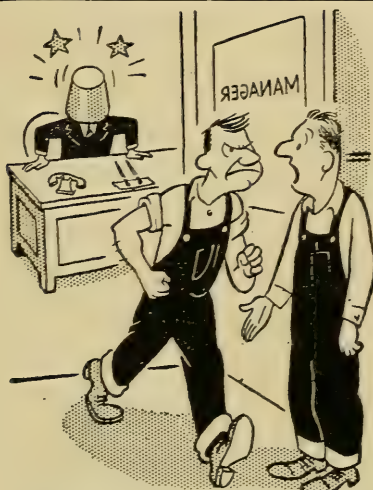
The journal of the A. F. of M.'s Local in Phoenix, Arizona, points out that "banning evidently is all wrong when a union does it and perfectly all right if an industry or university does it."

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## MORE IMPORTANT

(From Frank Edward's radio broadcast)

People have been flattening pennies to the size of nickels and using them in telephones and slot machines—but now there is a new law which makes that illegal. It is against the law to make pennies the size of nickels. Now if we could just keep Congress from reducing the dollar to a dime . . . That would be real progress.



52. 1950 © 1950 CARL STAMWITZ

"That's why you should let the union bargain for you, Ed!"



**WHERE'S SIR BENEGAL?**

(From The Ottawa Journal)

As this clatter of dispute between India and Pakistan grows louder, one voice which not long since rang out for peace seems conspicuously still. The voice of Sir Benegal Rau.

Remember him at Lake Success last Winter? He was then all for peace, all for good will, all for compromise with Chinese Communists; so much that he became the darling of appeasers, the hero of all those who said that perhaps if we didn't notice the Chinese Communists in Korea they might go away, or that, if we did have to notice them, they should be approached with olive branches in our hands. After all, these Chinese, even though they were killing UN soldiers, might only be "agrarian reformers", or at worst Titoists, who had merely entered Korea because they feared the bad Americans might cross into Manchuria.

One might have thought that Sir Benegal, so passionate for peace and understanding too doughty for full justice when it came to Chinese Communists, might be making all of India ring now for peace and understanding with Pakistan.

Maybe one of his disciples can explain his silence.

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**HELP WANTED: HYPNOTIST**

(From The Charleston News-Review)

News dispatches from Chicago describe the exploits of one Edwin L. Baron, a stage performer, who says he can hypnotize too hefty women into eating less rich food—so they're able to regain that school girl figure.

If Mr. Baron's claims stand up, he's missing a golden opportunity.

There must be a high-paying job on the staff of the National Association of Manufacturers for any hypnotist who can convince Americans they'll be happier when hungrier.

The NAM has been trying to sell that argument for years—but hypnosis is obviously the factor needed to put the NAM line across with the public.

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**SOMETHING ROTTEN ABOUT APPLES?**

(From Labor, Washington, D. C.)

Many Americans would like to eat more apples and pears, but can't afford to. Perhaps they should move abroad, where they can buy American apples a lot cheaper.

The Department of Agriculture announces it will "stimulate exports of apples and pears," by paying to "exporters" subsidies equal to "50 per cent of the export price."

This means, for example, that a foreign buyer can purchase for \$1.25 a bushel of apples for which the American "exporter" gets \$2.50, the other \$1.25 coming from Uncle Sam's taxpayers, including those who can't afford many apples.

Incidentally, the law making this possible was voted for by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, this country's biggest apple grower, who thinks government subsidies are "socialism" when they help ordinary people.

Byrd will benefit from the apple subsidies, whether or not he does any of the exporting, because it will reduce the supply of apples in the United States and thus raise their price.

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**ABUNDANCE**

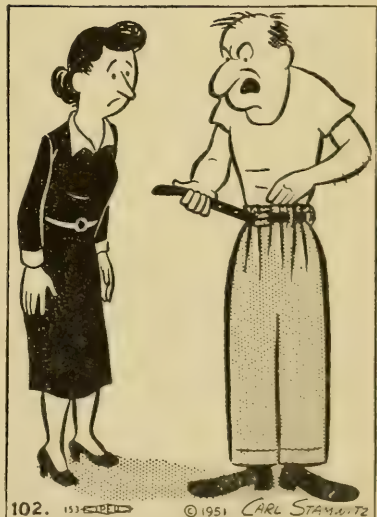
The editor of a small-town New England newspaper was having trouble in raising the circulation of his publication and at last hit upon a scheme. He started a contest offering a year's subscription for the largest potato raised in his county.

Several weeks later a friend said: "Ben, did you boost your circulation any by that potato contest you're running?"

"Well, I don't know," said the editor in reply, "but I'm all set for the winter."

"What do you mean?" asked the puzzled friend.

"Well, I don't have to worry about potatoes," answered the editor. "Down in my basement I've got fifteen barrels of samples."



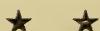
102. (1951) CARL STAMATY

"The only thing that I can gather from this wage-price formula is my pants!"

# DOES UNION MEMBERSHIP PAY?

By Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor

(An address delivered before the quadrennial convention of the Retail Clerks Union)



**T**HE FRONTIER of the American labor movement is the 15,000,000 white collar workers of the United States. That's the challenge to American labor. That's where it must concentrate its energy and its strength. Less than 2,000,000 of the 15,000,000 white collar workers are members of unions. These workers need organized labor; and organized labor needs them.

The organizing job among retail sales people and in the entire white collar field has only begun. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor acknowledged last year that "We have hardly scratched the surface".

That's serious. It's serious because white collar workers are becoming an ever-larger part of the American labor force. Ten years ago, there were less than 11 million of them, and they made up slightly more than 24 per cent of all employed workers in the country. Today, there are more than 15,000,000; and they make up nearly 28 per cent of all employed workers. The number of white collar workers is steadily growing; and American labor has got to keep up with it.

I've said that these workers need organized labor. Let me explain what I mean. The average weekly earnings of production workers in industry have gone up 170 per cent since 1939. The average weekly earnings of clerical and professional workers have gone up only 92 per cent. The average factory workers, in March of this year, were making \$64.33 cents a week, or \$1.57 an hour. The average worker in your own field, retail trade, was making \$48.95 or \$1.24 an hour. A part of the superior wage position of the factory worker, I am convinced, is due to the strength of his labor unions.

But unionism for white collar workers isn't only important because it brings higher wages and better working conditions. It's important also because it gives the worker an opportunity to participate in deciding what

those wages and working conditions should be. It makes him a citizen of his firm or factory with a democratic right to a voice in its affairs. He isn't just a number on a time card. He's a man who has his say, through his elected representatives, in the way things are run.

When he participates, when he has a voice, he feels a deeper sense of belonging to the firm; and he has a greater stake in its welfare. He learns that if he is to prosper, the firm must prosper first. So he puts more heart and enthusiasm into his work.

He and the boss aren't bitter antagonists, as the Marxists try to convince him. He and the boss are partners in a common effort to make the firm a success. He knows that if he works harder he has an opportunity through collective bargaining to share in the benefits his harder work has produced.

There are a lot of white collar workers who still turn up their noses at the benefits of trade unionism. They do it out of a kind of snobbishness; a



feeling that unions are for factory workers, and that factory workers are beneath them. They don't want to degrade the white collar by belonging to the same labor movement with workers who wear overalls.

The factory workers earn more money. They can buy their families better food and clothing and housing. They can send their children to better schools. But some white collar workers still think it's a disgrace to be in the same labor movement with them. For any man who thinks like that, the white collar isn't a badge of distinction. It's a yoke.

You would have thought that kind of thinking went out with the horse and buggy. You would have thought that kind of snobbishness was reserved for people who had something to be snobbish about. And the unorganized white collar workers haven't. Not a thing.

I want to tell you that the trade union movement has been one of the most constructive forces in the history of the United States. If there's any man too good to be associated with it, I'd like to know who he is.

It's a privilege to belong to an American trade union. It's an honor to belong to one. And any worker, no matter what color his collar is, can join one with pride.

The trade union is one of the noblest institutions this democracy of ours has been able to produce. It's the logical extension of democratic principles into the business and industrial life of America.

Democracy means having a voice. It means participating in making decisions that effect your welfare. And

that's what trade unionism means; a voice in the factory, a voice in the store, a voice wherever workers are employed. It means the right to participate in the government of industrial and business life.

And who is the real citizen of the business and industrial community? Who is the good American? The factory worker who has a voice and uses it; or the white collar worker who sits back and obeys rules he had no part in making?

This concept of participation, of having a voice in matters that affect your welfare, is the bedrock on which the entire American defense effort is built. The labor and management representatives in the defense agencies help to guide and direct the whole defense program. They were asked by the Government to participate, because the Government believes that is the most effective way to mobilize strength against Communism.

Participation makes for strong and effective business and industry, just as it makes for strong and effective Government. Just as the citizens of a nation can make valuable contributions to that nation's progress when a democratic government gives them an opportunity, so can the citizens of an industrial community contribute to the progress of industry, when they are allowed to participate through free and democratic trade unions.

The growth of trade unionism strengthens democracy. In this time of great crisis and danger in the world, we must make democracy just as strong as we possibly can. I know that the free trade unions will make a magnificent effort to do their share.

#### OLD GLORY IS ENOUGH

Since General MacArthur moved into New York's Waldorf-Astoria, that swank hotel has been flying his "five-star" flag. Suddenly "checked in" two other five-star generals—Bradley and Marshall—and an official representative of still another, General Eisenhower. Also appeared on the scene Vice-President Barkley, who "rates a flag" himself.

The hotel managers were in a dither. Whose flag to fly where, so no one would be "slighted" and the proper "protocol" observed? They say they solved the problem. We don't care how, because Old Glory is flag enough.

# IT'S LIKE WE SAID



SEVERAL MONTHS ago, this journal ran an article entitled "Seventy Bucks Ain't Inflation". If the letters received in response to that article are any criterion, many people must agree with the sentiments expressed therein.

Gist of the article was that the ordinary worker who averages \$65 or \$70 per week is not contributing much to inflation. Inflation is brought about by people with excess money bidding against each other for commodities. The housewife who has to feed, clothe and shelter a family on \$65 or \$70 per week can barely take care of absolute necessities. She has nothing with which to bid against others for commodities. In fact the only way she can get by is by fighting inflation constantly. If carrots get too high she buys cabbage or turnips or some other cheaper item. Of necessity, all her spending is anti-inflationary. Consequently those who maintain that the way to fight inflation is by increasing the taxes of the ordinary working guy are all wet in their arguments.

Now comes a well-known economist with facts and figures to back up the assertions made in that article. In an interesting pamphlet prepared for The Public Affairs Institute, Professor Theodore J. Kreps, who is far from being an apprentice in the field of economics, validates every assertion we made in that article, and adds several new clinchers to our argument that the rich and not the poor cause inflation. The title of the pamphlet is "Taxes and the Human Factor". It can be obtained from The Public Affairs Institute, 321 Pennsylvania S. E., Washington 3, D. C. for 50¢ per copy.

Giving the lie to those who have been skillfully propagandizing the nation to the effect that the rich are already over-taxed and that the poor must be burdened by even higher taxes if inflation is to be beaten, Professor Kreps effectively proves both contentions to be fallacious. With hard facts and cold figures, Kreps shows: 1. that the lower-income groups do not

do the bulk of the spending as the special interest groups try to make believe; 2. neither do they take in a major share of the national income; 3. neither do they ride on the coat-tails of the wealthy in a tax sense. Here are a few observations made by Professor Kreps:

## Who Gets the Income

Those in the upper fifth of all income receivers (grouped into spending units) got 46.9 per cent of all income in our best peace-time year, 1948. The lowest fifth got 4.2 per cent of all income that year. The upper two-fifths got 69.2 per cent of all income; the lower two-fifths got 14.7 per cent of the total.

The average money income of the lowest fifth in 1948 in terms of dollars of that year's value was \$893. The highest fifth averaged \$9,911.

The highest fifth of all income receivers had an increase in average "real" money income of \$1,495 between 1941 and 1948. This was 5 times as large as the increase of \$301



received during the same period by the lowest fifth.

"In addition to receiving the lion's share of the total windfall increase which inflation brought in general incomes, those in the upper-income brackets enjoyed a most gratifying increase in the value of their assets and holdings."

### Who Pays the Taxes?

"One of the best secrets of the century, one few newspapers have seen fit to mention, is the fact that those in the low income brackets bear as heavy a tax burden (with far less 'ability to pay') as does any group in the population except those getting \$7,500 or over."

Taxes levied by all levels of governments in the U. S. take 24.7 per cent of total income received by all spending units (families and single individuals). They take 23.6 per cent of the "very poor" having under \$1,000 income and 31.7 per cent of those whose income is \$7,500 and up.

Federal taxes show no real gradation with rising incomes (ability-to-pay principle to which everyone gives lip service) until the \$7,500 bracket is reached.

State and local government taxes are noticeably regressive taking proportionately more from the lower income groups of citizens.

Twenty-three per cent of all spending units having between \$2,000 and \$3,000 annual income (which is insufficient for "health and decency standards of living") pays 14.8 per cent of its income in taxes that further grind down already meagre living conditions. The relatively well to-do group whose incomes permit savings above life's necessities (incomes between \$4,000 to \$5,000) are levied on relatively more lightly, paying 13.4 per cent of their aggregate incomes in taxes.

### Who Does the Spending?

Most of the spending is not done by the masses. They just don't have enough income. Over half of the spending units in the U. S. received less than \$2,750. They buy only 26 per cent of all durable goods; 28.8 per cent of all retail goods (except food); and 31.3 per cent of all consumers' purchases.

A distribution of consumers expenditures by income bracket for 1948 discloses that 33 per cent of all spending units with incomes below \$2,000 make only 13 per cent of all consumer expenditures.

At the top of the income range (\$5,000 and over) 16 per cent of all spending units accounted for 34 per cent of total consumer purchases.

"It is the spending of those getting over \$4,000 a year that must be curbed, if a major frontal attack is to be made on the problems of restricting consumption."

The, 27 per cent of the spending units with incomes over \$4,000 accounted for 48.0 per cent of all consumers' expenditures. They bought 54 per cent of all durable goods, 50.5 per cent of all liquor, 51.2 per cent of all goods sold at retail (excluding food).

### Who Evades Taxation

"Opportunities for tax evasion are much more abundant in the upper-income brackets than in the lower. . . . Wage earners, pensioners, public employees have no chance to under-report incomes."

In one recent year, only 76 per cent of actual dividends paid, only 71 per cent of entrepreneurial income, only 45 per cent of rents, and only 37 per cent of total interest payments appeared on income tax returns.

There are numerous legal loopholes of escape for high income levels, too. Those owning oil properties can take a 27.5 per cent depletion allowance

year after year. Capital gains are taxed only 25 per cent after but six months waiting period. Businessmen can split their incomes simply by making their wives, children and relatives "partners". Executives can receive compensation in the form of stock options subject to the lesser tax rate on capital gains. People who own homes can deduct local taxes and mortgage interest (to keep them in lower federal income tax brackets). All these forms of tax avoidance and tax evasion are available to the higher income brackets and denied the masses of lower income citizens.

Additional data bearing on the subject of taxation (but not appearing in the Krep's monograph) as worked out by staff economists of the Public Affairs Institute, follow here:

The plea for lessening the burden of taxation on the upper brackets and raising taxes on the middle and lower incomes is supported by a number of arguments. Let us examine their validity.

First—It is argued that taxes are already so high as to reach what amounts to confiscatory levels in the highest brackets. But the record does not support such claims. According to the Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances for 1951, the 5 million spending units who comprise the top ten per cent of the Nation's

income receivers increased their liquid asset holdings by \$4 billions during 1950. These ten per cent of the Nation's spending units received 67 per cent of the increase in liquid asset holdings accounted for by all spending units in 1950. The remaining \$2 billion rise in liquid asset holdings of families and individuals was confined to the next 21.5 million spending units, which make up the remainder of the top half of income receivers. The aggregate holdings of the spending units (26.5 million) who make up the lower half of the population remained unchanged.

Second—It is argued by some that the most "dynamic" spending occurs among the consumers who make up the bottom half of the Nation's income receivers. Consequently an effective anti-inflationary weapon is a tax which mops up "excess" income in this sector. But experience in 1950 did not validate this assertion. For again the Federal Reserve's 1951 Survey of Consumer Finances shows that: There was a decline in large (liquid asset) holdings (\$2,000 or more). . . . This widespread reduction in large holdings probably reflects the large surge of buying and investment that took place following the outbreak of fighting in Korea." (Part 1, Economic Outlook and Liquid Asset Position of Consumers, p 10.)

#### 60 MILLION NOW AT WORK

President Truman's Mid-Year Economic Report said that civilian employment averaged 60,200,000 in the first half of 1951.

In June 61,800,000 persons were at work, an increase of 300,000 over June 1950.

Despite the rising demand for workers, the Council of Economic Advisers said no overall manpower shortage had developed but that a few important market areas are tight.

Non-agricultural employment, after expanding rapidly in the last half of 1950, has been relatively stable. At an average level of 53,400,000 during the first 6 months of 1951, non-agricultural employment was 2,100,000 higher than during the same period a year before.

Non-agricultural employment is now at a level of 53,800,000 workers, having increased 800,000 in the first 2 months of the year, after which it remained steady.

During the first 6 months of last year, unemployment averaged almost 3,900,00. It averaged only slightly more than 2,000,000 during the first 6 months of this year, a reduction of almost 2,000,000 in the number of unemployed.

In May 1951 unemployment was at 1,600,000, its lowest postwar level. There was, however, a seasonal increase in June, mostly students hunting summer jobs, that brought the total number of unemployed to almost 2,000,000.



# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

## OPEN FOR DEBATE

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.** What's the difference between a carpenter and a joiner? Anyone working in a shipyard would say that a carpenter carries an adze and a joiner doesn't. The difference between a ship carpenter and a ship joiner is very distinct, but in the building trade the distinction is not so clear for the reason that there, the term joiner is hardly ever used. A man simply says, "A carpenter".

"What kind of a carpenter?" The Business Agent wants to know.

"An all-round carpenter", is the answer very often, which, as you all know, covers an awful lot of territory. In building construction it would be as reasonably correct to define a carpenter as a framer, and a joiner as a trimmer, or a bench hand.

Formerly a joiner worked on joinery; that is, the making and assembling of all the jointed wood fixtures that went into a building; doors, sash, panelling, etc. He also installed these fixtures, and because of his superior skill, all the other finished woodwork such as base, door trim and so on. The Carpenter did the preliminary rough work and when the joiner moved in, he moved out. We used to have framers Locals at one time in this section, and also cabinetmakers Locals. These framers might be called carpenters. The cabinetmakers, who never worked on anything except the finest type of work, could hardly be called joiners. So we may be safe in saying that whatever was left were the joiners. The carpenters organization in England was at one time called The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, & Joiners. Their Locals were known as branches, and they had several recognized branches here in the U. S. until around the year 1924, when they were disbanded by mutual consent and taken into our Brotherhood. It should be interesting to know that this organization is now called The Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, the A. S. W. This title should cover everyone who works on wood, even the woodpeckers and the beavers. So we find that in England the word joiner has been sort of dropped overboard, despite the fact that over there a joiner has always been the name applied to one who specialized in the type of work we mentioned above.

A man who can assuredly rate himself a joiner is a man with a fine old trade, one of the best, and his mechanical skill and required knowledge make him the top craftsman in the building trade. Whether we use the term joiner frequently or not makes little difference. It's a good, solid, respectable name and we should hang on to it. What do you think?

**FIVEPENNY NAILS.** How long is a 5d nail? How long did it take you to figure it out as 1¾ in.? If you hesitated even a fraction of a second, it indicates the inefficiency of our tricky penny system of designating nail sizes. A screw which is two inches long is a 2 in. screw. A bolt six inches long is called a 6 in. bolt. But a nail which is three inches long is called a 10d nail. What's it all about?

This penny system originated in England way back in the days when nails were all handmade by the nailmaker. There are several versions as to its origin, some of which are as incredible as fairy tales, and which must necessarily be disregarded. The most plausible and interesting reason is this: The nailmaker charged for his nails by the thousand. If he took eight pounds of iron to make a thousand nails he called one of these nails an eight pound nail. Pound being pronounced pun it was known as an eight pun nail, which later changed to the present eight penny nail. In the British monetary system the penny is indicated when written, by the letter d. So the eight penny nail was written 8d. just as eight pence would be written 8d. As long as we started all this we might as well explain where the d for penny came from.

There was an old Roman coin called the denarius. This name was given to one of the first British copper coins. When the Anglo-Saxons came on the scene they introduced a cheap coin which was called a pennig, from which we get the present penny. The d of denarius was retained to indicate the word penny. They could just as well have used a p and we would be saved all this explanation. A peculiar thing about this penny nail business is this: Although it originated in England, the English carpenter doesn't know what a 6d nail is. We understand from some of our Canadian readers that they don't know either. The English system of denoting nail sizes is very easy to understand. If a nail is four inches long it's a 4 in. nail. Do you think that's a good system?

**THE MYSTERIOUS NIB.** What's the idea of that little nib or tit you sometimes see on the point of a saw? That question has been asked a thousand million times and no one seems to know a satisfactory answer. We know one carpenter who claims he knows the real reason, but he won't reveal it to anyone. It's a secret he will carry with him to the grave, where it will be interred with his bones.

Why should there be any mystery about this nib? Why don't the saw manufacturers explain it? Well, here's more mystery. They don't know either, each one having a hazy idea, but no one knowing for certain. They have been making saws for scores of years with this little jigger on the back, without having a notion what the darn thing was doing there. Recently they realized how useless it was and they omitted it. Nothing happened, the saws being perfectly satisfactory without the what-do-you-call-it. We'll give you two good reasons for the mysterious nib, but we'll also be candid and state we don't guarantee either of them.

The nib was for the purpose of sighting along the back of the saw so that the carpenter could be sure he was cutting along a straight line. Its object was somewhat similar to the sight at the end of a gun barrel. The first saws were handmade, and it was believed something like this was needed. Modern machine methods of saw making are so precise, that all saws are equally balanced, and need no great effort to cut along a line, so the nib was done away with. Now this explanation would be acceptable if it were not for this one, which is not so believable.

In England, a carpenter when going out on a job used to carry his tools loosely in a large, open, straw basket which had two strong handles. Likely this basket is still used by some carpenters in England today. The tools being thrown in anyhow, the carpenter naturally would protect the teeth of his saw, so he fitted a slotted wood strip over the teeth. This strip had a string at either end, one being tied to the handle and the other being tied over the point. To keep this string from slipping off the end, the sawmakers put the little jigger on the back, and a very good idea it was, because the carpenter would never think of filing a nick on the back which would have served the same purpose just as well. Well, there's the second reason, take it or leave it. Some day the Editor of *The Carpenter* may get out a special edition given over entirely to the elucidation of the mystery of the nib on a saw. Which one do you favor? Or perhaps you have your own idea.

**GENUINE MAHOGANY.** Mahogany is obtained from the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, the northern part of South America, and from the west coast of Africa. Outside of these areas no mahogany grows naturally. The mahogany dealers are very positive about this. The fact that a wood is called Philippine mahogany, or Australian mahogany, or any other kind of mahogany means nothing. These woods are no more related to the true mahogany than birch or gumwood, and are therefore misnamed.

The West Indian mahogany from Cuba and San Domingo is the Spanish mahogany so extensively used at one time for furniture and interior woodwork. It is now very scarce, and a carpenter (or joiner) seldom gets the privilege of working it. Its place has been taken by the so-called Honduras or bay mahogany, which comes from Honduras, and is very much used, especially in boatbuilding. Is that a genuine mahogany bedroom suite you've got?

**THE HAND OF A DOOR.** A door may be left hand, right hand, left reverse, or right reverse. When ordering hardware for a door it is most important that the hand of the door be known. Good locks for instance are made in some one of these four hands. If you buy a right hand lock for a left hand door there could be the devil to pay. Carpenters have different ways of telling the hand of a door, but there is only one recognized way, which is the established rule of the hardware manufacturers and the architects.

The hand of a door is determined from the outside and the position of the hinges.

Door opens in. Hinges are on your LEFT. A LEFT hand door.

Door opens out. Hinges are on your LEFT. A LEFT REVERSE hand door.

Door opens in. Hinges are on your RIGHT. A RIGHT hand door.

Door opens out. Hinges are on your RIGHT. A RIGHT REVERSE hand door.

The hand of a lock corresponds with the hand of the door. The boxes are marked with the lock hand. This does not apply to cheap locks. The latch is taken out and reversed, the face being square. The face is bevelled on good locks.



# Where May Day Is Labor Day



IT WAS A different kind of Labor Day, 1951, for European workers. The picnics, wiener roasts, lazy hours on the beach were missing. In Naples instead, free workers clashed with club-toting Communist activists. In Athens, hundreds of trade unionists attended meetings to hear talks on serious matters. In Red-coveted Western Berlin, free German workers in gigantic outdoor rallies heard assurances from American labor leaders that they would not be forgotten.

In Moscow, military might marched.

All this happened on May 1. While May 1 is essentially a European labor holiday, Americans inspired it. American delegates to the 1889 Paris Congress of the Second Socialist International presented the resolution to make May 1 an international labor holiday. One reason was that on May 1, 1886, the "MacCormack Massacre" culminated a general strike in Chicago to force adoption of the 8-hour day.

American trade unionists rejected the May Day idea of the Socialists. They had been working since 1884 to make the first Monday in September the American labor holiday, a plan crowned with success when Congress, in 1894, made it a national holiday.

In the years since World War I, European labor has not celebrated May Day with one voice. The voice of Stalinist Communism has made a mockery of its celebration of May Day, both in Russia and elsewhere, just as it has made a mockery of the traditional aspirations of European trade unionism.

Sometimes it has suited Russian imperialist Communism to join non-Communist trade unions and worker parties—as it did in the days shortly after World War I, when many social democrats and others were willing to overlook the glaring faults of the Soviet regime in the hope that political democracy and individual freedom would follow economic change, and a true worker's state would result.

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Sometimes it has suited the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics best to divide the working class, to fight social democracy and the institutions labor had erected in such countries as Germany and Austria. This, in turn, helped pave the way for fascist dictators to assume power over a numerically strong but divided labor movement—Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany, Dolfuss in Austria. Each of these, incidentally, quickly abolished May Day as a labor holiday.

This year free European trade unions strengthened and encouraged largely by American economic aid under the Marshall Plan, refused to be hoodwinked by Communist bids for cooperation. Indeed, they were determined to put on the kind of lively demonstration that would make the Communists' own show look limp by contrast.

In Oslo, free workers nipped the Communists' plan in the bud by staging a bigger and peppier parade. As part of their demonstration, they de-

manded freedom for a victim of Communist purge tactics—Anna Kethly, a Hungarian woman labor leader and member of parliament, now held prisoner in an Iron Curtain concentration camp. The Kethly banners vitalized the Scandinavian anti-Communist slogan—"Peace With Freedom."

Berlin's Platz der Republik. Thousands of members of Germany's greatly strengthened trade union confederation (DGB), unperturbed by the physical nearness of the Russians, put on an exuberant display of solidarity. They heard moving speeches by union leaders from America.

### NORWAY STRESSES FREEDOM



In the picture above, free trade unionists of Norway march through the streets of Oslo on May Day with a banner demanding the release of Anna Kethly, imprisoned Hungarian labor leader.

May Day in Greece saw meetings throughout the country. ECA Labor Adviser D. Alan Strachan talked at Athens and to Piraeus workers. The Commies had little to say.

In Stockholm, Victor J. Sjaholm, chief of the labor division in the ECA Mission, a member of the Railway Conductors, marched with his railroad workers in a May Day parade.

Perhaps the most crushing blow of all to the Russians was the giant labor rally of free German Workers in West

One of the speakers, stirred listeners when he said:

"... never since May Day has been celebrated has the free labor movement of the world had better cause for celebration than it has here today, where heroic Berlin workers, standing on the border of two worlds, have delivered such devastating blows to new tyranny.

"You have given the whole world the evidence so badly needed—evidence that the most effective answer



to Stalinist aggression lies not in the negative and sterile anti-Communism of reactionaries, but in the determination of free men everywhere to make democracy work by translating democratic idealism into a practical, positive program of social and economic action."

Henry Rutz, AFL representative in Western Germany, directed a message to the workers of "Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and to all people behind the Iron Curtain who long for freedom, and particularly to those millions, the price of whose struggle for freedom is enslavement in Russian work camps."

"I say to those millions," he declared, "you are not forgotten. The American labor movement cooperates with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in preparing plans for your liberation."

"World peace, desired by everybody, will only be guaranteed when in countries under tyranny, be they Communist or—as in Spain—Fascist, people who still are condemned to silence will again be in a position to take their fate into their own hands."

"We are working for the day when all nations, East and West, will be able to celebrate May Day as the great world holiday, as the holiday of freedom."

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## Man-Hour Output Up In 24 Of 26 Industries

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In 24 out of a group of 26 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries output per man-hour rose between 1949 and 1950, the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced in releasing figures showing "Changes in Output per Man-Hour for Selected Industries, 1939-50 and 1949-50." For 16 of these industries output per man-hour was the highest on record. The large volume of investment in plant and equipment since World War II and the high levels of production during 1950 undoubtedly contributed heavily to the increases in man-hour output.

In 9 of the industries, increases were 10 per cent or more over the year before. The 19 per cent gain made by the rayon and other synthetic fibers industry, was a continuation of a trend of increasing production per man-hour which has characterized the industry throughout its history. Other large gains were made in the full-fashioned hosiery, and paper and pulp industries. Output per man-hour in the full-fashioned hosiery industry advanced 12 per cent between 1949 and 1950 and 63 per cent from 1939 to 1950. The paper and pulp industry experienced an 11 per cent gain during 1950.

Most of the trends strongly support the predictions made by industry, labor, and government experts during the past several years. The industries included in the report cover a variety of industrial activities, and consequently, many factors have contributed to the generally favorable performance during 1950.

Although the record 1950 levels of production per man-hour cannot be explained by any one factor, the contribution of high post war levels of output and the large investments in plant and equipment are of prime importance. For instance, 1950 rayon production was 253 per cent greater than in 1939 and 26 per cent above 1949. Beehive coke production was 290 per cent higher than a decade earlier and 66 per cent above 1949. Railroad traffic (freight and passenger) was 72 per cent above 1949; and this industry's man-hour output in 1950 was 50 per cent above 1939 and 14 per cent above 1949. The Department of Commerce, dealing with the large investment in plant and equipment, shows that in the post war years, 1946 through 1950, total domestic nonagricultural business investment amounted to \$84 billion—more than two and a half times the \$31 billion spent in the 5 years 1941 through 1945.

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# Editorial

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## A Prayer That Needs Answering

During the time the Rev. Peter Marshall was Chaplain of the United States Senate, he often uttered more truths in a few sentences at the opening of a session than the Senators did in a week of debate. On one occasion, shrewd Chaplain Marshall opened the Senate's deliberations with the following words that well may become immortal:

"O God, we pray that the people of America, who have made such progress in material things, may now seek to grow in spiritual understanding.

"For we have improved the means, but not improved ends. We have better ways of getting there, but we have no better places to go. We can save more time, but are not making any better use of the time we save.

"We need Thy help to do something about the true problems; the problem of greed which is often called profit; the problem of license, disguising itself as liberty; the problem of materialism, the hook of which is baited for security.

"Hear our prayers, O Lord, for spiritual understanding which is better than political wisdom, that we may see our problems for what they are."

Several years have passed since the Rev. Marshall spoke those words, but each passing year has only added emphasis to their truth. Somehow or other a feverish materialism seems to have taken over the American people, and in the process, ethics, integrity and truth have fallen by the wayside. "I'm getting mine while the getting is good and to Hell with everybody and everything else" seems to be the motto adopted by too many people in high places. Scandals in government, in the armed forces and in business are coming so fast that people can hardly keep up with them. Is it any wonder that we are becoming bewildered, anxious and afraid?

Yet there is no real reason for either bewilderment, anxiety or fear. In a democracy such as ours the will of the people remains the wellspring of authority. We, the people, through neglect and default, allowed the corruption and rottenness to develop. When we become sufficiently aroused we can remedy the situation in a hurry.

But we can do it only if we realize that all of us share the blame in greater or lesser degree for the mess we are in. We were at fault when we failed to register to vote. We were at fault when we listened to Amos and Andy instead of studying the pressing issues of the day. We were at fault when we went bowling instead of attending our union meeting where we could have learned something about what was going on in the nation. We were at fault when we said to ourselves: "Aw, I'm only one little guy; I can't do anything to change things".

Practically all of us have been guilty of one or more of these things. The result is that we are now paying through the nose for our negligence. Unless we wake up immediately, the price will go even higher. There is no use blaming the politicians or the parties or anyone else—we defaulted in our duties and by sheer negligence we allowed greed and greedy interests to



climb into the saddle. That they are now riding high, wide and handsome at our expense is only natural.

Each of us must assume a full share of responsibility, if the situation is to be remedied. Each of us must recognize the duties that citizenship in a democracy entails. Each of us must devote a little thought and effort to promoting the common good. When we start doing these things, the chisellers and grifters will vanish from the scene and the spiritual understanding the Rev. Marshall prayed for will start taking over.

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### Something To Think About

Last month there came to the Carpenters' Printing Plant a fine piece of literature advertising a new press. It was mailed out by one of the biggest and oldest firms engaged in the manufacture of printing presses in the United States. In glowing terms it described the company's newest creation, a high-speed job with several new and improved gadgets.

But what caught our eye was some fine printing on the bottom of the advertising piece. It announced that the press was "made in occupied Germany," a phrase that is now appearing on more and more of the goods on display in our warehouses and stores. If it isn't "made in occupied Germany" it is "made in occupied Japan" or "made in Czechoslovakia" or "made in France." For the truth of the matter is that foreign-made goods, mostly made possible by dollars extracted from American pay envelopes by the Department of Internal Revenue, are becoming more and more plentiful in American market places.

It seems that more than one American corporation has hit on the idea of putting up a factory in a low-wage foreign land. Instead of paying good, solid American dollars in sufficient quantity to insure an American standard of living, corporations are able to pay off their foreign workers in marks and francs or lira at a rate considerably below that established by American unions through years of collective bargaining. Then they bring the goods to American markets and peddle them through their regular channels.

Foreign trade and international finance are deep and complicated subjects—too complicated for a poor labor editor to understand completely. But it seems to us there is little for American workers to cheer about in this new trend toward development of foreign factories by American corporations.

Take the matter of the printing press in question for an example. It was made in a foreign country by foreign workmen. Presumably it was made more cheaply than it could be made here or else it is doubtful if the company would have bothered to invest the time and money required to set up a German subsidiary.

For the firm it possibly is a fine arrangement. It probably means a cheaper product, and, therefore, a greater margin of profit. But where do American workers come out? It seems to us they come out on the short end of the horn. At the present time, when the defense boom is on, the loss of jobs to foreign workmen may not be very serious, but what will happen when the war boom ends and workers possibly become more plentiful than jobs?

As we said before, foreign trade and international finance are complicated subjects. But any way we add it up, the practice of American firms building

foreign factories to bring low-wage products into America augurs no good for American workmen.

It seems to us the time has come for America to take another long and hard look at its foreign aid policy. All of us are anxious to help rehabilitate Europe and are willing to tax ourselves liberally to get the job done. But somewhere along the line there surely is a limit. We cannot be expected to provide the tax money and at the same time give up our jobs to foreign workmen. We cannot help anyone (and least of all ourselves) unless we remain prosperous and strong. And we cannot be prosperous or strong unless people have decent paying jobs. Maybe the brain trusters in Washington add it up differently, but that is the way she looks to us.

There is no doubt but that we are rapidly becoming the arsenal for the free world. But some day—whether through a victorious war or through a negotiated peace plan—an arsenal will become unnecessary. While we are building tanks and planes, can it be possible that we are going to lose our pre-eminence in the manufacture of civilian goods? It is entirely possible that we can if the trend of American corporations setting up foreign manufacturing subsidiaries continues.

The boys in the frock coats and striped pants who handle the show on the diplomatic level do not seem to be concerned. However, few, if any, of them will have to buck the Unemployment Insurance line if things get tough. But those of us who might have to, keep our fingers crossed as we watch the trickle of foreign-made goods swell to a full-fledged tide.

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### Profiteers In Sorrow

Earlier this summer, Collier's Magazine carried a very illuminating article entitled, very appropriately, "The High Cost of Dying". In it, Author Bill Davidson exposed the shameful profiteering that exists widely in the undertaking profession and in the operation of cemeteries. Investigating from coast to coast, Davidson interviewed all sorts of people and all classes of undertakers and cemetery operators. What he found aroused both his ire and his disgust. At a time when people are burdened with sorrow, unscrupulous undertakers and cemetery operators often move in on the family and through all sorts of stratagems extract the last possible dollar out of the bereaved. Davidson wrote:

"It's a story of greed, unbelievable cruelty, super-salesmanship, high-pressure publicity methods, powerful lobbies and out-and-out fraud. . . In city after city angry people told me that undertakers and cemeteries hiked prices, levied hidden charges, pressured them into buying the most expensive funerals possible and performed unethical acts as tailoring the funeral bill to fit the amount of the deceased's insurance policies, after discovering their face value by devious means. In every state and city I visited, lawyers and officials told me that the burial industry's lobbies are among the least conspicuous, yet the most powerful they have encountered."

Of course not all undertakers and cemetery operators are leeches. There are many who operate on an ethical basis and try to give the most possible service for every dollar charged. But they are outnumbered by the grifters and super-salesmen. And the people who are hardest hit are naturally the



working people who often have to put themselves in hock for years ahead to pay for a funeral.

Somehow or other the whole funeral custom has become commercialized and debased—largely, no doubt, through the high pressure methods of the burial industry. What ought to be a simple and dignified ceremony has been ballyhooed into a sort of Roman holiday surrounded by all sorts of pomp and protocol. What ought to be a comforting rite has been turned into an ordeal for the bereaved. And last but not least, the act of paying last respects to a deceased friend or family member has become a financial nightmare.

Only the people can change this unhappy situation. When they refuse to be taken in by high-pressure methods of the burial industry, funerals will once more return to the simple, dignified rites they used to be. Could they do anything about it, the deceased, nine times out of ten, would be the last to allow their families to impoverish themselves to pay for a lavish funeral.

Thousands of Brotherhood members are employed in the casket industry. It is not they who are getting rich or mulcting the public. For their highly specialized skills they get only a nominal wage. The casket goes to the undertaker at a reasonable price. It is only after the undertaker adds his many, many charges and hidden costs that the funeral prices becomes prohibitive. Usually the undertaker quotes funeral prices according to the casket selected, thereby giving the impression that the casket makes the funeral price what it is. Ordinarily, however, the casket is only a minor item in funeral costs.

To protect themselves against gouging, unions in many sections have working arrangements with one undertaker whose honesty is proved. Working through him they manage to keep funeral costs somewhere within reason. This, it would seem, is at least a partial answer to the high cost of dying. But until such time as people refuse to be taken in by the pomp and protocol that the burial industry has woven around funerals, the cost will always remain high.

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### You Can't Win

Indications at the present time are that the Senate Committee Investigating crime is going to continue its probe into syndicated gambling and the corruption in public office that make it possible. Where the probe will ultimately lead is anyone's guess.

Recently the Treasury Department moved into Indianapolis to crack down on gambling czars who have been hiding their profits to avoid legitimate taxes. According to a newspaper story, one gambler already has coughed up \$47,000 he held out on Uncle Sam. If merely one of the many gambling czars in a city the size of Indianapolis has to cough up \$47,000 in withheld taxes, what do you suppose the total take of the gamblers is? It must stagger the imagination.

Only one thing is certain. The man who forks over money to the betting commissioners is not gambling;—he is throwing his money away. Gambling means having a chance of winning. In today's syndicated form of wagering the bettor has no chance of winning. The whole system is rigged against him. It is about the same as betting the sun will rise in the west instead of the east. Remember that when you feel like buying a lottery ticket or a pool ticket or laying a couple of bucks on a fight or game.

## STORY OF A BONUS



ONCE UPON a time there was an employer.

He was a fairly normal employer of the middling type. He was not rich enough to own a yacht, and he wasn't poor enough to ride the bus to work. He had two automobiles, a substantial bank account, and an ulcer.

While he wasn't what you could really call rich, this employer had enough money for the comfortable support of a wife, three children, two dogs, two bridge clubs, five charities, one maid, and the United States Government. (That last is by his own statement; no doubt he means that he pays what taxes he can't wiggle out of).

You would have thought that our middling type employer was happy. No, indeed!

Like most employers, our hero worried about the welfare and happiness of his employes. To be frank about it, he had not begun to do this until they started worrying about it themselves, out loud, through the medium of a union bargaining committee.

Mr. Middling, as we shall call him, was a jolly good fellow. He met the union committee halfway, as they say at the chamber of commerce, going through the manual of arms of his best handshakes and slaps on the back just as if the boys were all good friends of his. He also had a whole lot of nice little jokes and stories and a big, broad grin that didn't begin to disappear until somebody broke the spell and asked what he intended to do about money.

Now Mr. Middling was one of those fellows who liked money but didn't like to talk about it. He sort of swallowed deep as if he was about to inhale his entire cigar, which fortunately wasn't in his mouth at the time, and said he would have to think about it and talk it over with the others in the firm. He always talked things over

with others in the firm when there was something he didn't want to do.

This sort of thing happened several times, once with a little strike which upset Mr. Middling more than anything had since the time Junior was caught pinching the maid, and said he was "imitating Daddy". In spite of all the fretting he did during negotiations, the Middling company went right on making more money than ever, but our employer hero wasn't happy about the whole thing.

Mr. Middling was the type of employer who liked to talk about what free enterprise had done for the working class, and he didn't like the idea of anybody around to remind him that it took several union negotiations and one strike to do part of it for his employes. In his worrying about the poor workers, however, this was only in the back of his mind. Up in the front part kindly Mr. Middling was wondering what there was about his lot as a free enterpriser that he could share with them.

There was no thought of letting them join the Country Club or of



putting up his stocks and bonds in a raffle. That stuff was too materialistic anyhow. There had to be something to give them the sense of belonging, to give them incentive, a sense of risk, and the old zip.

That was it! A bonus! Why hadn't he thought of that before? Now if he could just figure it out so they would get a little something for pitching in and working harder, but not too much, maybe he could head off that greedy union.

So Mr. Middling called in a couple of the office brains, explained what he wanted, and had them work it out. He had been to college himself, of course, but that had been mainly to develop a taste for the finer things of life, and those finer things mostly turned out to be the different brands of liquor and lipstick—well, to be real frank, Mr. Middling was not cut out for anything that required concentrated thinking. Besides, what does a man have an enterprising father for if not to be able to hire his brain work done?

The bonus was worked out and then everybody was happy—temporarily. Then one day there was a layoff, for layoffs come even in the plant of the Middling company, bonus or no bonus. During the layoff a couple of the employees who didn't get another job right away didn't get any bites right away either when they went fishing, and they started thinking.

That bonus. Now you had it, and now you didn't. If orders were good and supplies were steady, you had it good. If orders were slack, though, so was the bonus pay. And if anybody was too flirty or too full of lead and the materials didn't come through—pffft! went the bonus.

While you had it, the incentive part was pretty good, except that you worked yourself almost into a nervous wreck to make a good bonus. The

risk part was no good at all, for when things went haywire you couldn't settle your nerves with a trip to Bermuda. And somehow an ulcer that you had to fuss and fret to get didn't seem half as romantic as the kind that came from free and easy living. Besides, the story was around that orders had fallen off because the quality had dropped because the employees were rushing things too fast because just about everybody was interested mainly in making that extra bonus.

So those two talked it over with a few more, and first thing you know Mr. Middling's nerves quivered from the vibrations of a union committee knock on the door. The committee told him in plain words that he could stick his bonus alongside of his ulcer, that they didn't want any part of either, and that if he wanted to dish out any rewards he could do it in honest American dollars for hours worked and not in a mathematical quiz game for the office brains. They told him also that they would work just as hard, without straining their insides around the ulcer area, and that they would rather turn out a good product which would keep the contracts coming in than to keep on in any rat race for a bonus. That is what they said, with a few of the words left out.

So Mr. Middling's children learned a couple of new cuss words, he and his cronies down at the Antelope Club decided once more over Scotch highballs that Truman was no damn good even for a dog catcher in Independence, Mo., and the Middling company's little boss took a plane for Bermuda to rest and recover.

We don't know if Mr. Middling knows it yet, but the moral is that you can't regulate happiness for other people. They have to pursue it for themselves in their own way.—*Dubuque Leader*.

# SHIPLOCK

A TIMBER—JOINT PUZZLE OF A FORGOTTEN TRADE

By FRANK W. LOVERING



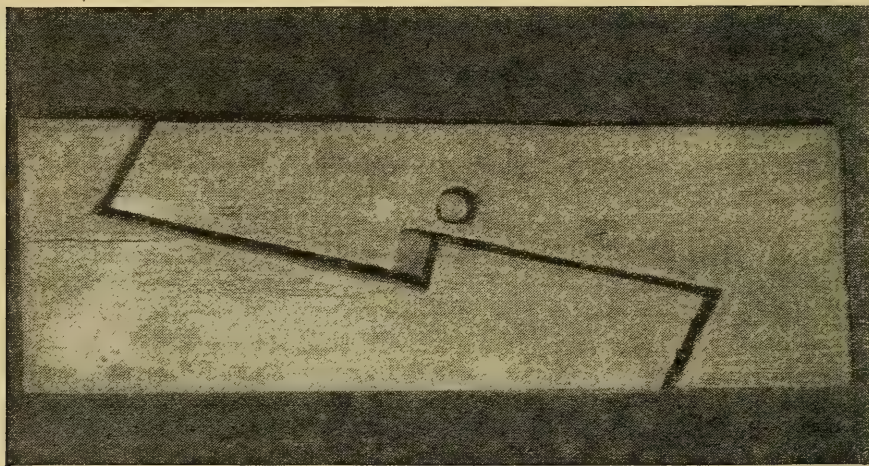
**W**HEN SAILING VESSELS were driven from the sea by steam engines in steel hulls—a transition which reached its climax in the decade after the Civil War—The ship carpenters of New England, a hardy and now almost unknown race, turned their skill to building churches, public halls, schools and homes.

Many of those substantial structures exist today, but more have been replaced by brick, concrete and stone.

After the Massachusetts Bay Company was formed in London, Governor Matthew Cradock sent ship carpenters and “cleavers of timber” to his Atlantic Coast plantation along with the first group of mechanics. His vessel, “Two Sisters,” carried in her cargo provisions for the building of wooden ships such as pitch, tar, rosin, old rope for caulking, cordage and sailcloth, nine firkins and five half-barrels of nails.

Shipbuilding with Yankee pine and oak, and imported “provisions” developed as the colony expanded, into

Diversified abilities wrought the vessels from keel to truck, but the



**SHIPLOCK JOINT**, used after wooden sailing vessels went out, in building construction along the coast.

a business which eventually took American sail into every port of the world.

work of the carpenter was the basic trade of them all. As his toil beside the river tapered off and he became



jobless, only Hope remained in his Pandora's Box of know-how. So he took Hope and the majority of his tools and built on cellar foundations rather than on the ways.

The ship carpenter's greatest contribution to any structure was the lock-joint or shiplock. This device is almost unknown in carpentry now except to the few men living who in youth learned the trade in the last of the shipyards. In the construction of vessels the shiplock was used particularly to join the heavy timbers of the keel. In building ashore the joint was diverted in its purpose to unite the beams for sill, girt and plate. Today the timbers are "halved on" and fastened with oak pins.

The shiplock is tricky even for an artist to sketch; and marine architects of decades gone had their troubles with it until they learned its secrets. But for the 45-degree saw cuts which formed an oblong opening the width of the beams when their ends were put together, no other cuts were at right angles though all were parallel.

After the beams had been slid into position, the two opposing oak wedges were driven into the square hole from either side. These tightened the acute angles of the long joint so that only removal of the wedges, or jolting, or a charge of black powder could separate the mated timbers. The shiplock

was so firm that a stick 60 feet long flexed but slightly in the middle if both ends were raised.

Building wreckers were astonished when they came across one of the old-fashioned joints for the first time. They sawed the section free unless the timber could be hauled apart by a truck, or turned and dropped to break it.

The photograph of a lock-joint printed here is one made when a century-old private school for girls was razed at West Medford, Mass., to make way for a service station. The pupils were mostly the daughters of rich Southern planters in the 1850's.

The Seminary gymnasium was in a barn on the west side of the historic Middlesex Canal. When the school closed with the approach of the Civil War, the gym equipment was moved to Washington, D. C., and the Seminary was reestablished as "The Young Ladies Institute" by its proprietress, Mrs. T. P. Smith. It opened in Washington just before the arrival in the United States of the Prince of Wales who later became King Edward VII of Great Britain.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for October 20, 1860, printed a pen and ink section of the Prince "exercising" on swinging rings in the gymnasium while a fluttering group of girls in crinoline looked on.

### \$8.5 Billion Tax Give-away

The nation's most scandalous give-away "jackpots" total \$8.5 billion.

Till July 31, the big-business-run Defense Production Administration had approved rapid tax write-off for 2,882 new or expanded industrial facilities totaling \$8,461,569,605.

The total rises more than \$100 million a week.

Under the program certification as an important defense facility permits individuals, companies or corporations to amortize an authorized amount of a new facility over a 5-year period.

The accelerated tax write-off program is provided in the Revenue Act of 1950. Prior to passage of this act, the period permitted for depreciation of new facilities by the Bureau of Internal Revenue was 20 to 25 years, depending on the normal life usefulness of the facility.

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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
**WM. L. HUTCHESON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
**M. A. HUTCHESON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY  
**ALBERT E. FISCHER**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
**JOHN R. STEVENSON**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
**S. P. MEADOWS**  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, **CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.**  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**  
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, **O. WM. BLAIER**  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ANDREW V. COOPER**  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

**WM. L. HUTCHESON**, Chairman  
**ALBERT E. FISCHER**, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## CONVENTION CALL

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### THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, you are hereby notified that the Sixty-sixth Annual Convention will be held in the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, commencing at 10 A.M. Monday, September 10, 1951, and continuing daily until the business of the Convention is completed.

### UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-third Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in the Italian Room, St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California, 10 A.M. Friday, September 14, 1951, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-fourth Annual Convention will be held in San Francisco, California, at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, Wednesday, September 12, 1951, at 10:00 A. M. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Seventieth Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California, at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, September 17, 1951, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.



# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- JOSEPH ALVISANTONIO, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
DON D. BAIR, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Cal.  
AUGUSTUS L. BAKER, L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass.  
BENJ. N. BARTLETT, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.  
ANDREW BERG, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y.  
ROBERT BOCK, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.  
CHARLES BOLO, L. U. 1852, Laurium, Mich.  
LUIGI BORRELLI, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.  
BEN BOWER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
R. E. BROTHERMAN, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas  
ALFRED BRUNELLE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.  
FRANK CARGAY, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.  
A. J. CARPENTER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
JERRY CARROLL, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.  
FRANK CIRBUS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
GEORGE CORNEAL, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
ROBERT COX, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio  
EUGENE C. CROCKETT, L. U. 2231, Los Angeles, Cal.  
K. R. CROMBIE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
CHARLES J. DANIELS, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.  
ROBERT DAVIS, L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla.  
JOHN DIUSSA, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.  
EDISON, EMMERS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio  
ARTHUR P. FARRANCE, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa.  
W. L. FISCHER, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.  
ALBERT FISHER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
DAVID FLOWERS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
ARTHUR J. FLYNN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
HENRY R. FRYER, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.  
JUVENCIO GARCIA, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas  
L. E. GARLICK, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
H. E. GAY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
GEORGE GIESER, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
J. A. GLOSKA, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.  
GEORGE GOBLE, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.  
J. D. GOOD, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.  
FRANK H. GRANDINETI, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.  
RALPH GRAPH, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.  
HARVEY GROVES, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio  
HAAKEN HANSEN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
JOSEPH HARDOS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
W. G. HARRIS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.  
RENOLD R. HIESTAND, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Cal.  
AMSY V. HINES, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio  
ERNEST A. HOKENSON, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.  
WILLIAM D. HORNE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.  
CHARLES HORNSBY, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
SAM ILLIANO, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.  
ROBERT H. JACOBS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
JOHN JARVIS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas  
VAN JONES, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.  
JOHN KEARNS, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
H. R. KESLER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
PERRY KLEEMAN, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.  
HARY KLEIN, L. U. 246 New York, N. Y.  
ANTON KOMRSKA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.  
DANIEL KNUDSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
O. H. LARSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
CLIFFORD J. LARY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
MARCUS LEE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.  
ROCKY LEONETTI, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.  
ANDREW LIDEN, L. U. 808, New York, N. Y.  
EDWARD E. McJAC, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.  
P. A. MARBLE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
ROLAND MARSH, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
S. A. MARTIN, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.  
F. C. MONNOTT, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.  
JOHN A. MULCAHY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
WILLIAM MURRAY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
AUSTIN NORTH, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas  
JOHN J. NYLANDER, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
CAMPBELL R. OVERSTREET, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas  
FRANK PENNINE, L. U. 2375, Wilmington, Cal.  
OSCAR F. PETERSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
O. C. RENNIE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas  
DOMINICK RICHARD, L. U. 994, Bennington, Vt.  
E. W. RICHARDS, L. U. 397, Whitby, Ont., Can.  
I. V. ROBINSON, L. U. 397, Whitby, Ont., Can.  
CLARENCE ROBSON, L. U. 2425, Glendive, Mont.  
GEORGE E. ROCK, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.  
MANUEL J. RODERIGUES, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.  
MURRY RYCROFT, L. U. 397, Whitby, Ont., Can.  
B. H. SANDERS, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.  
CARL P. SANNES, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
WALTER J. SCHLOSSER, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.  
ADAM SCHWARTZ, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
WM. T. SHACKELFORD, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.  
BERNARD A. SIBING, L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo.  
CHARLES SIETZ, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
HARVEY A. SILER, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.  
EDWARD H. SISTERTON, L. U. 857, Tuscon, Ariz.  
MILLARD A. SOWERS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio  
HENRY STEINKE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
EDWARD H. STROM, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Cal.  
G. E. STURDIVANT, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.  
G. F. TERPE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas  
D. D. TETER, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas  
R. L. TOUSINEAU, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.  
L. C. VERCHER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas  
LOUIS A. WAUGH, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.  
ARTHUR C. WEIDENBAUM, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
FRANK WEISER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
WILLIAM WENDT, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.  
ED WHITAKER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
GEORGE WHITMER, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.  
WILLIAM H. WHITNEY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.  
CHARLES WILLON, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.  
CHARLES WILSON, L. U. 3039, West Lorne, Ont., Can.  
OTHEL P. WILLYARD, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas  
EDWARD WILSON, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas  
FRANK WOLF, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.  
JACOB YENRICK, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio

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# Correspondence

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This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

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## LOCAL UNION 730 HOLDS GREAT JUBILEE SOCIAL GATHERING

The 27th of February, 1901, Local Union 730 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in Quebec, P. Q., Canada, was holding its first regular meeting. It was presided over by Brother Joseph Ainey, International Representative of our Brotherhood, and Brother John Fleet, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Fifty years later, on May 12th, 1951, another meeting was called in the Knights of Columbus Hall; its purpose was to pay tribute to its old timers and at the same time to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Local Union No. 730.

Many members with their wives and friends were in attendance at the gathering, which started with a banquet at the closing of the annual convention of the Provincial



Pictured above is the great bunch of old-timers which Local No. 730 honored in its Golden Jubilee celebration. Reading from left to right they are (first row, together with the year of their initiation):

Napoleon Lemelin, 1912; Joseph Lemelin, 1912, Ephrem Bedard, 1911; H. Gravel, 1907; Pierre Fortier, 1905; Omer Fleury, 1907; L. Barette, 1907; C. A. Giguere, 1910.

Second row; G. Goulet, 1923; Camille Blondeau, 1919; Joseph Drolet, 1922; Joseph Rioux, 1912; A. Bernier, 1919; F. X. Nolin, 1917; Louis Bedard, 1919; Real Plante, 1918; and Gedeon Dutil, 1917.

Council of our Brotherhood. All the officers and delegates with their wives attended as official guests.

The banquet was presided over by Brother Omer Fleury, an old-timer. Brother Fleury was elected Financial Secretary in 1907 and held different offices in the Local Union for thirty-two years. He passed from Financial Secretary to Treasurer and to President, and then to Business Agent from 1919 to 1940 when he was called by the Provincial Government to work as an employment officer.

Brother Edward Larose, our International Representative, was one of our guests of honor. Old time and modern dances were part of the program, which ended after midnight. Six members were decorated with Twenty-five Year badges by the President.

The evening was enjoyed by all who attended and sincere thanks offered to those who were responsible.



## FRAMINGHAM CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

Some 250 persons, including members and their guests, gathered in the Dennison Memorial Auditorium to help Local Union 860, of Framingham, Mass., celebrate its Golden Anniversary.

Brother Seth A. Winch, only remaining charter member, arranged for the banquet and entertainment, and also acted as Master of Ceremonies.

In his remarks Brother Winch stressed the fact that Local Union 860 had always maintained harmonious relations with the contractors and had never had a strike. E. Chester



Among those in attendance at the 50th Anniversary celebration of Local Union No. 860 were (seated): H. A. Peterson, Financial Secretary; Vincent Kelley, Treasurer; incoming President and Charter Member, Seth A. Winch; outgoing President, E. C. Sewell, and James A. Copithorne, Trustee.

Standing: G. A. Pleshaw, Warden; S. A. Eldredge, Vice-President; Lawrence Atwell, Conductor; Thomas A. Sheehan, Business Agent; E. L. Peterson, Trustee; and E. L. Hand Recording Secretary.

Back row: Gordon McCabe, Grand Council Treasurer; Donald Foley, Grand Council President; and Carl Lovell, South Shore D. C. Business Agent.

Sewell, president of the local, gave a very interesting historical review of the union, showing how diligently its members had worked to attain its fine record.

President Donald Foley and Treasurer Gordon McCabe of the Grand Council of Carpenters and Carl Lovell, Business Agent of the South Shore D. C., were speakers. The officers of the Local Union were also called on for a few remarks. At the conclusion of the speeches, Brother Winch was presented with a diamond set emblem ring by the President. Following the banquet all retired from the banquet hall to the Auditorium where seven acts of high class vaudeville were enjoyed.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Brother Winch for a very successful and entertaining evening.

## ALAMEDA MILL TRADES GRADUATE 27

When Oakland, Cal., welcomed several hundred apprentices into journeyman status with appropriate ceremonies at the Oakland Theater on June 7th, 27 young men who had successfully completed the apprenticeship course provided by the Planing Mill and Cabinetwork Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Alameda County were among them. These craftsmen in wood utilization whose skills are essential in the production of scores of the key parts used in residential and commercial construction combined on-the-job training with classroom instruction to learn their trade thoroughly over a period of four years.

The mill trade's graduates are: Robert A. Jones, James W. Maynard, Trevor L. Anderson, LeRoy Benton, Antone F. Bavaro, Eugene Bryant, Herbert L. Christman, Faustino R. Limon, Kenneth W. Krammerer, Roy McClendon, Joseph D. Murphy, Manuel Pulido, Jr., Arthur L. Gamble, Paul Senger, John E. Thompson, Paul Dent, Howard F. Runge, Calvin L. Corn, Dan Kimm, Norman Silva, Robert V. Brown, Joseph Ribeira, Glenn M. Stewart, Joseph A. Green, Delmar L. Proschold, Mervyn D. Proschold and Ray I. Gigoux.

## OIL CITY LOCAL PASSES HALF-CENTURY MARK

Away back in 1901, when the automobile was just a novelty and 30 cents an hour was the going wage in many industries, a group of carpenters in Oil City, Pa., made up their minds to do something about their abominable wages and working conditions. They got together and applied to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Fifty years later, on May 22nd of this year, Local Union No. 830 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of its charter.



Some 75 members, wives and friends were on hand to help Local No. 830 properly celebrate its first half-century of progress. A fine dinner opened the evening festivities. Harry Weiser, one of the older members, gave a very interesting historical sketch of the union. Following the dinner, the two movies, "This Is Your Brotherhood" and "The Carpenters Home" were shown.

During the evening, 10 old time members were presented with service pins for records of continuous membership ranging from 30 to 40 years. Each lady attending received a corsage of three yellow roses. All in all, the party was a great success and all who attended enjoyed a fine meal and a good time.

## BROTHERHOOD 70TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT JOINT BANQUET

On August 4th, close to 200 people jammed the large dining room of the Vance Hotel, Eureka, Cal., to celebrate the seventieth birthday of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The party was sponsored jointly by the North Coast Counties District Council of Carpenters and the Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and represented a new high in brotherly cooperation.

The collective efforts of these men, during the preceding week, had accomplished every detail of the immense job of transforming a growing tree into a finished house. On August 4th, their week's work done, these men sat down at dinner together to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the Brotherhood.

There were 117 delegates present and many brought their wives. August 12th is the official birthday of the Brotherhood. But these two large Councils, whose combined jurisdiction sprawls over 400 miles of valleys, mountains and seashore on California's northern coast, chose to celebrate the occasion eight days ahead of time because this date was the scheduled meeting time for both.

In the redwood region of California, jurisdiction areas of the two Councils overlap. But there is no overlap in work performed. With mill construction at an all time peak, the N. C. C. D. C. members are learning how to help their Lumberworker Brothers to a running organization start among the production workers in the mills which they are building.

The general idea of the meeting was for all parts of the Brotherhood to get together, to have a good time, and to celebrate the Anniversary. Good feeling poured out in a loud and musical roar when the entire assemblage sang a hearty, "Happy Birthday To You," for the Brotherhood.

Brother Muir, General Executive Board Member, who had been asked to talk on Brotherhood history, drew laughs by going back 10,000 years and starting with the story of the cave man whose wife drove him out of a cave and made him build a house.

Present at the speaker's table with Brother Muir were: Ed Malkemus, President of the N. C. C. D. C. of C., George L. Hill, President of the R. D. C. of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Albin J. Gruhn, Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor, Fred



Arfstein, President of the Humboldt County Central Labor Council, Carl C. Guiott, editor of the Redwood Empire Labor Journal, and William Abbay, Jr., R. D. C. Representative and master of ceremonies.

This was the first time that these two Brotherhood Councils had ever held a joint meeting. The N. C. C. D. C. of C. changed their scheduled meeting from Ukiah to Eureka to make the affair possible.

Arrangements were handled by Brothers Dale Mosher, Business Agent for Local 1040, George Faville, R. D. C. Vice-President and Financial Secretary for Lumberworkers Local 2868, and William Abbay, Jr., Secretary of the Redwood District Council.

### POTTSVILLE LOCAL HOLDS JOINT CEREMONY



Presentation of certificates of completion to apprentices who have completed the necessary four years of training was combined with the installation of officers ceremony by Local Union No. 228, Pottsville, Pa., to make the meeting of July 9th a memorable one. In the above photo, President Guy Irving (center) is awarding a certificate to new journeyman David Horning.

Other apprentices (at right) include Stephen Kowalick, Pottsville (seated) and Richard Laubenstine, Pottsville; Peter Razonski, Port Carbon and Irvin Ebling, Lewistown, R. D. Officers (at left) include George

Houser, Treasurer and G. Edward Ossman, Business Agent and Financial Secretary; (2nd row) William Frankenstine, William H. Lindenmuth, Trustees and Clark Lewars, Vice-President; (back row) Joseph M. Flanigan, Conductor; Ben Rosenberger, Warden and John J. McCready, Recording Secretary.

### WASHINGTON, D. C. HONORS 95 GRADUATES

June, the traditional month of graduations, saw something different in the way of commencement exercises on the night of June 23rd when the Employing Contractors and the Carpenters District Council of Washington, D. C., paid tribute to some 95 young men who had completed their required years of apprenticeship training. The impressive and colorful affair was held in the Terrace Room of Washington National Airport. A host of distinguished guests were in attendance, including William F. Patterson, director, National Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Starting out with a roast chicken dinner, the evening was devoted from beginning to end to paying tribute to the young men who through perseverance and diligence gained for themselves the experience and know-how necessary to merit the title "journeyman carpenter." Speakers representing education, labor, management and government all congratulated the graduating apprentices for their industry and foresight in choosing apprenticeship training as a means of gaining an honorable trade.

Using the United Brotherhood Standards as a guide, the Joint Committee of Washington, D. C., has made every effort to make the apprenticeship program fit the needs of the community by turning out not only the quantity but also the quality of skilled workmen that is needed to keep the construction industry in the healthiest state possible. At the present time the committee has under consideration the addition of voluntary refresher and specialized courses for journeymen who need new or additional training. At the present time the committee is preparing to undertake a study of the United Brotherhood's Standard Apprenticeship training course with a view to integrating it in their program.

## EDMONTON LOCAL HELPS A GREAT CAUSE



The people of Edmonton, Alberta, are still talking about the float which Local Union No. 1325 entered in the "Parade of Progress" held in conjunction with this year's Exhibition. Not only was the float a clever one, but also it added considerable revenue to a very worthwhile cause.

The float was a scale model children's playhouse. Working on it were carpenter dolls dressed in pint-sized regulation overalls donated by the Great Western Garment Company of Edmonton. The playhouse was donated to the Canadian Red Cross Society, which awarded

it to the winner of a limerick contest.

During the entire week of the Exhibition the float was on display at the main entrance to the grounds. Tickets were sold to all wishing to enter the limerick contest. Needless to say, business was brisk and tickets sold rapidly since practically everyone wanted the doll house. All proceeds went to the Crippled Children's Hospital.

The float of Local No. 1325 thus not only gave the people a thrill during the parade but also it helped a very worthy cause in a substantial manner.

## DAYTONA BEACH DEDICATES NEW HOME

Recently Local Union No. 1725 of Daytona Beach, Fla., moved into its fine new home at 919 N. Beach Street. In a joint celebration the union dedicated its new home and at the same time celebrated the 48th anniversary of its founding. Local No. 1725 was chartered away back in 1903. During the past 48 years it has seen wages increased many fold and working conditions improved constantly. In all that time a general strike has never been called in the community.

A modernistic, one-story structure, the new home of Local Union No. 1725 is tailor-made to fit the needs of the organization. It represents the fulfillment of many dreams old timers dreamed in by-gone days when the way was hard and the going tough.

At 4 P. M. dedication ceremonies were held in the new home. Following this, refreshments were served to the many members and guests who attended. In the evening, a dance at the Moose Hall wound up the festivities.

Guest speakers at the dedication were John Maxim, State President of the Council of Carpenters; R. N. Hill Secretary-Treasurer of the State Council; Van Pittman, special representative of the Carpenters; and James Long, State representative on the Bureau of Apprenticeship. The invocation was given by the Rev. Ed Rowley of the Presbyterian Chapel at Welch.

## LOCAL 94 OLD TIMER SPEAKS WITH WISDOM

To show its appreciation to its old time members whose contributions in bygone days kept the flag of unionism flying, Local Union No. 94, Providence, R. I., voted to send each of its pension members a box of cigars on Father's Day. These grand old veterans responded with various cards and letters of thanks. Among them was one so outstanding that the union has spread it on the minutes for a permanent record. Written by a 74 year old member who has been hospitalized for 14 years, it nevertheless shows a keen appreciation of the perils that surround organized labor today. The letter follows:

June 16, 1951. Howard, R. I.

Brothers:

This will thank you for your kind expression of your good will toward me in your gift of a box of cigars which arrived this date.

While I do not smoke I enjoyed very much the moment of happiness as shown in the faces of my brothers here to whom I passed the cigars.



I wish you abundance of success for yourselves and the unity of the union. You are in the midst of a very delicate economic labor situation. Be united, watchful and alert against all who are now striving by discriminatory controls, taxes, and prices to chisel away the substance of labor's gains and leave it only the shadow. Again I thank you.

Yours sincerely,  
Thomas F. Kearney.

### TAMPA LOCAL HOLDS ANNUAL PICNIC

As it has for a number of years, Local Union No. 696, Tampa, Fla., this summer celebrated its birthday with a picnic for members and friends. This year the union celebrated its 61st anniversary. It is not only the oldest carpenters' union in Florida but also one of the oldest trade unions of any kind in the South. Among those in attendance was Brother Thomas Booth, still spry at the age of 103 and a union carpenter since 1885.

Fish and grits in abundance provided the physical sustenance and music, games, and various sports provided the fun. A columnist for the local daily newspaper was present and his comments on the picnic are worth repeating. In his column the following day he wrote:

**CARPENTERS ARE SWELL GUYS.** Seldom have we been so impressed with the innate dignity of the craftsman who works with his hands as we were at the carpenters' picnic last Saturday.



These carpenters were presented 25 year and 50 years membership pins at the annual picnic of Tampa Carpenters Union 696 at Lake Carroll. They are (left to right, first row): Harry Faust, James Bornhoeft, Phil G. Armm, Perry Lacy, Emil T. Quick, Thomas Booth, Sexto Fernandez, Arthur N. Kirch, Luther Ray, Harry McIntosh, H. H. Sanders; (second row): W. W. Smith, H. A. Deane, George W. Jones, John Stendahl, Walter Campbell, George Headley, L. B. Parrish, C. H. Hitchman, Ed Fahlerantz, and Charles Littlefield.

Tampa Carpenters Union 696 was celebrating its 61st Anniversary and members and their families went out to Lake Carroll to celebrate the occasion.

The atmosphere of the day was one of restrained festivity. Everyone was having a good time. The children laughed and played. The young folks and old folks and those in between like your conductor of this department, enjoyed the music and the conversation.

But underneath it all was an air of appreciation for the blessings of the day and a sense of dignity and sobriety.

The outlook of the carpenter as a solid citizen and a devoted family man was expressed in the thanks given to God preceding the serving of steaming plates of grits and fish and in the prayer that preceded the afternoon program.

Mentioned in the prayers were those who had departed from this life since the last reunion of the Tampa family of carpenters. Protection and a speedy homecoming was petitioned for those in Korea or elsewhere in the service.

Again we got the idea that carpenters are a pretty square bunch of guys who will level with you and hew strictly to the line in all situations.

Maybe working with a square and the level and the hammer and saw make them that way.



## ROYAL OAK AUXILIARY HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary 195 of Royal Oak, Michigan, says hello to all of our Sister Auxiliaries. We want them to know that we just closed a most wonderful year.

We, too, are small but have plans of growing fast.

During the past year, we have been very busy helping with welfare work of all kinds. At Christmas, we helped Local 998 with their kiddie party and packed several baskets for the needy.

At Christmas time, we lost a member by death, Mrs. Anna Fortune, mother of our President.

We celebrated our Anniversary by having a potluck dinner.

Our annual picnic was held this summer before retiring for the months of July and August.

Our new officers thank the past officers for the most wonderful installation of officers ever to be had by 195. A past President's pin was presented to Mrs. George Campfield as the first President. Also, a lovely gift and pin to Mrs. G. Penny, out-going President.

We are still serving lunches to our men folk at each meeting.

Lots of love and luck.

Fraternally,

Mrs. L. F. Thompson, President.

---

## NEW MEMBERS FLOCKING TO L. A. 608

The Editor:

Hello, Sister Members. This is just a little chat from the Ladies of 608 of New Orleans, Louisiana.

In the past few months, we have received approximately fifteen new members.

In the March issue of The Carpenter, we wrote you, telling of the Bingo party which we were contemplating giving. Well, we gave it and it was a huge success with us making a profit of a little more than \$200, and I wish to tell you that we are now endeavoring to give another Bingo party on August 23rd. To go further into detail on our Bingo parties, we have made profit from our first one to be able to purchase 400 cards, plus a rubberized cage for the Bingo balls. Five hundred tickets have been purchased and may be obtained from any of the members. I say this for the reason that whether or not a person be present, they are still eligible for a chance on the Entrance Prize, which will be a large basket of groceries. Enough for the Bingo, let's get on to the election of our new officers.

On June 27th, we elected the following officers who had the pleasure of being installed by the President of Local 1846, Mr. Charles Gravois: V. Wetzel, President; L. Trascher, Vice-President; A. L. Pohlmann, Recording Secretary; F. Romano, Financial Secretary; M. Couret, Treasurer; F. Bergman, Warden; G. Williams, Conductor; Trustees, B. Baye, M. Eilers and C. Sullivan.

I will sign off for now, hoping to hear from all of you in the very near future.

Fraternally,

Mrs. A. L. Pohlmann, Recording Secretary.



# Craft Problems



## Carpentry

By H. H. Siegle

### LESSON 276

**Forms for Steps.**—Building forms for concrete steps still belongs to the field carpenter, and in framing the form material the steel square plays a major part. Concrete steps are widely used when the steps are exposed to the weather. The principal reason for this is that concrete steps will not rot, while wooden steps will. If the forms for such steps are built right, the steps will not only look well, but they will be properly proportioned, making them easy to pass over.

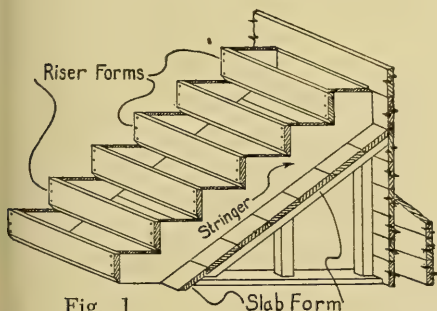
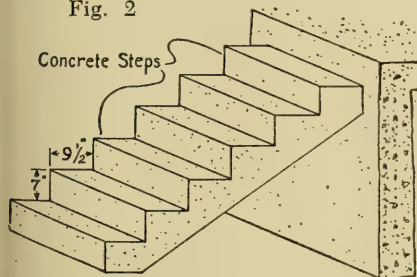


Fig. 1

There are a number of important features about building forms for steps that will be pointed out in this lesson, which every form builder should know.

**Self-Supporting Steps.**—Fig. 1 shows the form for a flight of self-supporting concrete steps, ready for the reinforcing and then the concrete. It should be noted that the bot-

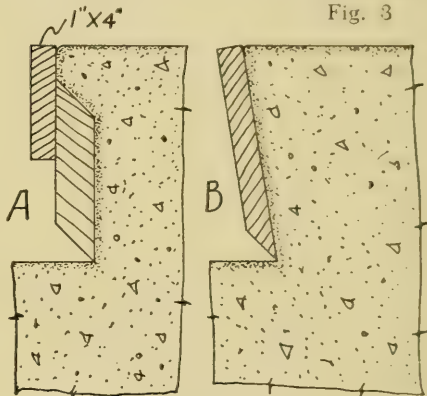
Fig. 2



tom edges of the risers are beveled, making it possible to trowel the top of the steps up to the angle between the step and the riser. To get a first class job, the stringers and the risers should be dressed on the side where

the concrete will come, and then treated with a paraffin preparation that will prevent the lumber from absorbing the moisture in

Fig. 3



the concrete. Another thing, the paraffin treatment will keep the concrete from sticking to the forms, leaving the concrete steps with smooth surfaces. Fig. 2 shows the

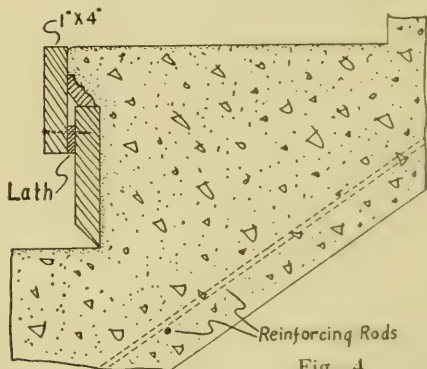


Fig. 4

completed concrete steps with the forms shown in Fig. 1 removed. As shown, these steps have a rise of 7 inches and a run of 9 1/2 inches.

**Forming for Nosings.**—The risers for the steps shown in Figs. 1 and 2, are shown at a right angle with the steps; that is, the risers were set in a plumb position. This kind of concrete step is unsatisfactory, although it is quite frequently used. With but little, if any, extra expense, forms for concrete steps can be made so that the steps will have nosings, somewhat on the order of the nosings of wooden steps. A few practical designs

are given in this lesson. Fig. 3, A, shows a cross section of a simple design for forming a nosing. The piece with the beveled edges should be as thick as the nosing is

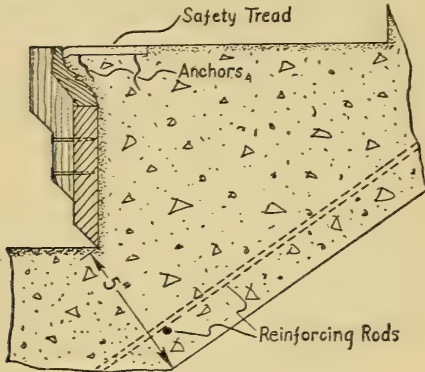


Fig. 5

to project, usually  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The upper piece can be 1x3 or 1x4, whichever is best suited for the place, or is available. At B is shown a cross section of a riser form that is commonly used, and gives quite satisfactory service. In this form the riser is set out of plumb enough to give the step a sort of

nosing, which provides the step with toe and heel room. The bevel at the bottom of the riser form, makes it possible to trowel the step up to the angle. The material for such risers, as stated before, should be dressed and treated with a preparation of paraffin. The dotted shading shown near the surfaces of the concrete, indicates that the steps are to have monolithic surfaces; that is, a rich mixture of sand and cement is used for the surfaces, which is placed for the riser just before the concrete is poured, and on the steps right after it is poured.

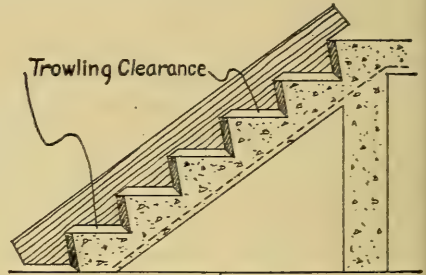


Fig. 6

**Molded Nosing Forms.**—Fig. 4 shows a cross section of a riser form that will give the step a nosing having a molding effect. The riser form is made with a beveled board of the proper width, to which a 1x4 with a lath between is nailed. Then a bed molding is placed in the angle, as shown. A little study will make the construction clear. A cross section of another riser form with a molding effect nosing is shown by Fig. 5. In this design the step has added a metal safety tread, indicating that this is a better

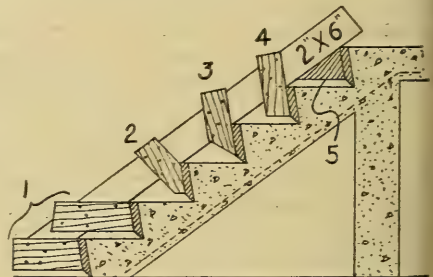


Fig. 7

step design, but more expensive. Notice the reinforcing and the thickness of the slab.

**Clearance for Trowling.**—Fig. 6 shows a cross section of a form with the concrete steps already poured, that provides ample space for troweling the top of the steps. The risers in this case are the same as the riser shown in Fig. 3, B.

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Fig. 7 shows five different ways to hold the riser forms for concrete steps, so as to provide ample room for troweling. At number 1 is shown a commonly used method of making such forms. Here a short piece of board is nailed to a 2x6 in such a way that it will hold the riser in place. At number 2 is shown an especially good method. At 3 and 4 are shown two modifications of what is shown at 2. At number 5 is shown an entirely different method. Here a block

This means that the form material must be surfaced and treated.

A detail showing the beveling of the forms, so as to provide room for troweling,

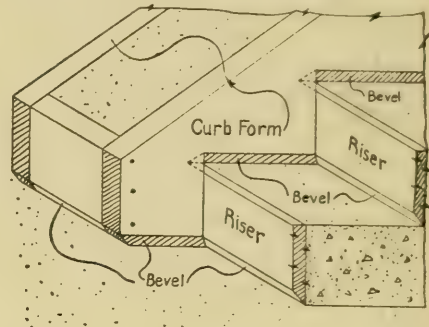


Fig. 9

is shown by Fig. 9, where a part of a curb and two steps, also in part, are given. Compare and study Figs. 8 and 9.

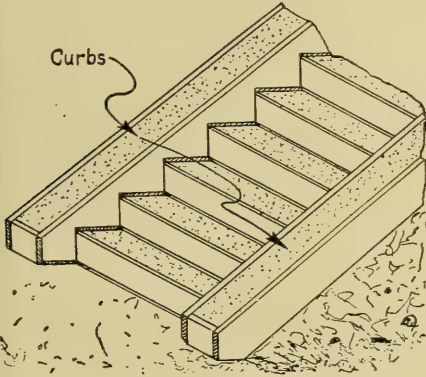


Fig. 8

that was cut out of a plank in making a horse for step forms, is nailed to the edge of a 2x6, and to it the riser form is fastened. When this method is used, one of the horses is framed by cutting out the blocks that are then nailed to a 2x6 or (2x4), which makes the second horse. The two are then used for holding the riser forms in place.

**Steps with Curbs.**—Fig. 8 shows a flight of concrete steps with the forms still in place. These steps have a curb on each side. The bottom edges of the risers are shown beveled, indicating that the steps are to have finished surfaces when the forms come off.

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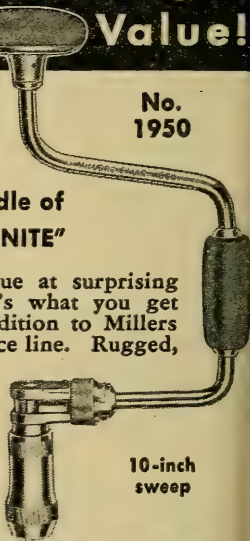
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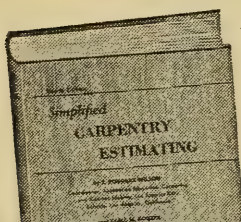
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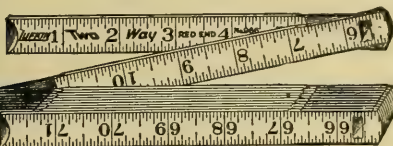
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**KEEP THE MONEY  
IN THE FAMILY!  
PATRONIZE  
ADVERTISERS**





**BETTER MEASURE  
WITH  
LUFKIN**



## HANDIEST CARPENTER RULE MADE... LUFKIN TWO WAY—RED END 966

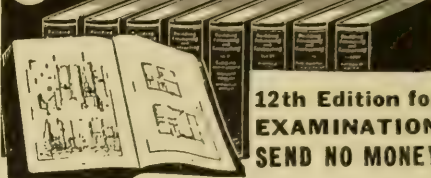
- Measures Left to Right—Right to Left
- Patented solid brass lock joints
- Solid brass mountings, strike plates
- Enameled snow white, gloss red ends
- Folding end hook is optional

Write Dept. C for fascinating booklet, "The Amazing Story of Measurement". Enclose 10c (no stamps) for handling and mailing.

**Buy LUFKIN** TAPES - RULES  
PRECISION TOOLS

THE LUFKIN RULE CO. - SAGINAW, MICHIGAN  
132-138 Lafayette St., New York City - Barrie, Ont.

## 9 BIG BUILDING BOOKS



**12th Edition for  
EXAMINATION  
SEND NO MONEY**

Learn to draw plans, estimate, be a live-wire builder, do remodeling, take contracting jobs. These 9 practical, profusely illustrated books cover subjects that will help you to get more work and make more money. Masonry, concrete forms, carpentry, steel square, roof framing, construction, plumbing, heating, painting, decorating and many other subjects. More than 4000 pages—2750 illustrations.

**BETTER JOBS -- BETTER PAY UP-TO-DATE EDITION**  
A nationwide building boom is in full swing and trained men are needed. Big opportunities are always for MEN WHO KNOW HOW. These books supply quick, easily understood training and handy, permanent reference information that helps solve building problems. **Coupon Brings Nine Big Books For Examination**

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY Publishers since 1894  
Dept. G-636 Drexel at 58th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

You may ship me the Up-to-Date edition of your nine big books, "Building, Estimating, and Contracting" without any obligation to buy. I will pay the delivery charges only, and if fully satisfied in ten days, I will send you \$3.00, and after that only \$4.00 a month, until the total price of only \$34.80 is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I keep the books.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Attach letter stating age, occupation, employer's name and address, and name and address of at least one business man as reference. Men in service, also give home address.

It's enclosed  
for long life!

...fully enclosed GREENLEE Spiral Screw Driver stays dirt and grit free. Long-wearing phosphor-bronze drive nuts mean extra years of service, too. Beautifully finished with green plastic handle, stainless steel body. Ask your hardware dealer for this fine tool.



Write for free folder on this and other GREENLEE high quality tools: Chisels, Gouges, Auger Bits, Draw Knives, Automatic Push Drills and many more.  
Greenlee Tool Co., 2089 Columbia Ave., Rockford, Ill.

Before you build another  
**STAIRCASE**



Get an  
**ELIASON STAIR GAUGE**

**Saves its cost in 1 day--  
Does a Better Job in HALF the Time**

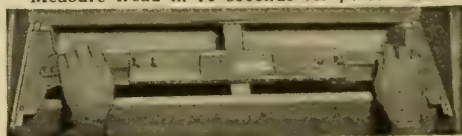
The Eliason Stair Gauge takes all the grief and bother out of building staircases. In 10 seconds you get both correct length and angle for stair treads, risers, closet shelves, ready to mark board. Each end automatically pivots and locks at exact length and angle needed for perfect fit. Length adjustable from 20" up. Saves a day or more, increases your profits \$20 to \$30 on each staircase. Fully guaranteed. Circular on request.

Postpaid (cash with order)  
or C.O.D. plus postage, only

2121 E. 56th St.,  
**ELIASON TOOL CO.** Minneapolis 17, Minn.

Measure tread in 10 seconds for perfect fit.

**\$12<sup>95</sup>**



## E-Z MARK BUTT GAUGE

## HANG THAT DOOR THE PROFESSIONAL WAY!



\$1.75 ea

\$3.50

any 2

\$5.25

set of 3

Comes With  
Leatherette Case

Conceded by carpenters to be almost indispensable, as hundreds of testimonials in file show.  
("E-Z Mark" Trade Mark Reg.)

E-Z MARK TOOLS, Box 8377 Dept. C., Los Angeles 16, Cal.

Clip and mail handy order form below.

E-Z MARK TOOLS, Box 8377, Dept. C.  
Los Angeles 16, Calif.

Gentlemen: Please send the following "E-Z" Mark Butt Gauges as checked below:

Check

☐

one of any size \$1.75

☐

two of any size \$3.50

☐

complete set of three any size \$5.25

I enclose check or money order

Send C. O. D.

☐
☐

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

Zone: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

## USERS PRAISE HIGHLY

"Really a help for the 'old hands' and almost a 'must' for the new boys."

S. H. Glover  
Cincinnati, Ohio

"The greatest help in hanging doors I have ever seen."

J. Allen Charles  
Mullins, S. C.

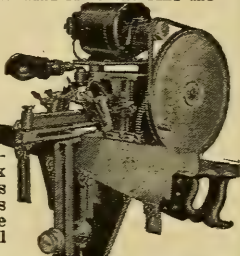


## Make \$20 to \$30 a Week EXTRA MONEY!

With the high prices of food, clothing and everything else, just think what you could do with extra money every week! Turn your spare time into CASH—sharpening saws with a Foley Automatic Saw Filer pays up to \$2 or \$3 an hour. Start in your basement or garage—no experience necessary. "The first saw I sharpened with my Foley Filer came out 100%"—writes Clarence E. Parsons. No Canvassing—"I advertised in our local paper and got in 93 saws!"—says M. L. Thompson. With a Foley you can file all hand saws, also band and crosscut circular saws.

### FREE BOOK

Shows How To Start "Independence After 40" explains how you can get business from home owners, farmers, carpenters, schools, factories, etc. "I get work from 20 and 30 miles away," says Charles H. Smith. Investigate—no salesman will call—send coupon today.



## Send Coupon For FREE BOOK

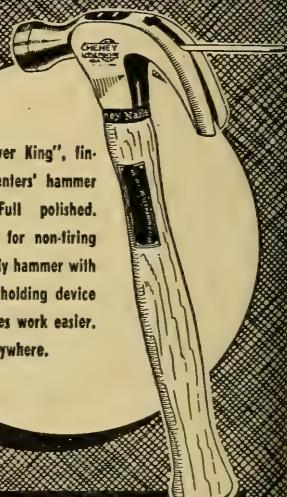
FOLEY MFG. CO. 918-1 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.  
Send FREE BOOK—"Independence After 40"

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## CHENEY

### Nail Holding Hammer



The "Silver King", finest Carpenters' hammer made. Full polished. Balanced for non-tiring work. Only hammer with the nail holding device that makes work easier. Sold everywhere.

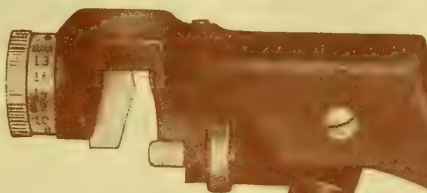
ESTAB. 1830  
HENRY CHENEY HAMMER CORP.  
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.



# NEW DESIGN

## STANLEY

No. 42 Saw Set.  
Capacity: back,  
panel and small  
circular saws, 18  
ga. and thinner  
with 14 points or  
less per inch.



No. 42  
Saw Set

With the smooth, easy action of the new Stanley No. 42 Saw Set you can set saws with uniform accuracy. Completely redesigned—it's better than ever—with these important features. Pistol grip design for greater comfort and convenience. Easy, positive Single Action Plunger that provides maximum setting power with a minimum of effort—exerts just the right pressure. Micro-setting calibrated Anvil Adjustment Wheel with locking screw. Adjustable graduated Self-locking Saw Stop to compensate for variation in blade thickness. Tool steel anvil tempered and hardened. Body and lever malleable iron, practically unbreakable. Circular Saw Setting attachment furnished. Look for the new No. 42 at your Stanley Tool dealer's.

**SEND** for FREE illustrated folder,  
"How to Set and Sharpen a Saw".

Stanley Tools  
New Britain, Connecticut  
The Tool Box of The World

**STANLEY**

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HARDWARE  
TOOLS  
ELECTRIC TOOLS  
STEEL STRAPPING  
STEEL

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BLOCK • PLANK • STRIP



Product of E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.  
World's Largest in Hardwood Floors



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for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—showing new methods, ideas, situations, plans, systems and money-saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice and student. A practical helper and quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail **FREE COUPON** below.

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How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs—How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs—How to put on interior trim—How to hang doors—How to lath—lay floors—How to paint.



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Mail Audels, Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If OK I will remit \$1 in 7 days and \$1 monthly until \$6 is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Employed by \_\_\_\_\_ **CAR**

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## BETTER-VALUE HAND SAWS...

**Cut Faster—Stay Sharp Longer  
—Reduce Fatigue!**

*Your Dealer Has them—  
and So Should You!*

The qualities you want in a saw depend upon—1. The material of which it is made, 2. Its design, 3. The workmanship that goes into it. . . . Atkins "Silver Steel" saws are made of the finest steel ever compounded for sawing purposes—steel that stays sharp longer. "Silver Steel" saws are designed by scientific specialists—outstanding leaders in their field. As for workmanship, the skilled craftsmen who turn out "Silver Steel" saws are the finest in the trade! . . . It's small wonder that so many carpenters—men who know saw performance best—use "Silver Steel" saws!



### ATKINS No. 65

A great favorite for many years! Perfect taper grinding. Ship pattern. Selected hardwood handle of the Perfection pattern design which reduces fatigue!



### ATKINS Jr.-65

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### ATKINS 400

A masterpiece for master craftsmen! Perfection pattern, Rosewood handle greatly reduces wrist strain. True taper ground. Ship pattern.

**USE—DON'T ABUSE—FINE TOOLS**

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Branch Factory: Portland, Oregon Knife Factory: Lancaster, New York

Sales Offices: Atlanta • Chicago • Portland • New York





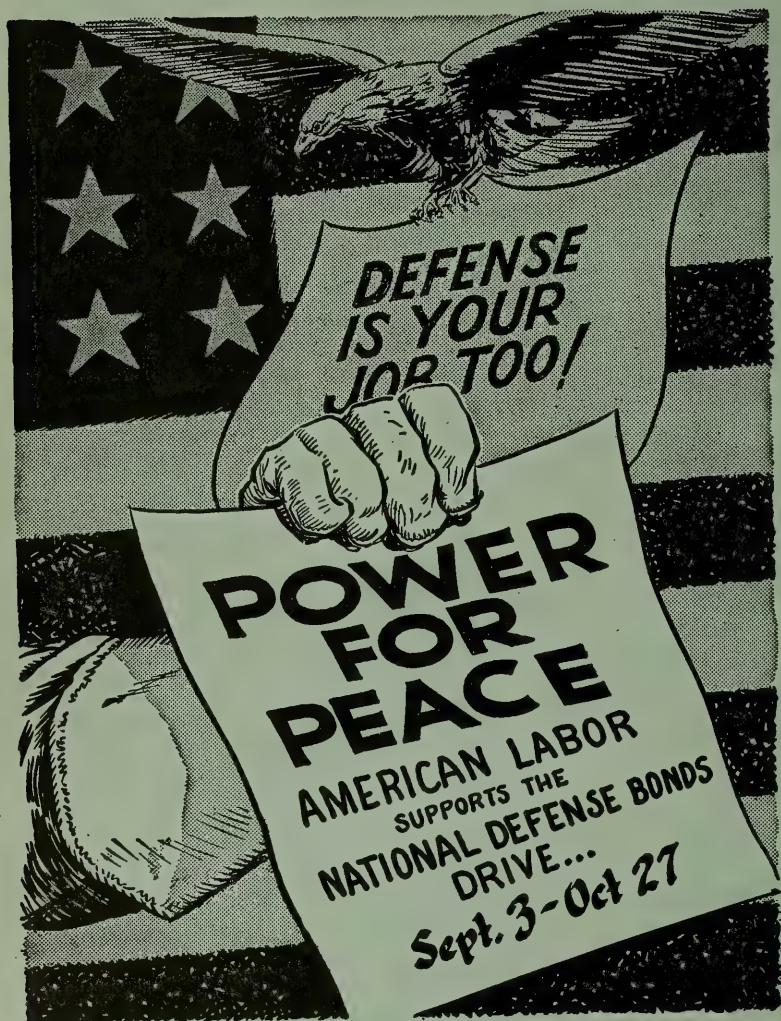
# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

OCTOBER, 1951







Ask any carpenter who ever worked in the West and he'll tell you . . .  
There's nothing like a union made



Stronghold Steve

# Stronghold

## CARPENTER OVERALL

with Stop-Loss pockets

The favorite Carpenter Overall on the  
Pacific Coast for over 25 years, now  
being made available throughout the country.  
Costs a little more, but worth a lot more!

**MADE OF FINEST HEAVY WHITE SANFORIZED\***

**DRILL, EXTRA FULL CUT**

Ask your dealer  
for them. If  
unavailable,  
order a pair  
direct.

High back  
and wide  
suspenders

2 large Duck  
hip pockets and  
2 hammer straps

Stop-Loss rule  
or pliers pocket  
of Duck

Combination  
Stop-Loss  
pencil and  
safety watch  
pocket on  
dip front bib

5 compartment  
reinforced Duck  
swinging  
nail pocket

2 Duck front  
pockets

Double knees

### BROWNSTEIN-LOUIS COMPANY

Makers of Stronghold Work Clothing since 1897  
1228 SAN JULIAN STREET, LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA

Send me \_\_\_\_\_ pairs Stronghold Union Made Carpenter  
Overalls with Stop-Loss pockets

In sizes 32 to 42 waist, length 30 to 34, each

In sizes 44 to 48 waist,  
length 30 to 34, each

**\$5.25** postage paid

**\$5.50** postage paid

Money-back guarantee if not satisfied.

Send your exact size (these are full cut overalls) and a  
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SIZE: Waist . . . . . Length . . . . .

NAME . . . . .

ADDRESS . . . . .

CITY . . . . . ZONE . . . . .

STATE . . . . .

**Nothing can fall  
out of Stop-Loss  
pockets.** The patented  
Stop-Loss safety pockets  
on the bib and side of  
leg will prevent loss of  
valuable tools and keep  
your watch from injury.  
These Stop-Loss pockets  
and many other properly  
placed pockets and  
straps give you real help  
on the job.

(\*less than 1% residual  
shrinkage, Govt. test.)



# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



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### I Eat A Raw Turnip - - - - - 7

Up to a few years ago, American literature has sedulously avoided the working man and his problems, ambitions and aspirations as a logical theme for novels and books. Since the depression, several writers have turned out books dealing with the ordinary Joe, but the real story of the wage earner in an industrial society is yet to be told.

### A Refreshing Analysis - - - - - 10

One of the things that has long puzzled this journal is why a \$10 dividend to stockholders is never considered inflationary by the financial writers while a five-cent-an-hour wage increase to working people sets them to fearing their hair and predicting runaway inflation. In a letter to the Wall Street Journal, C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, expresses some very unorthodox ideas for a tycoon; he up and admits dividends are more inflationary even than wages.

### Winds Of Freedom - - - - - 16

"Crusade For Freedom" devises an ingenious new way for breaching the Iron Curtain. Recently, thousands of rubber and plastic balloons, each stuffed full of pamphlets bearing messages of hope from the free world, were released on the Czech border. The wind bore them high over Czechoslovakia where they unloaded their pamphlets in a rain of truth.

### Pest-Free Forest Next? - - - - - 20

With all the equipment of atomic research, Canadian scientists are conducting all-embracing studies of forest pests and what makes them tick with an eye to eliminating them, and thereby saving for mankind nearly as much timber annually as man now harvests.

### Balance Is The Key - - - - - 22

In retiring as the chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, Dr. George W. Taylor warns the nation that working people cannot be expected to take the entire rap for defense if adequate security is to be achieved for the nation.



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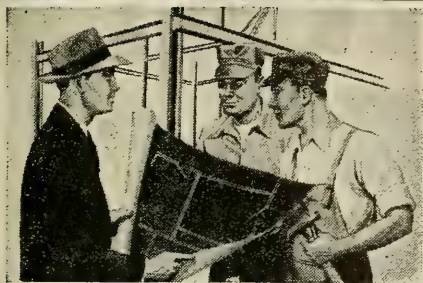


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# CARPENTERS

## BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



### THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING

#### Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



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Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

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Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a penny postcard.

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Chicago Technical College  
N-123 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.,  
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

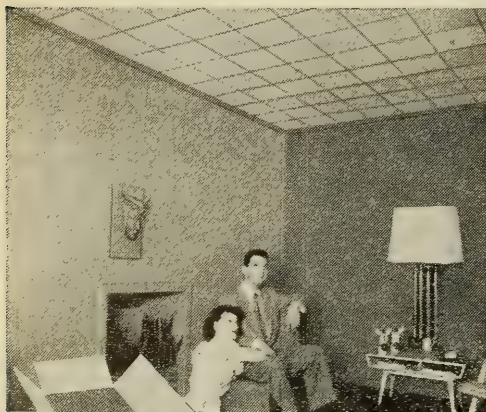
City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# GREATEST CEILING PRODUCT EVER!



**WASHABLE**

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- ★ Easy to Paint
- ★ Easy to Apply
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**For Repairing!**

**For Remodeling!**

**For New Construction!**

● Six-ply laminated construction in 12" squares,  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick.

● Pre-finished and waterproofed. Moisture content controlled at 8% by weight; will not absorb more than 13.5% by weight when immersed in water for 24 hours.

● Apply on furring strips right over old plaster or direct to joists in new construction with color pins that match the tile finish. For information, write, or mail the coupon.



UPSON CEILING TILES  
come packaged in cartons.

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☐ Mail me full information on Upson Ceiling Tiles.

☐ Have your representative call to give me full information on Upson Ceiling Tiles.

NAME

TYPE OF BUSINESS

STREET

CITY  STATE



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The American Technical Society offers a step-by-step method of training men to become experts in the field of Building, Estimating and Contracting. Learn Blueprint Reading, Carpentry, Masonry, House Planning, Remodeling, Mathematics. Learn how to estimate for the Building Trades. Seventy-four step-by-step training lessons complete with up-to-date text books to train you as a Building, Estimating and Contracting expert.



## Become a Builder, Estimator & Contractor

### EARN WHILE YOU LEARN

Train to become a Builder, Estimator and Contractor in your spare time at home. The American Technical Society's supervised home study methods enable you to earn while you learn. Get the technical knowledge you need to bring you greater earnings and an eventual business of your own.

## We Furnish All Training Materials

You get complete training assignments in such subjects as Structural Details, Specifications, Sheet Metal, Heating, Insulation, Excavation, Foundations, Woods, Windows, Styles of Roofs, Interior Wall Coverings, Stair Construction, Wind Resistant Construction, Selection and Application of Mortars, Theory, Kinds, Design and Building of Driveways, Floors, Steps and Sidewalks. Kinds and selection of Columns, Steel, Lally, Concrete, Brick, Fireplace Constructions, Design, Estimating, Septic Tank Systems. Styling a House. Remodeling. Complete materials include 9 text books, 8 lesson booklets, 8 study guides with instructions for the study and preparation of the examinations, 61 sets of self-checking quizzes, 4 supplementary information sheets, 74 examinations to be submitted for corrections and grading by your supervisory instructor who helps you in your training program.

## Is Your Future Worth a 3¢ Stamp?

A three cent stamp will bring you your first set of training assignments in Building, Estimating and Contracting for your examination without cost and without obligation. If, after examination, you are not convinced about the value of this training and do not believe it can help you raise your income by thousands of dollars, return the assignments within ten days and it will cost you nothing! However, if you are convinced you can build a business of your own and boost your earning power, and you do not return the first training assignment within ten days, you authorize us to ship the second set of training assignments C.O.D. for a registration fee of only \$10.00 and the balance of 8 sets of training assignments, one each succeeding month, C.O.D. for \$25.00 per month until the total cost of \$210.00 has been paid. You may stop any set of training assignments by simply notifying us 10 days in advance of any shipment due. Upon this notification, no further shipments will be made and the balance of training costs will be cancelled.

### Application For

### Budget Plan of Training

### For: BUILDING, ESTIMATING & CONTRACTING

If you are interested in greater advancement and independent financial security, plan today to expand your knowledge in the Building field. The American Technical Society will start you on the road to success by providing you with the kind of home study training you need to learn the technical aspects of Building, Estimating and Contracting.

### Here is What You Get

**COUNSELOR SERVICE:** Instruction in studying, also the advantage of consultation with the Instructors on all problems within the scope of the Text Material.

**TESTS:** Examining and grading Tests in order to qualify you for our Diploma in Building, Estimating & Contracting.

**DIPLOMA:** A Diploma to be awarded as soon as you have completed this Training.

**STUDY MATERIAL:** (1). All textbooks and study material and examinations for completion of the course are to be supplied to you by the American Technical Society. This material is to be sent periodically to insure steady progress in your training. (2.) Twelve Human Relations Chats on the Art of Getting Along with Others. (One mailed monthly.)

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I have read your offer and would like you to send me, without cost or obligation, your first set of training assignments in Building, Estimating & Contracting. If I do not return same within 10 days you may ship the second set of training assignments C.O.D. for a registration fee of \$10.00 and I will pay for the balance of my training on terms as stipulated in this October issue of the Carpenter magazine.

Signature .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

### Mail To:

American Technical Society

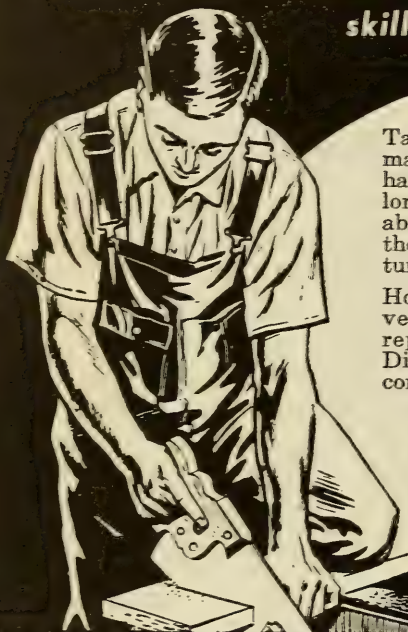
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Chicago 37, Illinois



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**THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE**

*skillfully made for skillful work!*



Taper ground to prevent binding... made from special Disston steel... hardened and tempered to stay sharp longer... fitted with strong, comfortable handles that can't come loose—these are but a few of the many features you get with Disston hand saws.

How about "retiring" some of those veteran handsaws of yours, and replacing them with brand new Disstons? Your hardware retailer has complete stocks.

**FREE!** New edition of Disston Saw, Tool and File Manual. Write for a copy!

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In Canada, write: 2-20 Fraser Ave.  
Toronto 3, Ont.

## "HANG THAT DOOR THE PROFESSIONAL WAY" Use an E-Z MARK BUTT GAUGE

**TRULY A CARPENTER'S FRIEND!**



COMES WITH  
LEATHERETTE CASE

YOU DO THIS



AND GET THIS

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# "I Eat A Raw Turnip"



**I**N THE midsummer issue of "Illinois Labor Bulletin", a publication of the Illinois Department of Labor, Jack Conroy, author, lecturer and well-known Chicago book reviewer, discusses something that has long perplexed not only union people but literary people as well. It is the lack of sympathetic treatment of working people and their problems in American fiction. Up until 20 years ago, there was not a single piece of fiction on American bookshelves honestly portraying the struggles, hopes, achievements and aspirations of working people. Since the depression a number of worthwhile books have been written but the real story of the working man in our industrial society has yet to be told.

As Conroy points out, practically all fiction up until very recently concerned itself with the doings of the lordly and the haughty. The newest trend has been to write of neurotics and split personalities and pervers. Only a few authors have had the astuteness and background of experience to recognize the problems of a working man in a confusing age as authentic and promising literary material.

In this respect, textbooks at one time were even worse than fiction. For the first hundred years of its existence, our free school system has concentrated on the Horatio Alger approach to life. The text books have been full of noble sentiments about the sanctity of hard work and amenability to the supreme authority of the employer.

A McGuffey Reader widely used a few generations ago illustrates the point vividly. In one passage, a judge was riding through a country lane when he suddenly became thirsty. Spotting a young lad working in a field, he stopped his blooded team and surrey to ask for a drink. After the young man had given him a drink and stood hat in hand the judge engaged him in conversation that went something like this:

---

Judge: "How long do you work, lad?"

Lad: "From sunup to sundown, sir."

Judge: "And how much pay do you receive?"

Lad: "A penny an hour, sir."

Judge: "And what do you do when you get hungry?"

Lad: "I eat a raw turnip, sir."

After a little more of this kind of stuff, the judge drives on and he says to himself: "There's a lad who is going far. He's polite and industrious. If only all our young men possessed his virtues."

The story never disclosed what the young man ate when the turnips were not ripe nor how many acres of them he ate before he broke down from overwork. But school teachers of the day thought the things it taught hot stuff.

Since that time text books have improved a lot. However, the National Association of Manufacturers still spends millions of dollars trying to inject cleverly prepared propaganda, disguised as literature into the nation's schools to perpetuate the kind of stuff

McGuffey's Reader used to teach. Happily, their efforts have not been too successful.

But the struggles, disappointments and triumphs of the ordinary guy still do not command the attention they deserve from writers. As Conroy points out, a good start has already been made. In his interesting article, Conroy writes:

"When I was a boy in Monkey Nest, a coal mining camp near Moberly, Missouri, I often found good reading matter hard to come by. The yellow-backed romantic novels of the "chambermaid" school of literature (exemplified by Bertha M. Clay and "The Duchess") were plentiful for some reason, as were dime novels relating in gory detail the exploits of such frontier heroes as Buffalo Bill and Diamond Dick. From these works I derived a curious idea as to the position of the working man in literature. I tried to fit the coal miners as I knew them into the social scheme as represented by these books, but it was all pretty baffling.

"The poor people (or working people) in the yellow-backs seemed to live off the bounty of the lord of the manor in one fashion or another. Males among the good ones were portrayed as tugging their forelocks when addressing those of higher birth, and the women, young and old, curtsied prettily if they had their manners about them. The bad ones appeared to occupy themselves for the most part by poaching off the lord's preserves. I didn't know exactly what they poached, but I gathered it wasn't eggs.

"As for the Indian slayers, they seemed much too busy with their lethal labors to do anything more than collect a few hides now and then (animal hides, naturally) and all this in a rather casual manner.

"I know that all this bad reading in early youth influenced me to some extent when I wrote at the completion of my second novel:

*'I want to demonstrate in my writing that the life of common workers and the stench of their sweat is as authentic literary material as the vicissitudes of society folks and others who appear, in fiction at least, to exist in an economic vacuum.'*

"I know now that this was not a new ambition, and that other writers had adequately realized it before my time. Nevertheless, it still seems to me that more than two decades of the twentieth century had passed before the everyday existence of the worker—and particularly the Industrial worker—began to receive sufficient attention in fiction. Sherwood Anderson in fiction and Carl Sandburg in poetry were pioneers in this respect.

"Tom Tippet's *Horseshoe Bottoms* (1935) was particularly interesting to me because it portrayed understandingly the life of a coal camp (near Peoria) from discovery of the vein of coal to its old age when the "diggings" were almost worked out.

"Albert Halper in *The Foundry* (1934), *The Chute* (1939), and *The Little People* (1942) drew upon his own experiences in Chicago industrial plants and department stores and emerged with stories replete with life and movement.

"Josephine Johnson of St. Louis, who won the 1935 Pulitzer Prize for fiction with her *Now in November*, a drab chronicle of farm life, turned to industrial strife in a small town in *Jordanstown* (1937). A novel of especial interest to me was Goetze Jeter's *The Strikers* (1937), based on incidents that occurred during a shoe factory strike in Moberly, my home town.

"Alexander Saxton's *The Great Midland* (1946) recreates the great rail-



road strike of 1922. It is not strange that Midwest automobile factories (and of course principally those in Detroit) have provided the theme for a number of novels which stress the effect of the conveyor line on men. Two that come to mind are James Steele's *Conveyor* (1935) and Wessell Smitter's *F.O.B. Detroit* (1938).

"All these novels, and others which can't be mentioned here for lack of space, strike a responsive chord in me. In my novels *The Disinherited* (1933) and *A World to Win* (1935) I drew upon my experiences as a worker in many places—coal mine, railroad shop,

steel mill, road gang, etc.,—as well as the more agonizing task of looking for work and not being able to find it. This latter situation, fortunately, has not been so common of late years, but we of the Thirties remember it all too well. Let's hope we'll never have to write about such things again.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity. Shakespeare said, and it's an irritating grain of sand that makes a pearl in an oyster. Similarly, the writer often creates out of discomfort or even worse. But it's all pretty tough on the oyster—or the writer."

### Retired Couples Need Up To \$1,900 For "Modest" Living

A "modest but adequate" level of living for a retired elderly couple costs between \$1,700 and \$1,800 a year at October 1950 price levels in nearly half of 34 cities surveyed by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Costs estimates ranged from \$1,602 in New Orleans to \$1,908 in Milwaukee.

An article summarizing the Bureau's findings appears in the September Monthly Labor Review.

The level of living in the elderly couple's budget is similar to that of the city worker's family budget for four persons, October 1950 costs of which were estimated by BLS for the same 34 cities and published earlier this year. The Bureau's estimates of the cost for the four-person family budget ranged from \$3,453 in New Orleans to \$3,933 in Milwaukee.

Since last October, the consumers' price index, which reflects the change in costs of goods and services bought by moderate-income urban families, has gone up about 6 per cent.

The budget for an elderly couple costs about half that for the larger family. It is also less than the amount the Bureau estimates would be required to provide the same level of living for all types of two-person families—young employed as well as the elderly retired. All two-person families on the average would require about 65 per cent of the four-person family budget cost.

The budget family, a retired husband and wife, about 65 years of age, who maintain their own two-or-three-room rented dwelling, is representative of many of those receiving or potentially eligible for old-age assistance or retirement benefits.

The budget includes goods and services "necessary for a healthful, self-respecting mode of living that allows normal participation in the life of the community in accordance with current American standards." Social and conventional as well as physiological needs are taken into account. The budget applies to elderly couples who are able to get about and care for themselves, with the husband retired or having only occasional employment. The family owns no automobile.

The most important factor causing differences in the cost of the elderly couple's budget between cities was the variation in cost of housing of comparable quality, the article said. Average yearly rent for a two-or-three-room dwelling, plus cost of gas, electricity, water, and heating fuel, ranged from \$436 in New Orleans to \$705 in Milwaukee. The combined cost of food, clothing, housefurnishings, and all other items included in the budget ranged from \$1,126 in Savannah to \$1,269 in Seattle.

Income needs of persons reaching retirement age have long been a subject of discussion the article noted. It said that public concern over the effects of recent price rises on persons with fixed incomes lends particular significance to the findings now, as does the increasing proportion of older persons in the country's total population. The 65-year-and-over age group totaled 12.3 million in 1950, representing 1 in 12 in the general population.

# A REFRESHING ANALYSIS



**I**NFLATION and government-inspired schemes for fighting inflation have been with us practically ten years. Young men who were in the second grade when World War II started, are now going into the army and navy themselves. To all intents and purposes, they have never known anything except inflation and the evils thereof. And, furthermore, it is doubtful if they will know anything else for many years to come, for one need not be an economist to realize that things are going to get worse for a long time before they get better.

Throughout the whole inflationary period to date, one thing has puzzled this journal. Profit increases, regardless of how big, never seem to be inflationary; while a 10c an hour increase to a few thousands workers always seems to presage immediate economic collapse. At least that is the way the financial journals and daily papers seem to portray things. Editorials, cartoons and feature stories are always picturing high wages as the direct and sole cause of inflation. Profits never are mentioned.

Recently, however, there was a refreshing exception. Undoubtedly goaded to desperation by his critics, C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, largest corporation in the world, last month wrote a letter to the Wall Street Journal expressing some distinctly unorthodox views for a big industrialist—most important among them being that dividends to stockholders are more inflationary than the wages paid to workers.

Wilson's forthright letter was in answer to the white collar boys who criticized him for signing a wage contract with General Motors' employees granting not only an escalator clause for gearing wages to living costs, but also a flat four-cents-an-hour annual wage increase to give the workers a share in productivity increases and technological progress. Thousands of

editorials were written blasting the management of General Motors for adding "fuel to the fires of inflation".

In a few well-chosen words, Wilson disposed of these critics. He pointed out that a cost-of-living escalator clause does not contribute to inflation. "As a matter of fact," he wrote, "it tends to resist inflation to some extent since wages are adjusted upward several months after the cost of living has increased and the facts recognized."

Then Wilson hit the nail squarely on the head.

"From a strictly inflationary point of view," he wrote, "I am quite sure that the extra dividend General Motors paid last year was one of the most inflationary things General Motors had anything to do with in 1950—although there was no general criticism for paying such dividends."

The extra dividend of \$2 per share over and above the 1949 dividend paid by the company "amounted to putting approximately \$176 million more purchasing power in the hands



of stockholders", few, if any, of whom, are in the lowest income bracket. On the other hand, the five cent an hour wage increase granted to the company's 400,000 employes placed only \$40 million of purchasing power in the hands of G. M. workers.

However, the wage increase brought forth long and loud lamentations and dire predictions of doom from the daily press, whereas the far more inflationary dividend increase got only praise for G. M. management. But that is the way it has been ever since Pearl Harbor. No one has worried much about profits and profiteering, but a few cents an hour in the worker's pay check has raised editorial screams audible clear out in the outer stratosphere.

The G. M. chieftain, in his letter, expressed some other novel ideas for a business tycoon. He pointed out that "all wars and preparations for wars are inflationary" and that what happens to wages has comparatively little bearing in the matter. Wage earners never set the pace as far as inflation is concerned. Rather they are generally the chief victims of inflation.

On the matter of flat four-cent-an-hour increase to compensate G. M. employes for increased productivity, Wilson pointed out that paying men more for producing more is not inflationary. Lack of goods is the chief cause of inflation. Whatever tends to increase production tends to fight inflation.

Wilson also significantly commented:

"If American workmen had been frozen in their standard of living 50 years ago we would have no mass market. We would have been producing automobiles by the thousands instead of millions. And home appliances, radio and television sets, if

they existed at all, would be great luxuries."

It was fortunate for the nation, Wilson asserted, that real wages have risen along with technological progress, thus, "making possible the mass market and our American Standard of Living." He further declared that "it certainly is not realistic to think that employers could force their workmen to take the rap on inflation."

Wilson's words echo what this journal has long maintained; namely, that wage earners are the victims rather than the villains of inflation. Inflation is brought on by people with money bidding against each other for scarce goods. The average wage earner who has to feed, clothe and shelter a family these days on one pay check is no threat to inflation. He simply does not have the money to bid against others for any goods.

As we pointed out in a recent issue, the workman's wife unconsciously fights inflation all the way down the line. She does it not because she is nobler or more patriotic than others but simply because she has to. If the price of carrots goes too high, she buys cabbage or turnips which are cheaper. If shoes increase in price, she makes the old ones do for another season. It is the only way she can get by.

All these things are reflected in the facts and figures compiled by Professor Theodore J. Kreps in his study for The Public Affairs Institute. Kreps shows that the lower two-fifths of the nation's wage earners received only 14.7% of the national income, whereas the top one-fifth took in 46.9% in our best peacetime year, 1948. As a result, Kreps found that 33% of the lower bracket earners make only 13% of all consumer expenditures.

Furthermore, Kreps proves by facts and figures that the low income brack-

ets carry practically as heavy a tax load as does any group in our economy except those in the bracket making \$7,500 per year or more. And they have to do it with far less ability to pay. It is only after income hits the \$7,500 per year mark that graduated income tax rates begin to take deeper cuts out of earnings.

In spite of all this, however, the well-greased propaganda campaign will go on beating the drums for more taxes on the poor and fewer taxes on the well-off. The same old well-worn arguments will be used; first, that the buying power of the masses must be curtailed to ward off inflation because it is their combined purchasing power that primes the inflation pump; second, that the upper brackets are already taxed to death while the common people are getting off relatively lightly.

Between them, G. M. chieftain Wilson and Professor Kreps effectively knock all of these arguments in the head. Wilson proves that \$10.00 is just as inflationary in the hands of a millionaire as it is in the hands of a carpenter or butcher or garage me-

chanic. Kreps thoroughly explodes the argument that it is the common people who through their massed purchasing power create inflation; the answer for which is higher taxes on ordinary incomes.

More taxes and more inflation control measures are on their way. It would be nice to know that the views of Wilson and Kreps would carry some weight in Congress. However, judging from the past record of the majority of the present Congress, to hope for such a thing is equivalent to hoping for a miracle. Too many working people stayed away from the polls in 1950. As a result, errand boys for Big Business are in command on Capitol Hill. Until such time as the working people of the nation wake up to the fact that their lack of political activity is costing them hard dollars and cents every month, the going will be rough. Next year is an election year. Either the working people will elect a Congress that is sympathetic to their problems, or more and more of the defense load will be shifted from the backs of the rich to the backs of the poor.

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## Five Get Rich Quick At U. S. Expense

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Details of how a group of five men, including two former government employes, made a profit of \$362,201 by renting government-owned buildings from one U. S. agency and renting them back to another, were told in the Senate last month by Senator John J. Williams (Rep., Del.).

He said the five men, headed by Dan M. Nee, former Collector of Internal Revenue in Western Missouri, put up no money at all until all contracts with the government were signed. Then they invested only \$5,000 apiece in the profitable venture.

Williams declared that Nee was a close business associate of Quirk J. Bernard, regional director of the War Assets Administration, from which the group leased 113 buildings at Camp Crowder in September, 1949, for less than \$1,000 a month. Four days after this deal, the group signed an agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation for use of the Buildings for grain storage. For this deal they collected \$382,201 in a 20-month period.



**H** **A shortage of scrap** metal is seriously threatening adequate steel production. Steel cannot be made without a good percentage of scrap. Without sufficient steel, the whole defense program stands in jeopardy. So does the anti-inflation campaign. Steel prices set the pace for many other prices. The scarcer that steel gets, the higher the price goes. This in turn drives up many other prices.

**E**  
**L**  
**P**  
**T**  
**A**  
**P**  
In order to assist in stepping up the flow of heavy iron and steel scrap, the government, through the National Production Authority, is conducting a special program to discover and recover the dormant, heavy industrial scrap metals to be found in business, commercial, and industrial plants.

**T**  
**H**  
**E**  
**S**  
Salvage programs are set up in whole industries, individual factories, public utilities and among the agencies of the Federal Government. Industries such as the railroads, steel, and petroleum, have set up industry salvage committees. In-plant scrap committees have been established by firms participating in the program and, on a geographical basis, scrap mobilization committees have been organized in the industrial communities.

**C**  
**R**  
It is in this connection that the cooperation of local union members can be so helpful.

**A**  
**P**  
The cooperation of local union members with any request for their individual assistance from community scrap mobilization committees and from in-plant salvage committees in the firms where they are employed is of the greatest importance.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## NOT WHAT IT SEEMS

The new price control bill is only a few weeks old but already it has proved to be such a flop one of its chief authors is disclaiming responsibility for it. Supposedly it is designed to keep prices in check, but so many jokers were written into it to protect profits that about all it does is "legalize" profiteering.

The efforts of the special interest boys in Congress to pass off what we now have as inflation control somehow or other brings to mind an old story.

A traveling clergyman was compelled to stop for the week-end with a mountain couple in their modest cabin. Right after supper the first night the mountaineer asked the minister, "Are you a teetotaler?"

"Not exactly," replied the man of the cloth.

"I'm pleased to hear that," continued the host. "We've had that sort stopping with us before. Them teetotal guys want soda water and ice and lemon juice and ginger ale and everything else. But seeing as you're not a teetotaler, you'll be satisfied with plain water, just like ourselves."

★ ★ ★

## LOST CAUSE

As this was being written, Congress was still looking for a sure inflation cure. As always, the special interest boys who represent Big Business were putting on the pressure for an act that would exempt profits and place the bulk of the load on the backs of the wage earners. More often than not the special interest boys succeed in getting their way. Labor trying to get a fair deal in defense legislation is sometimes put in the position of the man who was driving down an arterial street when a car from a side street crashed into him. A cop soon appeared, whereupon the following conversation ensued:

Motorist: "I had the right of way when this man ran into me, yet you say I was to blame."

Cop: "Because his father is mayor, his

Motorist: "Why?"

Cop: "Because his father is mayor, his uncle is chief of police, and I'm engaged to his sister."

## A WOMAN'S WORLD

Anybody who doesn't think this is a woman's world is crazy. When a boy baby is born, people ask, "How is the mother?" When he gets married, they exclaim, "What a beautiful bride." When he dies, they ask, "How much did he leave?"

★ ★ ★

## ALL'S WELL

Mrs. Grigsby was worried because she had not heard for several weeks from her son at boarding school. Eventually she received this letter: "Dear Mother: They are making us write to our parents. Love, Jack."

★ ★ ★

## POETRY DEPARTMENT

"You can't take it with you"

Is true as can be.

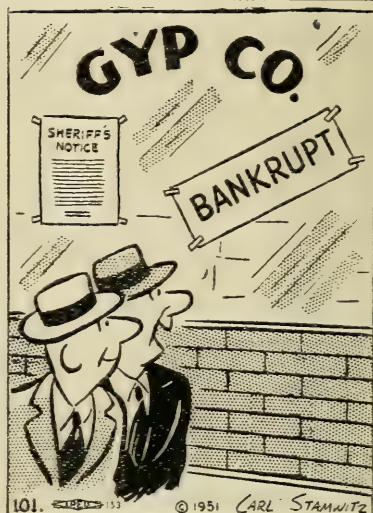
But my not having it here

Is what most worries me.

★ ★ ★

## CAN THIS BE PROGRESS

"This is indeed a changing world," Joe Paup recently observed from his No. 2 spot in the Unemployment Compensation line; "years ago a woman used to go to a doctor to see if she could have a baby. Now she goes to the landlord."



"They hired so much inefficient, non-union labor that they finally have a closed shop!"



## NONE SO BLIND

Periodically some college professor comes out with a book "proving" that unions do not increase wages. Last month a California prof figured it was his turn to get into the act. Rehashing a lot of other similar works he reached the same old conclusion—the big-heartedness of employers and not union pressure creates higher wages.

Unfortunately for the prof, his timing was bad. Almost the same week his book came out, the Department of Labor issued some cold, hard figures on earnings.

Average weekly earnings of highly organized production workers in industry have gone up 171% since 1939, the Department announced. During the same period, the average weekly earnings of clerical workers, semi-professionals and others in fields which are poorly organized or not organized at all climbed only 95%.

In view of authentic figures such as these, the professor who tries to ignore them or charge them to coincidence or something is as near-sighted as the glowworm who spent three evenings flirting with a cigarette stub.



## AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Meat prices have taken another bounce upward. With ample justification, the Cincinnati Enquirer recently opined: "The point has about been reached where it costs nearly as much to buy four pounds of beef-steak as it does to catch a half-pound fish."



95. 153-REU © 1951 CARL STAMMWITZ

"I wish we had a union agreement so we could rotate this damned graveyard shift!"

## THAT'S FOR SURE

During the last war, quality deterioration added as much to the cost of living as anything else. From many indications, the same sort of chiseling through lowering of quality is getting started again. Goods of many kinds are getting poorer and poorer in quality, but the price remains the same or goes higher. In meats, up-grading sanctioned by the government has put No. 1 quality prices on No. 3 grade stuff.

However, every once in awhile justice does prevail in this tired old world. Last month we read of such an instance. The president of a shirt manufacturing firm was ordered by his doctor to take off fifty pounds of weight. To do so, the doctor advised that he spend the summer working on his farm.

Getting ready to take his doctor's advice, the shirt tycoon went into a men's store to outfit himself with some work clothes. First he bought a work shirt big enough to give him plenty of freedom of movement. But before the clerk got it wrapped, a thought struck him.

"Wait a minute," he said, "this fits me now but I intend to lose a lot weight. Maybe I better get a smaller size."

Without stopping his wrapping, the clerk replied, "Listen, Mister, if you shrink as fast as this shirt will, you'll be doing mighty good."



## IT ONLY SOUNDS GOOD

Throughout August and a good deal of September, the Senate was debating the appropriation bill for the new fiscal year. There was plenty of "economy" talk but very little action. In fact, a good many of the "economy" boys have been working a slick gimmick to hide their real intentions. While talking "economy" when appropriating money, at the same time they "authorize" the spending of additional billions at some future date. This obligates future Congresses to raise the money. That way they can tell the people, "see how much we saved you on appropriations" without telling how deeply they involved the nation in future spending.

All of this reminds us of the guy who kept bragging what an early riser he was. Finally one of his listeners asked him, "What time do you get up?"

"Why as soon as the first rays of the sun peep in my window," he replied.

His answer elicited a good deal of admiration until a neighbor drawled:

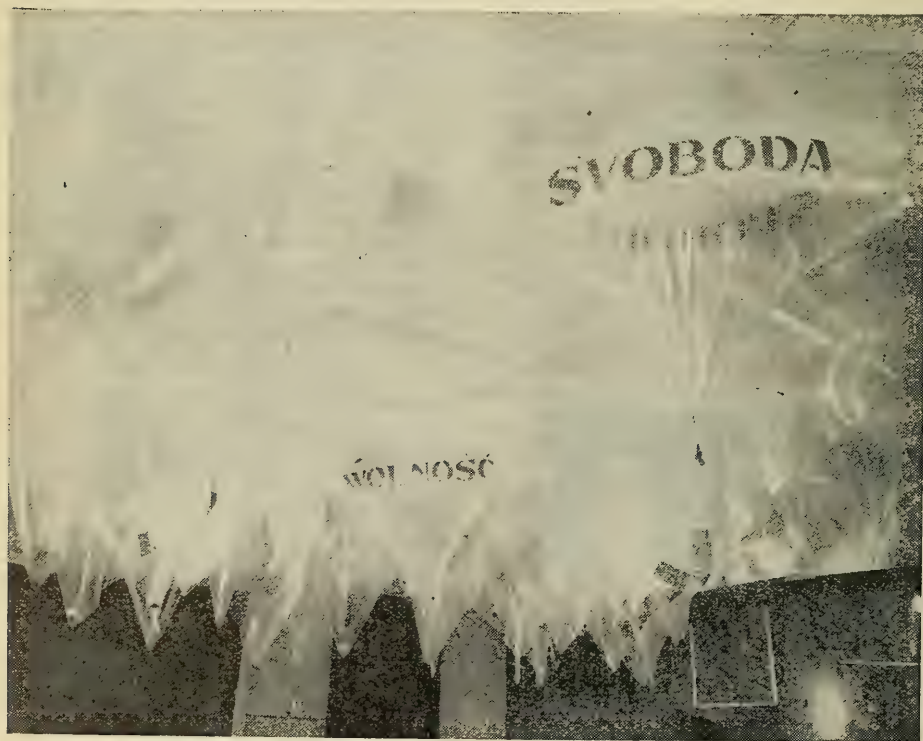
"Yeah, but his bedroom window faces west."

## *Winds of Freedom*



**A** DRAMATIC new method of reaching the people behind the Iron Curtain—Operation “Winds of Freedom”—recently was inaugurated on a major scale with the launching of some 2,000 balloons carrying messages of hope and friendship from the free world to the prisoner population of Czechoslovakia.

The four and one-half foot balloons borne by westerly winds at high altitudes of 25,000 feet and above, delivered more than 2,000,000 messages to the captive peoples of the Kremlin isolated country.



**PILLOW ORCHARD.** This is how the Crusade for Freedom balloons look before launching. “Svoboda” on balloon in right foreground spells “freedom” in Czech. “Wolnosc” means freedom in Polish. Letters are five inches tall. Balloons are called pillows because they resemble fat overstuffed pillows when inflated and borne along by winds 20,000 feet up.

This people-to-people contact represents the latest effort of the free world to tear down the Russian barrier and send the truth to imprisoned millions behind the Curtain.

Signatories on the messages were organizations representing free world citizens of many nations, of all faiths and creeds, including labor and pro-



fessional groups, women, and war veterans.

Two years ago the idea of using balloons to send truth messages over the Iron Curtain was only a gleam in the eyes of scientists, the man in the street, and other Americans determined to spike the lies of communism.

But with the launching in Europe of 2,000 balloons carrying more than 2,000,000 freedom messages over the Iron Curtain to Czechoslovakia, that dream has become a reality.

Nothing came of the initial suggestions for using balloons as a weapon in the cold war with the Kremlin when the idea was first advanced in 1949—although Dr. Robert Millikan had prepared such a program for use against the Nazis toward the end of World War II and strongly advocated its use in the present crisis.

But in 1950 leaders of the Crusade for Freedom took up the idea in earnest as a potential means of supplementing its hard-hitting Radio Free Europe broadcasts combatting communist propaganda in the satellite countries.

The Crusade asked General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., to recommend a balloon system for carrying messages behind the Iron Curtain. This company had been engaged in cosmic ray and high altitude meteorology studies since the end of the war.

About that time, too, the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Boston, was also consulted and began experiments using rubber weather balloons as carriers for printed messages.

The balloon developed by the General Mills scientists is made from a transparent plastic so thin it takes 300 of the envelopes laid flat and deflated to make a pile one inch thick. During the experimental period some of

these plastic balloons were mistakenly reported to be flying saucers.

The plastic, polyethylene film, is a petroleum derivative. It is the same type of material used by American housewives to wrap food in. It is non-poisonous and can be used for a table cloth, laundry bag, or as a bag for vegetables.

The plastic "pillows," so-called because in flight they look like fat, overstuffed pillows or large square soap bubbles, are four and one-half feet square.

They tend to float at a constant altitude, returning to earth by leakage through the pores of the fabric. The "pillow" carries a payload of up to one-third of a pound of messages (200 single sheets, six inches by four inches each).

Sides of the "pillow" provide billboard space for block lettering of the word "freedom" in five inch letters. There is a ghostly affect during descent, following which the balloon hops along the ground catching on bushes and fences. As a result a very high percentage of them are discovered.

The Dewey & Almy rubber balloon carries a payload of 3.6 pounds of messages (2,200 single sheets). During flight it climbs steadily until reaching 30,000 feet where it bursts. This releases its messages, scattering them over an area of many square miles.

Both plastic and rubber balloons follow pre-determined paths deep into the target country.

After climbing to their ceiling altitude, the "pillow" balloons float at 20,000 feet and are borne by the wind. At this time of year wind speeds at this altitude range from 25 to 30 miles an hour. Upon entering the target country, the "pillows" drop to earth along a track roughly 60 miles long and 10 miles wide.

In both types, the messages are inserted inside the balloons before launching. Both rubber and plastic types were tested in the Czechoslovakian operation.

Personnel and equipment were transported to the launching site by truck convoy.

The balloons have a range of from 100 to 700 miles depending upon the payload and amount of gas used.

Representatives of several of the sponsoring organizations, which united in signing the messages, were present and participated in the initial "Winds of Freedom" launching, including Boleslaw Wierzdianski and Georg Ionescu, chairman and secretary general respectively of International Federation of Free Journalists; Frau Lotte Stoehr, vice-president and Fraulein Katherine Andgeszn, corresponding secretary of the Munich Women's Club, representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The General Federation has a membership of 11,000,000 in 32 countries.

American sponsoring was represented by the Crusade for Freedom: Harold E. Stassen, 1951 Crusade drive chairman; Drew Pearson, member of the Crusade's advisory council, and long an advocate of leaflet carrying balloons; and C. D. Jackson, president of the National Committee for a Free Europe, which operates Radio Free Europe.

Meteorological experts and scientists from both General Mills and the Dewey & Almy company directed the operations.

"The hard hitting approach of Radio Free Europe is scoring heavily behind the Iron Curtain," Stassen said, "as evidence by the recent mass purges of Red leadership and the defections within Poland.

"We tore a big hole in the Iron Curtain. This new and additional

method of reaching the prisoner peoples with the truth will brighten the prospects for future peace and freedom.

"The financial support of the American people to the Crusade for Freedom will make it possible to multiply this operation for truth and against communism.

"This new technique of large scale balloon communication will be inte-



**ON THE WAY.** Rubber balloon is filled with helium or hydrogen gas; when released it climbs rapidly into the upper winds that blow always from west to east. By time balloon reaches bursting height of 30,000 feet, it is many miles away.

grated with the constant day-by-day messages by radio. It provides an important multiple approach."

The 16,000,000 U. S. citizens who participated in last year's Crusade for Freedom erected the World Freedom Bell in Berlin. Their contributions of \$1,317,000 gave Radio Free Europe its new transmitter near Munich—the most powerful in the free world.

Goals of the 1951 Crusade are 25,000,000 members and contributions of \$3,500,000—to provide at least two



more powerful transmitters for Radio Free Europe and to begin similar truth broadcasts to Asia.

General Lucius D. Clay, leader of the Berlin airlift, is national chairman of the anti-communist organization.

Following is the text of the message flown over the Iron Curtain in Crusade for Freedom balloons:

"To the people of Czechoslovakia

"A new wind is blowing.

"A new hope is stirring.

"Friends of Freedom in other lands have found a new way to reach you.

"They know that you also want freedom.

"Millions of free men and women have joined together and are sending you this message of friendship over the Winds of Freedom—which in the upper air always blow from West to East.

"An oppressor has brought slavery to your proud country. He has tried to cut you off completely from your friends in the free world.

"But he has failed.

"We are in touch with you daily by radio.

"Now we take this new way of extending our hand to you.

"There is no dungeon deep enough to hide the truth, no wall high enough to keep out the message of freedom.

"Tyranny cannot control the winds—cannot enslave your hearts.

"FREEDOM WILL RISE AGAIN!"

(Signed)

Crusade for Freedom (16 million citizens of the U. S. A.).

Organization Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores (19 Latin American countries).

International Federation of Free Journalists.

Confederation Internationale des Anciens.

Prisonniers de Guerre (Member countries: Belgium, France, Holland, Italy).

General Federation of Women's Clubs (11 million members in 32 countries).

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (A. F. of L.).

Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO).

The reverse side carries a list of radio stations in the free world broadcasting range of Iron Curtain countries and sets forth the hours of operation on both medium and short wave stations.

These stations are: Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, British Broadcasting Company, Radio Diffusion Francaais, Radio Nacional de Espana; Radio Luxembourg, and Radio Vaticano; Canadian Broadcasting Corp., United Nations Radio.

### Older Women Studied As Manpower Reserve

The U. S. Labor Department's Women's Bureau points out that older women are an important part of the Nation's labor reserve.

In recruitment programs to meet demands of civilian and military production, emphasis "will certainly be placed on utilizing the services of older women because fewer of these women have young children and home responsibilities," the Bureau notes.

Women 45 years and older, the Bureau says, already form 30 per cent of the almost 20 million women in the labor force today. Older women came into the labor force in great numbers during World War II, as did women of all ages, but unlike the younger women, many of these older women did not leave after the war was over.

# PEST-FREE FORESTS NEXT?



**E**VER SINCE the first atomic bomb exploded over the sands of New Mexico, the civilized world has been living in a state of tension. The bombs which laid waste to Nagasaki and Hiroshima demonstrated the awesome power of atomic fission. Since that time, scientists have been busy whipping up more devastating and fearsome weapons.

But all the emphasis has not been on destruction. Great strides have also been made in putting atomic fission byproducts to more benign uses. In the field of medicine, radioactive materials have been used to very good effect in ferreting out secrets of the human body which can eventually lick some of the more worrisome diseases now plaguing mankind. In the field of agriculture, too, atomic scientists are devising new ways and means of increasing yield, preventing food spoilage and improving breeds.

Recently the Ottawa Journal ran an article describing some interesting experiments which Canadian scientists have been carrying on with radioactivity in the timberlands to fight the pests which now destroy almost as much timber each year as man uses. If their efforts are successful, the timber resources of the continent eventually may be doubled or tripled. The Journal described the scientific war against forest pests as follows:

By Gregor Guthrie

In a strange new world of isotope-bearing weevils and radioactive trees, Dr. D. A. Fraser is king.

Each year he comes from the Canadian Department of Agriculture's forest biology laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie to rule a tiny scientific kingdom by the shore of Corry Lake, twenty-two miles northwest of Pembroke, Ontario.

His capital is a group of brightly-painted wooden buildings standing in the park-like headquarters area of the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station.

His demesne spreads throughout the station's 95 square miles of bushland and is peopled by millions of insects and the trees they feed upon.

Here, aided by enthusiastic colleagues from the nearby Chalk River atomic research plant, Dr. Fraser presses his search for knowledge by methods that make Gestapo tactics child-like by comparison.

Radioactive cobalt and sodium are used to force the secrets of the reluctant white pine weevil, the reticent blister rust fungi and other forest pests.

Isotopes of radioactive elements are employed, too, to trace the digestive tracts of trees and insects, record their most intimate habits and define their life cycles.

Prime research target of Dr. Fraser and his fellows is the white pine weevil, Number 1 threat to Eastern Canada's commercial timber.

Others include white pine blister rust and the cause of exceptionally high and early mortality among yellow birch in the Gaspé and Northern New Brunswick areas.

Problems of feeding, growth and reproduction of pine is yet another phase of endeavor.



Beside the neat green and white painted lab buildings, a newly-built insectory is used to process hundreds of specimens.

Some are trapped, treated and released while others are kept in neatly sealed and ticketed cardboard tubes on shelves for progressive experiments.

Specimens of the white pine weevil are injected with radioactive material and then set free. The tell-tale radiations enable Dr. Fraser's men to follow their future movements with ease.

In one stage of the life cycle, the weary weevil drops from the pine's leader to the ground for rest and resuscitation.

But even there the Judas isotope betrays his presence to the scientist through eighteen inches of soil and at ten feet distance.

Chalk River scientists have developed special apparatus for Dr. Fraser's projects.

Main tool is the new scintillation counter—a portable machine after the pattern of the old Geiger counter.

This device fits over the shoulders of the researcher and weighs very little.

A long metal detector, connected to the small control panel across the chest, picks up the scintillations from radioactive material.

The control panel has several dials from which intensity readings may be taken and is activated by a small box of batteries hanging down the back.

One of these small batteries alone is capable of more than 1,000 volts.

In the lab, special techniques have been developed to meet the introduction of radioactivity into forest research.

Much of the study of trees and insects is done by the scientist's right hand, the microscope.

Here a valuable adjunct is what Dr. Fraser calls his "glorified slicing machine"—a microtome.

When a specimen, either insect or wood, is selected, it is placed in position on the microtome much as a slab of bacon is on the butcher's slicer.

Radioactive material has already been injected.

A jet of carbon dioxide is directed onto it, freezing it fast.

It is then sliced to a thickness anywhere down to one twenty-five thousandth of an inch.

When the slice is removed it is placed upon a glass slide and coated with photographic emulsion.

This slide is then hustled into a dark-room and left alone to photograph itself.

After a suitable period, the negative is developed and can be printed.

The area of radioactivity in the specimen shows on the print as a dark spot.

While handling the isotopes from Chalk River, Dr. Fraser and his assistants wear five-pound leather gloves lined with lead.

Other instruments overflowing the lab building include ovens, balances and mixers.

Striding through his nursery beds of white pine, with scintillation counter at the ready, Dr. Fraser was enthusiastic about the future of isotope tracings in forest research.

"There's no end to what we can do. We've only scratched the surface."

# Balance Is The Key



**N**EXT TO TAXES, the most plentiful commodity in Washington, D. C. is advice. As the irrepressible Jimmy "Schnoz" Durante, often says, "Everybody wants to get into the act." Anybody who can catch a reporter's ear or waggle a couple of minutes on a radio program always has a sure-fire scheme for solving the many problems that beset us. Like most free commodities, the advice that bubbles up from Washington is worth exactly what it costs—nothing.

But occasionally a man with his feet on the ground and without a personal ax to grind steps forward and lays down some common sense advice that merits real consideration. In this case it is Dr. George W. Taylor, who bowed out September 1st as chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board. In leaving Washington, where he has been a key figure on and off during the last ten years, Taylor emphasized a simple truth; namely, that maximum defense production cannot be achieved by tearing down the standards and institutions which helped to create the greatness of America. A rigid wage freeze and a suspension of the processes of collective bargaining would only block production, Taylor warned.

Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin professor and member of the War Labor Board during World War II, succeeded Dr. Taylor, who returned to the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Taylor gave the lie to hysterical claims of the National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and ill-informed editorial writers of the Big Business daily press that wage increases generally are inflationary. Here are highlights of his report:

"In developing its policies, the Wage Stabilization Board has not only the objective of wage stabilization, but

also 3 other objectives to keep in mind—the preservation of industrial relations stability, the preservation of collective bargaining to the fullest possible extent and the fostering of maximum defense production.

"If you keep wages rigid and don't get guns which are needed, or airplanes which are needed, the cost in holding the wage line might be too great in terms of the impediments to the arms program.

"A wage stabilization program adapted to defense production needs and to proper considerations of equity cannot be achieved simply by freezing wages at some selected date.

"Nor can it be accomplished through a single formula such as the imposition of a 10 per cent ceiling on wage adjustments.

"Such a ceiling would be a freeze at a higher level. Such arbitrary approaches would have little merit if they left glaring inequities which would result in losses of production through employee dissatisfaction, strikes, or inability to secure the right labor at the right place and at the right time.



"Lower productivity and lower production could aggravate the inflationary tendencies prevalent in the economy as seriously as increased purchasing power resulting from wage increases.

"Wages provide purchasing power.

"But they also have other economic functions to perform. When people are paid sensibly in accord with the work and skill involved, there then exists an incentive to production. That is also the basis for stable industrial relationships.

"The kind of a wage stabilization program that is needed is one which will regulate wage movements in such a way as to minimize inflationary pressures, buttress price controls and prevent manpower pirating while retaining the flexibility necessary to correct hardships and inequities and encourage maximum industrial output.

"The cooperation of labor and management is essential in the development and administration of a wage stabilization program in our kind of a democracy. Their expert knowledge and first-hand experience with the complex problems of industrial relations is essential to the formulation of a workable program.

"Wage stabilization also requires restraint. The presence and participation of labor and management representatives on the WSB tends to exert an affirmative restraining influence on these two large segments of our economy and encourage broad acceptance of the wage control program.

"Contrary to the period of World War II, there is no formal no-strike pledge in effect, and indeed no one advocates the outlawing of the fundamental right to strike in a limited mobilization period.

"The administration of a wage stabilization program by a tripartite board implies, however, participation in the development of wage restrictions by all parties in the economy, and is thus effective as an assurance of some measure of industrial relations stability, even without a formal no-strike pledge.

"The current wage stabilization effort is based on such a foundation—voluntary compliance with policies and regulations hammered out in the give-and-take atmosphere of a tripartite board composed of experienced representatives of labor, management, and the public."

### Building Trades Hits Dual Union Overseas

The 44th convention of the AFL Building and Construction Trades branded the "Construction Men's Association" dual unionism and called on members of AFL unions employed on overseas bases to seek settlement of their problems through their respective AFL unions.

The Construction Men's Association claimed department support and is attempting to organize building and construction workers employed by American contractors on outlying and overseas bases. James H. Dillon is president of the association.

The convention called on publications of AFL unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department to publicize this action. The convention resolved as follows:

"The delegates to this convention are opposed to this form of dual trade unionism as advocated by the Construction Men's Association.

"The Construction Men's Association does not merit the support of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

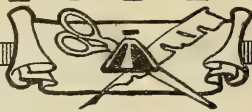
"The publications of the affiliated organizations (should) devote some space to drawing to the attention of those men working on overseas bases that they should apply through their respective organizations for adjustment of any complaints they are experiencing in the employ of contractors on overseas and outlying bases."

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# Editorial

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## The Farm Labor Lesson

Last month Senator Humphrey of Minnesota launched a new effort to get more money appropriated for the Immigration Service so that it can more effectively patrol our southern border and stem the tide of "wetbacks" illegally entering the country. Previously Congress had slashed the money asked for this purpose. By contrast the same Congress was quick to vote nearly a million dollars to speed up the importation of contract workers from Mexico and other countries.

Ironically enough, about the same time the Minnesota Senator was endeavoring to halt the flood of illegal labor from the south, Life Magazine was running a long article on the "factory" farms of Southern California. It told in word and picture the story of the fabulous success which many Southern California farmers have achieved—notably in the San Joaquin valley where irrigation has created a veritable Garden of Eden. It described the fabulous yields which have been achieved in grain, cattle, citrus fruits, and, lately, in cotton, the new wonder crop. One by one it pictured the people who have become millionaires out of the fertility of Southern California's soil.

Too often in the past this journal has described the plight of agricultural workers in the southwest to require any more repetition here. Twenty years ago, John Steinbeck, in his most famous book, "Grapes of Wrath", vividly portrayed the conditions which faced the "Okies" in the San Joaquin valley. Scant progress has been made since that time. Farm workers are still exploited, dominated and browbeaten in much of the southwest.

Wetbacks cross the border by the thousands. Uneducated, unable to speak much English, and in the country illegally, they work for next to nothing. The threat of being turned over to the authorities is always held over their heads. Naturally, they cannot complain.

Against this sort of competition, native American labor is badly handicapped. As a result, conditions have improved very little. And the absentee farm owners carry enough weight in Congress to insure that nothing is done to interfere with their happy situation.

Life gives the story of the farm millionaires a Horatio Alger twist. It pictures them as self-made men who achieved their financial success by hard work and thrift. It shows their Cadillacs and yachts and country estates. But nowheres does it mention villainies which the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee uncovered. Nor does it mention the names of the hundreds of pickets and union organizers who were beaten, tarred and feathered and even shot in the years since the depression.

Many magazines, newspapers and other mediums of information are constantly singing the theme song that unions are no longer needed because employers are enlightened and progressive these days. Some may be and some may not. But be that as it may, the plight of the southeastern farm workers shows what can happen when workers do not have an adequate trade union to protect their interests. Wealth beyond the dream of Croesus



and abject poverty live side by side. For those who damn unionism, this is something to think about.

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### Here We Go Again

Well remembering the campaign of hate propaganda that was directed against organized labor during the last war, this journal has been wondering how long it would be before the present crisis brought forth a similar anti-labor barrage. Not long, apparently is the answer. The first stories charging defense workers with getting rich, indulging in excessive absenteeism, dogging it on the job, etc., etc., are beginning to show up in the papers. As usual, the "happy" plight of the defense workers is being contrasted with the awful conditions soldiers on the fighting line face.

Almost everyone can remember the anti-labor stories that filled the papers during the recent war. Wounded Marines were unloading boats in the South Pacific because union seamen were too lazy to do so, etc., etc. That all such stories were proved to be absolutely groundless did not diminish the damage they did, since all retractions appeared on page 37 while the original stories got big spreads all over page one. Throughout World War II, overseas soldiers were bombarded with propaganda about how lush defense workers had it back home. Remember how two overseas soldiers wanted to come home to hang John L. Lewis? Weren't the miners making fabulous wages already and still Lewis was asking for more?

Most of the vets of World War II are defense workers now. Do they feel that they are getting rich? Wages are 50% higher now than they were during the last hot war. If the same boys were still overseas and getting only the picture of what has happened to wages without being informed as to what has happened to prices and profits, they might well visualize everyone in the United States as being a reasonable facsimile of a millionaire. But being defense workers now instead of overseas fighters, they know that \$2.50 an hour now is hardly worth as much as a dollar an hour was worth in 1940.

What brought on all this rambling was a story that recently appeared in the papers quoting Congressman Don Wheeler of Georgia as saying that shameful conditions exist at an atomic project being built in South Carolina. According to the story, Wheeler went to the project in a pair of overalls to apply for work as a carpenter. When he got there he found that union carpenters were manning the job and that there was an initiation fee attached to joining a union. Then he took a gander around the installation and decided that no one was doing any work. Immediately he became an expert on construction, labor relations and estimating.

So pretty soon the papers were quoting Wheeler to the effect that there was no initiation fee required to join the army, and that it was terrible that defense workers were raking in dough by the wheelbarrow load without doing any work.

There are just one or two things we would like to point out to Mr. Wheeler. Soldiers do not knock down \$25,000 a year in salary and expenses as he does. If he is so worried about the unfairness of things, let him accept only a soldier's pay from the taxpayers and thereby set a fine example. Then, too, he will be in a fine position to cast stones.

As to the charge that there is dogging going on at the project, who has been dogging it more than the present Congress? In six months, it passed

only a handful of bills, and of those it did pass, a substantial percentage was of the pork barrel variety. Really vital legislation is still unpassed. South Carolina is not exactly a suburb of Washington, yet there was Congressman Wheeler, in the middle of the summer, lollygagging around South Carolina, far from the legislative vineyards where he is supposed to work.

Furthermore, during the last war (and probably during this one) untold numbers of cost-plus contracts were let. Cost-plus is a gimmick by which firms get a healthy percentage of actual costs as their profit. The more a project costs, the more profit the firm makes. Naturally many firms with such contracts are not interested in economizing on either materials or manpower.

And who legalized this fancy little gimmick? Why the United States Congress, the same Congress of which Wheeler is a part. And who passed the accelerated amortization plan whereby firms can put up plants, and, to all practical intents and purposes, hand Uncle Sam the bill, Why the United States Congress, of course. To date we have not heard Mr. Wheeler gnashing his teeth about any of these things.

One other thing we would like to point out to Mr. Wheeler. Over 12,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are now in the armed forces. Are they or are they not entitled to any consideration? They, with the fellow union members, worked and sacrificed and struggled to build up something approximating a decent wage scale and a decent set of working conditions. Should these things be thrown out the window now so that these men can return to what Wheeler thinks wages and working conditions ought to be rather than to what they made them through free collective bargaining?

This may sound a little harsh. Probably it is. For nothing is more irritating than to have publicity-hungry people who probably never worked a shift in their lives going around sounding off about work and wages and working conditions. As the crisis grows more serious, more and more counterparts of Wheeler will be viewing with alarm and beating their breasts in the newspapers. It is too much to expect otherwise. But at least those of us in the labor movement who will be on the receiving end of the blasts should not be fooled, whether we are on the job or in the armed forces.

### Time To End The Horse And Sparrow Deal

Recently-released government figures disclose that the United States has dished out something like 31 billion dollars to help foreign nations get back on their feet. That is a lot of money. It figures out pretty close to a thousand dollars for the average American family. However, the investment seems to have paid off. Much of Europe is in better shape than it was in before World War II. Production is higher and, generally speaking, jobs are as plentiful as they were in 1939.

But apparently there is one big fly in the ointment. The working classes are not making the progress that they should. American trade unionists who have been visiting Europe or serving in top jobs in European aid agencies seem to be unanimous in this conclusion. Industry is humming, but wages are lagging and improvements in working conditions are slow in materializing.

Among the most outspoken critics of the European situation was Charles J. McGowan, president of the Boilermakers, who recently returned from a



tour of the continent. He declared that too much of the aid to Europe was going to strengthen industrial monopolies and too little to elevate the lot of ordinary working people. "I was shocked to learn," he said, "that the money of American taxpayers has gone to reconstitute some of the old monopoly cartels of Europe." Similar complaints were voiced by George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and Robert Byron of the Sheet-metal Workers.

Authenticity was lent to the charges of the American trade union officials when some 80,000 German auto workers in Western Germany last month went on strike for a decent wage increase. The main firm they struck against was the Opel Automobile Works, which, strangely enough, is controlled by General Motors. Since this the first really serious strike sanctioned since Germany was taken over by the Allies, its outcome was being watched with interest.

Somehow or other the unhappy situation prevailing in Europe strikes this journal as being downright foolish. The object of the whole European aid program was to build up the economy of the war devastated countries to the point where they could maintain a reasonable degree of prosperity for all citizens, and thus stop the march of Communism which feeds and grows on poverty and misery. To some extent the program has worked. The economies of many nations have been placed on a solid footing. But if the same old cartels and monopolies that squeezed the life-blood out of working people before the war are put back in the saddle, nothing permanent has been accomplished.

Throughout the years since World War I, the cartelists of Europe have recognized only one enemy, the mechanic who belonged to a union and through that union tried to get another five cents an hour in wages. The French cartelists did not worry too much about the German soldiers. Neither did the German monopolists worry too much about the English Tommy. What the monopolists on both sides of the fray worried about was their own people who wanted another five cents an hour. After all, they had understandings with their fellow tycoons in other nations, understandings to control prices and manipulate profits. The only fly in their ointment was the worker who wanted more money. Monopolists were the ones who put Hitler in power because they knew he would clip the wings of the unionists who wanted a fairer share of the goods they purchased.

It has been no easy task for the average American family to dig up a thousand dollars in this day and age to help foreign nations. But the job has been done willingly. But it is disturbing to find that much of the money has been going to help the cartelists rebuild their pre-war empires rather than to helping the European worker elevate his living standards.

A preacher once named this kind of operation a "horse and sparrow" deal—the theory being if you stuff the horse with enough oats the sparrows will keep alive off the droppings. To our way of thinking, that sort of reasoning is nothing but a booby-trap.

Communism cannot be stopped by lining the pockets of the cartelists. It can only be stopped by giving working people a chance to build decent lives for themselves, secure in the knowledge that tomorrow can be made

better than today. The horses always take care of themselves—it is the sparrows who need the assistance.

Perhaps the clamor raised by returning American trade unionists will have a beneficial effect on how future commitments to help Europe will be spent. All of us who help pay the bill sincerely hope so.

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### It Takes Eternal Vigilance

From time to time this journal has urged organized labor to be on guard against the "Millionaires' Amendment." Up to now, the lobbyists for the extremely rich have been endeavoring to slip the amendment through the back door. Working quietly but effectively on various state legislatures, these lobbyists have prevailed on anywhere from 25 to 30 state legislatures (the exact number is confused) to place their stamp of approval on the measure.

As pointed out before, the "Millionaires' Amendment" is a proposal to amend the constitution of the United States in such a way as to limit to 25% the amount of income taxes, inheritance taxes or gift taxes that Uncle Sam can levy under any circumstances. Since incomes and estates in the Multi-million dollar category pay as high as 85% and 90% in some instances, it is easy to see that passage of the amendment would hand the very wealthy a beautiful windfall.

Up to now the lobbyists have been confining their work to state legislatures—a distinctly novel way of trying to put over an amendment to the Constitution. In every instance so far where the Constitution has been amended it has been done by a well-established procedure. Congress enacted a piece of legislation and then passed it on to the states for their approval. When 36 states had ratified the legislation, it becomes law.

The proponents of the "Millionaires' Amendment" are working it the other way. They are inducing one state legislature after another to pass their legislation. If 32 states ask for a Constitutional convention on the matter, Congress is duty bound by the Constitution to hold such a convention and take up the legislation. In this way the proponents of the bill have hoped to slip it in through the back door.

But now they have come out in the open. Representative Chauncey W. Reed, an Illinois Congressman with a bad labor record, has introduced in the House a bill to limit taxes on the rich even more drastically than the "Millionaires' Amendment" proposes. His bill would hamper Uncle Sam from levying any taxes whatever on estates or gifts.

If Congressman Reed's bill passes, a sales tax will become almost inevitable. Furthermore, the wealth of the nation will become concentrated in fewer and fewer hands, a situation that caused the downfall of more than one democratic nation in past history.

What are the chances of Reed's bill being passed? Probably not very good. But it would be foolish to underestimate the strength or tenacity of the lobbyists for the extremely rich. The American people must keep on their toes or sooner or later the money boys will get their way.



# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

## TWO AND TWO ARE FOUR

We were of the opinion that the only way to add was the way you were taught going to school. But, bitten by the bug of curiosity, we started nosing around and found out otherwise. So as a matter of information we show here in The Locker various methods of addition, radically different to the usual procedure. Some of them may be adopted as practically helpful, some may be rejected as just plain screwy. Take it or leave it, it's perfectly O.K. with us.

4 Here is a simple addition of one column of 6 figures and the various methods  
6 which four different people might employ to add it.

3 Alf learned it the hard way from Miss O'Keefe in P.S. 21 way back in the horse  
8 car period. Here's his method: 1 and 2 are 3—and 3 and 3 are 11—11 and 3  
2 are 14—14 and 6 are 20—20 and 4 are 24. Exactly right, but he used 26 words  
1 to figure it out.

24 Bob had a more advanced teacher. His way is an indication of what can be accomplished by progressive education. 1 and 2 are 3—and 8 are 11—and 3 are 14— and 6 are 20—and 4 are 24. This is the way the average person would go about it. It's a good, reliable, old-fashioned method, but 22 words were required to total it up, which is much too many for the efficiency experts' requirements.

Cal also learned it this way, but improved on it in the course of time. He mentions only the first figure, the others being added instinctively by sight. 1—3—11—14—20—24. Just 7 words required, less than one third the effort of Bob. This is still not good enough for the hurry-up boys to whom a split second is a large space in time.

Don is a whiz at arithmetic. He's got one eye on the counting figure and the other one a little bit ahead to see what's coming up. He notes that certain figures combine to total 10—2 and 8—6 and 4. He takes advantage of this arrangement as he goes along. Here's his method: 1—11—14—24. This wizard does it with 5 words. As an example of the value of arithmetical know-how it should be mentioned that he is now assistant teller in a bank, and his weekly salary runs into two figures. Of course there are human adding machines who can calculate an addition like this by combining a whole bunch of figures, in this case 11 and 13, but we think we've gone far enough as it is. We may gather from all this that addition should be wholly by sight and the figures should not be named. Advantage should be taken of any combination of figures which can be easily noted, especially when they total 10. To one who learned addition the P.S. 21 way, this may seem a bit complicated. But it's never too late to learn if you're willing to do so. Practice does it.

A B

78 51 Here we go into left hand addition. The usual way to add up example A

67 99 is known to everyone. 4—11—19. Put down 9 and carry 1. 9—15—22.

84 76 Put down 22. You'd think that's good enough for anyone wouldn't you? Too

229 45 much effort involved. Using left hand addition it's one continuous simple

271 operation. Start with the lower left figure (8). Add up to the top (21)

Annex the top figure of the second column (218). Add down. That's all there's to it. Here's the operation; 8—14—21 (take over the 8). 218—225—229. To repeat: Add up—annex the adjoining figure—add down. Example B should be done like this: 4—11—20—25. 251—260—266—271. This may seem a peculiar way to add, but it is simple and fast once you get the hang of it. Incidentally, if anyone notices you working a sum in addition by this left hand method you can explain that you went to school in China.

A B

236 \$4.72 Here we have left addition of three columns in which the procedure

782 7.36 is much the same. Example A start with the 5. Add to the top (14).

537 8.59 Take over the 3 (143) Add down (154) put down 15 as shown. To

1555 2.63 the 4 annex the adjoining 7 (47) Add up. Put down the result (55)

\$23.30 Here's the step by step operation of adding a butcher's meat bill shown in Example B: We add it the simple way. 2—10—17—21. 217—

220—225—231. Put down 23. 13—22—28—30. Put down 30. If you have any bills that need adding up you may try out this left hand method and see what you think of it. But you probably have all your work cut out to figure them out the old way.

A	B
4645	\$72.81
3888	63.48
5124	52.77
2793	49.26
16450	236
	2.32
	\$238.32

While we're at it we might as well take up four column left addition. The principle is the same. Add up. Take over adjoining figure. Come down. Put down all but last figure. Annex adjoining figure. Add up. Take over adjoining figure. Come down. Here we go on Example A. 2-7-10-14. 146-154-155-162. Put down 16. Going up. 29-31-39-43. Coming down. 435-443-447-450.

Example B is done as two separate two column additions. 4-9-15-22. Coming down. 222-225-227-236. Put these 3 figures down. 3rd column. 2-9-13-21. Coming down. 211-219-226-232. Put down these 3 figures underneath and add as shown. If 4 figures occur as the last total in an addition worked out as Example A they would be entered in this way.

A	B
98765	23
87654	24
76543	29
98765	27
17	2
21	\$501.63
25	
29	
32	
351727	

Here we show a system of adding in which it is not necessary to carry from column to column, each being added separately. Example A: Start in the usual way with the right column. This totals 17. Put it down directly under. Next column totals 21. This is placed under stepped back as shown. And so on with the other columns, each total being stepped back. Add up the various individual column totals. This system works good when a number of separated checks or bills must be totalled. Example B: Total these checks: \$138.23-\$92.56-\$119.75-\$62.13-\$88.96. First figures are 6-3-5-6-3 totaling 23. Put down. Second figures starting with 9 total 24. Put this down stepped back as shown. And so on with

the third, fourth and fifth figures. The various totals are added as shown. The advantage of this method is that the various amounts of each check do not have to be rewritten one under the other. This of course saves time. What do you do with the time you save? Study up how to save more time.

A	B
8892	782
7659	654
6538	991
7897	424
4498	876
32154	3417
333	31
35484	3727

Example A shows still another method of adding without carrying from column to column. This takes up less room than the above method. Space, like time, is precious sometimes. Start with the left column. This totals 32. Put down as shown. The next column totals 31. Note the way 31 is written down. The 3 is placed on a lower line under the first column and the 1 on the top line obliquely under the second column. Third column totals 35. The 3 goes beside the figure already on the lower line and the 5 above. The fourth column totals 34 which is entered in the same way. Add up. Example B is a three column

addition done in a similar manner. First column 34. Second column, 31, third column, 17. Remember to start at the left column, the figures for the following columns written down obliquely, bottom to top.

A	B
9.	.64.
8.	.27
7.	.92.
6	.54
5.	.77.
9	.32
2	.88
46	434

Some people who are weak on figures have trouble adding as far as 20. Here is a way to add a long column without having to go up to 20. Example A: Add until you get as close as you can to 20. 2-11-16. Put down a dot to represent 10. Carry the 6. 12-19. Another dot to represent 10. Carry the 9. 17. Another dot. Carry the 7. 16. One more dot and put down the 6 below. Count the dots and put down the total 4 alongside the 6. This is certainly a by guess and by golly way to add. But we all can't be brilliant and if someone has to add this way there's no law against it.

Example B shows the operation for two columns. 8-10-17. Dot. Carry 7. 11-13. Dot. Carry 3. 3-10-14. Dot. Put down the 4. Three dots. Carry 3 to next column. 11-14 Dot. Carry 4. 11-16 Dot. Carry 6. 15-17 Dot. Carry 7. 13 Dot. Put down the 3 below. There are 4 dots. Put down 4 to complete the total. What do you think of it.

A	B
7 5	(2)
6	2
2	6 3
5 9	7
8	9 7
6	8
34	32

Here's another crude way to add a long column. For lack of room the examples are short. Add close to 20 as before. Put the unit figure alongside. Start a new addition, putting the unit figure alongside, and so on to the top. Add the side figures plus 10 for each one. Include surplus figures as at B. Example A. 6-14-19. Note the 9. New addition. 2-8-15. Note the 5. Side figures total 14. Plus 10 for each one. 24-34. Patent applied for.



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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
WM. L. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
M. A. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY  
ALBERT E. FISCHER  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
JOHN R. STEVENSON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
S. P. MEADOWS  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD  
First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS  
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER  
933 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## *Notice to Recording Secretaries*

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December 1951, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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### LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

1554 Miami, Fla.  
1728 Philadelphia, Pa.  
3047 Etna, Calif.  
2668 Ellicottville, N. Y.  
1294 Wolf Point, Mont.  
1820 Rock Island, Ill.  
1854 Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.  
2232 Houston, Texas  
2011 Cullman, Ala.  
2031 Brooklyn, N. Y.  
2052 Ballinger, Texas  
2220 Forsyth, Mont.  
2263 North Bay, Ont., Can.  
2271 Yankton, So. Dak.  
2290 Red Oak, Iowa

2673 Blind River, Ont., Can.  
2674 Salamanca, N. Y.  
2410 Red Deer, Alta., Can.  
2440 Denver, Colo.  
2693 Port Arthur, Ont., Can.  
2442 Flin Flon, Man., Can.  
2676 Scotstown, Que., Can.  
992 Janesville, Wisc.  
949 Galt, Ont., Can.  
2678 Arcata, Calif.  
909 Louisville, Ky.  
872 New Orleans, La.  
874 Melfort, Sask., Can.  
815 Biloxi, Miss.

# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

- G. SHERMAN BAIR, L. U. 191, York, Pa.  
C. W. BAEDER, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
JESSIE BARBEE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.  
WILLIAM BERTRAND, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.  
E. H. BLOOMDAHL, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
GUY T. BROWN, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.  
JOSEPH BURGER, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.  
ELMER CASSERLY, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.  
HENRY CHARTRAND, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.  
MARTIN CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
CHARLES E. COLLINS, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.  
C. A. COLLUM, SR., L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.  
R. W. COODY, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.  
WILLIAM CURRY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
W. J. DEMPSEY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.  
RICHARD H. DONNELLY, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.  
ERIC EDLUND, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
F. ELKIN, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.  
DONALD FILLION, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
S. J. GEORGE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.  
T. GILLESPIE, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.  
JOHN GILSON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
F. W. GOODRICH, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.  
R. H. GREER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.  
ALFRED GREGOIRE, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.  
A. A. HAGSTROM, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
LAURITZ HANSON, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.  
JAMES O. HARFORD, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.  
WILLIAM A. HILL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
ALVA HOSFORD, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
D. K. HUNTER, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.  
FRANK HURST, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
EDWIN A. IHRIG, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
GROVER ISHMAEL, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.  
JOSEPH JOBGEN, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Ia.  
ADOLPH JOHNSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
THEODORE W. JOHNSON, L. U. 1202, Merced, Calif.  
P. N. JONES, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.  
CHRISTIAN JORGENSEN, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.  
HUGO KOEPKE, L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia.  
JOHN KOMRSKA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.  
JULIUS KOSKO, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
LOUIS LA ROSE, L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
C. E. LASER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
FRED W. LIEFERT, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
C. O. LINDQUIST, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
LOUIS MC CARTHY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.  
FRANK MANSUM, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
O. F. MAROCH, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
PAUL MENZEL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
NELS MOE, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
PAUL MORK, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
ASA EDWIN MOWRE, L. U. 1597, Bremerton, Wash.  
E. E. NORRIS, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.  
O. W. OLSON, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
SOFUS ORSTEN, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
HENRY OTT, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
CLAUDE E. OWEN, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.  
JOHN PARAL, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.  
A. J. PEPPER, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.  
E. A. PERRY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
JOHN PRISNER, SR., L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.  
CHARLES PROCHAZKA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.  
LEWIS J. RAHMAN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.  
LUDGER RANCOURT, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.  
W. D. RICE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
ERNEST ROBERTSON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
EARL SANDS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
RONALD SCHULTZ, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
SAM SHOOTEN, L. U. 1204, New York, N. Y.  
LOUIS SORIN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
RALPH STANTON, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.  
CHARLES I. STETTLER, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.  
WARREN CARLTON TARR, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Calif.  
OTTO TEMPLE, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.  
OTTO WAGENSCHUTZ, L. U. 149, Irvington, N. Y.  
JULIUS WALKER, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.  
PETER J. WARNER, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
J. S. WELTER, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.  
HAROLD C. WEST, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.  
F. J. WESTHOVEN, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.



# NOW IS THE TIME —

## To book fall and winter showings

of any or all of the Brotherhood films, "This is Your Brotherhood," "Carpenters Home" and "The Carpenter". Many dates are now open and prompt action can assure your union of getting the film you want for the date you want in most instances.

Every Brotherhood member should see these films. They were produced under the direction of the General Executive Board to acquaint the membership with the breadth and scope of our organization.

### **"This Is Your Brotherhood"**

is a 15 minute film portraying the task involved in keeping the General Office functioning efficiently.

### **"Carpenters Home"**

is a 28 minute film showing the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, in action.

### **"The Carpenter"**

is an hour film dealing with the many and varied skills employed by Brotherhood members in their daily jobs.

All films are 16mm in sound and color.

Prints are loaned out to local unions and councils on a first come, first served, basis. No charge is made for their use. Unions interested in holding a showing of any film should write immediately for full information to:

M. A. Hutcheson,  
*First General Vice-President,*  
222 E. Michigan St.  
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

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# Correspondence

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This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

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## CHICAGO BROTHER FINDS FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

For hundreds of years mankind has been searching for the legendary "Fountain of Youth." To date, no one has actually found it. However, Brother J. W. Campbell of Local Union No. 242, Chicago, seems to have come closer than anybody else.



At 78, Brother Campbell is one of the fanciest amateur roller skaters in the nation. Twice a week, summer or winter, he indulges in his favorite pastime. No entertainment given by the local is complete without an exhibition on the little steel wheels by Brother Campbell.

Both "Believe It Or Not" Ripley and the Chicago Tribune have paid tribute to the dexterity, skill and grace of Brother Campbell on skates. No maneuver is too intricate for him to execute and his pirouettes and glides put many youngsters to shame. Yet he did not take up skating until he had reached the age of 63.

Brother Campbell has been a member of the United Brotherhood for over 43 years and never been in anything but good standing in all that time. For 30 years he has held membership in Local No. 242. He still attends the meeting each month and works every day at the carpentry trade.

Those of us in our 40's and 50's and 60's who wake up with creaky joints and stiff muscles should remember Brother Campbell and perhaps even take up roller skating.

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## TOP THIS!

By R. J. Peek

If you were to clear into Local Union No. 1089 of Phoenix, Arizona, you would be clearing into one of the three largest locals in the United States.

Also you would be clearing into a local which, to date, unofficially claims the largest family of carpenters of any union in the nation.

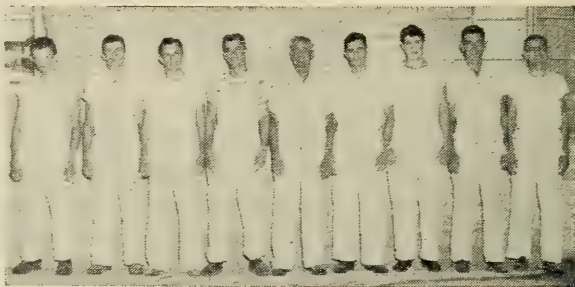
The Maldonado family, of which Tony, Sr., is the father, turns out union carpenters on a production line scale. Count'em!

Fred, thirty-seven; Tony, Jr., thirty-five; Alex, thirty-one; Albert, twenty-nine; Adolph, twenty-three; Arnold, eighteen; and then, Manuel, thirty-five, and Frank, thirty-one, both nephews of Tony, Sr., who owns to the age of sixty-one years.

Too, unionism seems to have been an epidemic among the Maldonados as the brother of Tony, Sr., and the father of Manuel and Frank is a member of the Hod Carriers while his other off-spring, Armando, is a member of the Phoenix Bricklayers.

Adolph at present is doing a chore for Uncle Sam and when we interviewed Frank and Manuel it was presumed that he was on the high seas bound for Korea.

Anyone care to challenge the claim of Local Union No. 1089?



Pictured above are the members of Arizona's "first Family" of union carpenters. From left to right they are: Arnold, Albert, Fred, Tony, Sr., Tony, Jr., Adolph, Manuel and Frank.



## MADISONVILLE LOCAL MARKS 50th BIRTHDAY

The golden anniversary of the chartering of the local union was celebrated Saturday night, June 30 by the members and friends of Local Union No. 854, Madisonville, Ohio. Local No. 854 received its charter originally in 1901. The anniversary banquet and celebration was held in the spacious, recently redecorated hall which has been the union's home since World War I. The hall is on the third floor of the Odd Fellows Temple on Whetzel Ave.

Many specially invited guests were on hand to help the union celebrate its golden anniversary. Among them were Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, a native Cincinnati; Tom Murray, Brotherhood representative; Bill Reed of the State Council and several representatives from the District Council and other labor organizations.



To add pleasure to the occasion, several old timers journeyed long distances to attend the celebration. Ed. Putz who spent 50 active years in the Cincinnati labor movement came with his wife to break bread with his old colleagues. He now lives at Springfield. Two residents of the Lakeland Home, Shorty Ording and Butler McClintic, made the long trip to Cincinnati to join their union brothers on the important occasion. The local boasts 20 pension members today, with an additional one due to go on the pension roll shortly. Many of these were at the celebration.

Gaiety reigned throughout the evening. Excellent food, good speaking and much reminiscing combined to make the evening a complete success. When the party broke up at a late hour, all who attended went away proud of the union and convinced that it is destined to flourish for at least another hundred years.

## SUFFOLK UNIONS COME THRU FOR GREAT CAUSE

More than 30,000 man hours of free labor were pledged last August by 14 locals of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N. Y., to help erect the Cerebral Palsy Diagnostic and Treatment Center being built in Roosevelt, L. I., N. Y.

According to Hempstead Town Presiding Supervisor A Holly Patterson, chairman of the 1951 Palsy Fund Drive, the gift of free labor eliminates the threat of a delay in construction of the center because of rising building costs. They had already hiked the original estimated cost of the center from \$225,000 to \$290,000.

"This magnificent contribution of free labor," Patterson said, "amounts to some 38 per cent of the estimated cost of the building, since the man hours of labor pledged here today are equal to a cash equivalent in excess of \$100,000 at prevailing wage rates."

Union and association officials believe the project to be the largest of its kind undertaken by labor in the entire eastern area of the U. S.

One organization, the Nassau County District Council of Carpenters, unable to pledge free work, has offered a cash gift of "at least \$5,000" to cover costs of carpentry in the project.

The gift of labor, according to John E. Long, president of the council, was a "spontaneous response of our members to an extremely worthy cause." He told newsmen that the offer came "directly from the men in the unions—they thought of it and will be the ones to carry it out."

District Attorney Frank A. Gulotta, chairman of the association's board of directors, called the donation "the finest demonstrations of civic consciousness and community enterprise on the part of labor that I have ever seen."

## CLAMBAKE SPONSORED BY YONKERS LOCAL IS 100% SUCCESS

For a number of years, Local Union No. 188, Yonkers, N. Y., has sponsored an annual clambake, the fame of which has grown year by year. This year a fine turnout was on



hand for the affair, as the above photo indicates. With plenty of good food, refreshments and entertainment on hand, everyone had a fine time.

## WOOD RIVER LOCALS HONOR GRADS

On Saturday, Aug. 18, Carpenters' Local Unions No. 377 and No. 1808, the affiliates of the Carpenters District Council of Alton, Wood River & Vicinity, held their annual family picnic at the American Legion Club Grounds, on Route 66 near Edwardsville, Ill. This is an annual affair of the Local Unions affiliated with the Council. This year the graduation certificates and a 50-foot, chrome-faced Luffkin steel tape were presented to the Apprentice Class members by General Representative Harold Cheesman. In addition to the presentation, lunch and refreshments were served from noon until late. Bingo for prizes was there for the ladies. In the evening there was an orchestra for those who were young enough to "trip the light fantastic" (also those who thought they were), and a good time was had by all.



Above is a photograph of the graduating Apprentices and Council Officers. They are first row, left to right, kneeling: Henry Manns, Secretary of the Joint General Apprenticeship Committee and President of Carpenters L. U. No. 377; Geo. W. Meyers, Business Agent, Carpenters D. C. Alton, Wood River & Vic.; Louis Wilkinson, President, Carpenters D. C. Alton, Wood River & Vic.; General Representative Harold Cheesman; W. O. Hays, Sec.-Treas. and Business Agent, Carpenters District Council.

Standing, and without separation by row, as they come, from the left: Henry Jacobs, Sr., Chas. Crum, President, No. 1808; Henry Keiser (who are receiving certificates and tapes for sons in the service); Paul Held; Marshall Jones; Fred Westerhold; James Andrews; Wm. Fewell; Zack Leake, who is accepting certificate for a son in service; Harry Hazen; Robert Hall; Anthony Spooner; Wm. Stephens; Robert Long; Clell Perotka; Carroll Wells, also now Financial Sec'y. of Carpenters' Local Union No. 377; Morris Breitwiser; and Ross Ragusa.



## CARPENTERS LOCAL 828 CELEBRATES 50th ANNIVERSARY

A half century of progress was celebrated by Menlo Park, Cal., Local No. 828 last May when over one hundred members, wives, and guests gathered at Foresters' Hall in nearby Redwood City for a banquet, entertainment, and dancing.

After a few words by some of the older members, which were very fitting to the occasion, the Recording Secretary read the letter of one of the Charter Members, Chris Cussens of Redwood City, who could not attend because of a physical handicap. He expressed his thanks for the invitation nevertheless, and explained the reason for Carpenters Local 828 organizing in 1901 was that "the Lumberman had his price;" "the Hardware man had his price;" (take it or leave it) so we decided to put a price on our labor, the most important of all!

A colored sound film entitled White Magic and another on Lath and Plastering were shown. Both were very amusing, but also instructive.



Several pictures were taken during the evening by Mrs. Walter Skoczylas, wife of the President of the Local in 1949. Among the Local Officers and guests present were F. S. Bradford, President, standing extreme right; Financial Secretary and Business Agent L. J. Power, seated third from right. Standing fifth from left is the Local's Recording Secretary O. John Ruzicka and Warden L. Shipley standing sixth from right; Delegates to the District Council F. Hansen and H. Courter are standing sixth from left and third from right. Trustee C. M. Curtis is seated second from the right, and the Chairman of the Banquet Committee, Nels Allison, is seated second from the left. Brother E. Schultz, standing third from left, was one of our invited guests. He represents the Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Clara County.

Besides an increase in membership from ten to over three hundred members, Local No. 828 also takes pride in reporting the recent opening of a new business office for the convenience and use of members at 535 Santa Cruz Ave., Menlo Park.

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SHOWS SMALLEST JULY-AUGUST GAIN SINCE 1945

The number of employees in industry, commerce and Government rose by about 230,000 between mid-July and mid-August, the smallest gain for the season since the end of World War II, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Despite reduced activity in many consumer goods industries, the employment situation continued generally favorable, BLS said. Employment in nonfarm establishments, at 46.7 million in August, was 1.6 million higher than a year earlier, and total unemployment remained at a postwar low for the month.

In August, for the first time in 1951, employment in nondurable goods manufacturing fell below the levels of a year earlier. The Bureau said this reflected, primarily, over-the-year reductions in employment in the textile, leather and apparel industries, where declines in consumer demand and rising inventories have been reported since early Spring. Between July and August 1951, the net employment gain in these three industry groups was only 36,000, compared with an average July-August increase of 125,000 in the postwar period.



# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## L. A. 559 HAS MANY ACTIVITIES

The Editor:

We, of Ladies Auxiliary No. 559 of Fort Myers, Florida, thought that the other ladies might like to know what we have been doing these past months.

Starting with the month of August, we will hold our meetings on the first and third Thursday of each month. We find that Friday nights have been an inconvenience to a lot of the members.

Our new officers were installed July 13, 1951.

Refreshments of home-made pie, iced tea and coffee were served on the men's election night.

We gave a fish fry June 29th which attracted a nice crowd.

At the present time, we are right in the midst of a membership drive. We chose sides and the losers will treat the winners.

We have sold some very good cream shampoo to get a coffee urn for our covered dish suppers.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Frank Adams, Jr., Recording Secretary.

## SAN DIEGO AUXILIARY MAKING STEADY GROWTH

The Editor:

We, of Auxiliary 506, San Diego, California, are quite proud of our group; we are young and small but lusty and growing; we celebrated our third anniversary last April with forty members in good standing and some good prospects.

Our business meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

We are affiliated with the California State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries and with our Central body, the Women's Auxiliary Council and through it with the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. We also enjoy the privilege, of which we avail ourselves, of sending two fraternal delegates to the Central Labor Council of San Diego County. During the last two years we have sent our full quota of delegates to the convention of our State Council, although it cost us quite a lot financially to do so.

As our city had the honor of being host to the convention of the large State Federation of the AFL in August, some of our members attended as visitors and heard some very good addresses by Federal and State dignitaries, as well as by our local labor leaders, and brought their messages back to our Auxiliary meetings. We feel that all these different delegations keep us in close touch with the labor movement and keep us informed on general conditions.

At this time we are preparing to make bibs as a Christmas present for the Cerebral Palsy children, and are giving two Hit Parade records each month to the contagious ward at the Naval Hospital here; recently, we gave them two electric corn poppers and 100 pounds of popcorn. Throughout the year, we lend a helping hand to some of our members who need assistance due to illness or death in the family.

We have the usual potluck suppers, ham dinners, quilt raffles, bazaars, card parties, bingo parties, etc., for amusement and to provide funds.

We will be happy to hear from any of our Sister Auxiliaries, or if you come to San Diego to enjoy our mild winter, you can locate us through our Brother Local 1296 at their building.

Fraternally,

Marie K. Duncan, Press Secretary.



## MUSKEGON LADIES UNION LABEL CONSCIOUS

The Editor:

Greetings from Ladies' Auxiliary 549 of Muskegon, Michigan.

We have been reading and enjoying very much the letters from Sister Auxiliaries; therefore, we thought perhaps the others might enjoy hearing of ours which is a comparatively new one, having been organized in May 1949. Sorry to say we have already lost a member by death and one having moved to another state.

At present, we have twenty-three members and most of them attend pretty regularly. Our committee always has a nice lunch after meetings, held once a month. The Carpenters' Local is invited in to partake and I am sure the social hour makes for better acquaintance and is enjoyed.

Held our annual picnic for members and families at Pioneer Park. All of us had dinner and most stayed for a late supper. The interval was filled with entertainment and games. Even the weather was perfect.

Our Auxiliary has become affiliated with the A. F. W. A. L. and M. F. W. A. L. and is becoming Union Label-conscious.

To help our treasury, we hold card parties, rummage sales and other sales.

The Carpenters have a lovely hall (their own) and they have been very generous with the use of it. Visitors are always welcome.

Fraternally,

Vinnie Sibley, Recording Secretary.

---

 CALGARY AUXILIARY CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY


Pictured above is the happy throng that helped Ladies Auxiliary No. 585, Calgary, Alberta, celebrate its first birthday last spring. The smiles on the faces are a good indication of the good time had by all.

---

 AUXILIARY No. 558 HOLDS JOINT INSTALLATION

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 558 of Texas City, Texas, extends greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries.

We have only thirty-seven members at present but have hopes of more in the near future.

Our business meeting is held on the first Tuesday of each month. On that night, we discuss the business at hand and have a penny drill; also, we sell chances on a door prize which helps to increase our treasury. Our social meeting is held on the third Tuesday and on this night we have games and serve refreshments.

We have a committee which sends cards and flowers to our sick.

Our Auxiliary had a joint installation at which our new officers were installed along with the men's new officers. Our officers for the coming term are: President, Mrs. C. L. Craw-

ford; Vice President, Mrs. P. F. Brunson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Hughes; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. E. L. James; Conductor, Mrs. Opal Gallion; Warden, Mrs. W. J. Franklin; Trustees, Mrs. M. W. Rogers, Mrs. A. T. Rahn and Mrs. G. R. Hulsey.

We read and enjoy the letters from our Sister Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter."

Fraternally,

Mrs. L. V. Gastian, Reporter.

### AUXILIARY SUCCEEDS AFTER EARLY STRUGGLE

The Editor:

Auxiliary 340 of Corpus Christi, Texas, was organized June 26, 1939, with eighteen members. During the first year there were times when a regular meeting was impossible because there wasn't a quorum present. At one time we had a bank balance of only thirteen cents. We have grown steadily and now have sixty-two members. Last year we had an income of \$1,702.35.

Our main source of income last year was an Ad Board we placed in the Carpenters' Hall. The ads sold to local businesses for \$15 per ad per year. We also operated a cold drink stand on Labor Day, sold Christmas cards, all occasion cards, and Dolly Duzits, a metal dish cloth.

Our Vice-President is our Welfare Chairman. During the last year we have worked with a local home for girls, the boys in the Naval Base Hospital, the Hearth, a home for old people; and have contributed to the Cancer Fund Drive, Occupational Therapy for several local institutions, and donated work and supplies to Hilltop Sanatorium. We send cards to our sick and cards and handkerchiefs to our mothers and fathers on their birthdays. We remember the sons and daughters in service on special occasions.

We have an Annual Christmas Party and Anniversary Luncheon for our members, and a Thanksgiving supper for our husbands. We customarily help the carpenters with their Christmas party when Santa Claus has a stocking and a smile for every child present.

We hope this account will help others to work and make their organizations grow in strength.

Fraternally yours,

Leota M. Cagle, R. S.

### The Pinch Is On

Echoing Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson, to the effect that the civilian pinch is on, Mr. Fleischmann told the AFL convention at San Francisco:

"The period of the squeeze is really now beginning—and will continue for some time.

"The entire production of the nation will be greater than ever before in our history but there will be less manufacture of roller skates and scooters; less production of pipe organs and more of airplane parts; less television sets so there can be more radars; less washing machines and refrigerators and more equipment to produce such things as oil and power."

He said economic dislocations, including temporary unemployment, would result in many places during this period.

Mr. Fleischmann expressed concern about the construction industry, which is of vital importance to the AFL. He said there will be more industrial construction but less residential, commercial and public works construction.

"I give you my pledge that as long as the decision is mine, we will do everything we must to meet our defense needs and at the same time we will not unnecessarily reduce civilian production and the jobs that depend upon it," he said.

"We will remove controls as rapidly as we can, as soon as we can. Nor will we wait until they can all be removed at once."

He said when the build-up is complete, the country will have the capacity to turn out 30,000 tanks and 50,000 planes a year.



# Craft Problems



## Carpentry By H. H. Siegle

### LESSON 277

**Circular Cement Stairs.**—Perhaps the most practical of circular stairs is the cement circular stair. This is especially true when the stair is not wider than two feet. For then the wear is kept almost constantly on the line of traffic, where the steps are of normal size. When the stair is made

that the circular forms have the boards running up and down, with the nailing girts cut to the proper radiuses. Study and compare the two drawings. Fig 2 shows the same part of the stair with the concrete poured up to the finished steps. The dotted part-circles show the thickness of the cir-

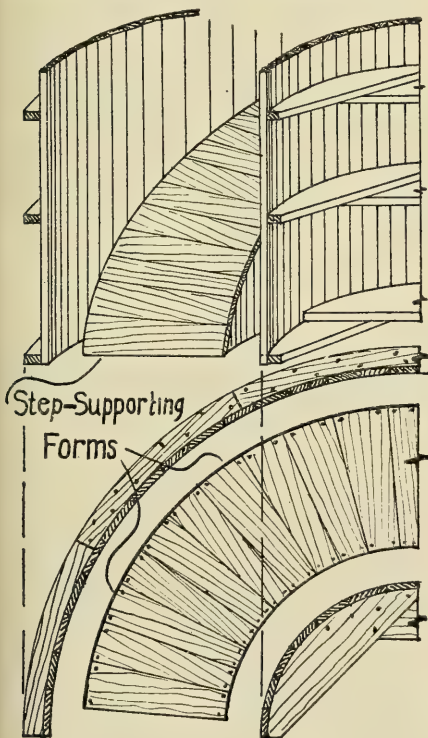


Fig. 1

wider than two feet, the danger of accident increases. This is true of all circular stairs, whether they are made of cement or some other material.

**Forms for Circular Stairs.**—Fig. 1, at the bottom, shows a plan of the forms for a part of a circular stair. The upper drawing shows a sort of perspective view of the forms. The step-supporting form is pointed out on both drawings. It will be noticed

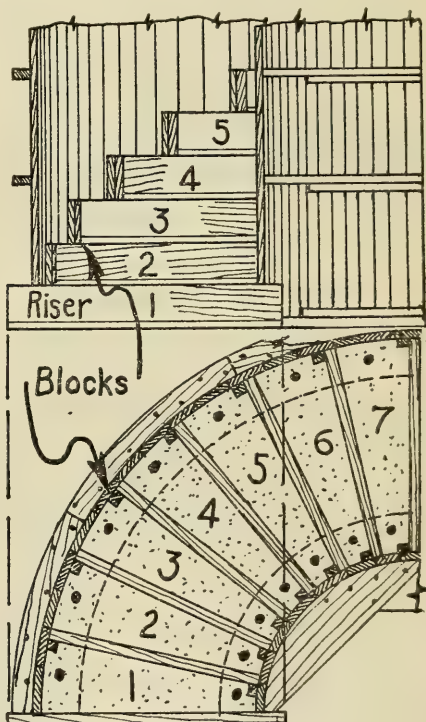
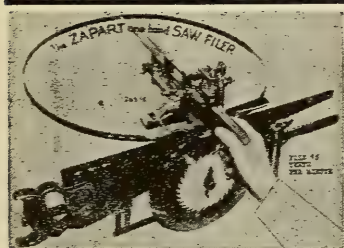


Fig. 2

cular walls. The heavy dots at the ends of the steps indicate perpendicular reinforcing rods. Seven steps are shown by the bottom drawing, where the riser forms are still in place. These riser forms are held in place by blocks that are nailed to the circular forms, as the indicators point out on both drawings. The top drawing shows the elevation. These two drawings should also be studied and compared. Fig. 3 shows the same part of the stair shown in the previous drawings, with the steps finished and the forms removed. The steps in both drawings are numbered from 1 to 7. To the

right of the bottom drawing the width of the stair is given, which is 2 feet. A detail of one of the steps, cut at the traffic line, is shown by Fig. 4. Here the reinforcing rods are pointed out—also a suggestion for forming a nosing. Notice the bevel at the bottom edge of the riser form. The rise is 7 inches and the run is 10 inches, and as stated before, these figures are taken at the line of traffic.

**Self-Supporting Circular Stairs.**—The most practical of the circular stairs is the one that winds around a center column, which is well anchored to a firm base, from which



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the stair receives its support. This stair can be built economically and substantially. Such a stair will not have the hazards that

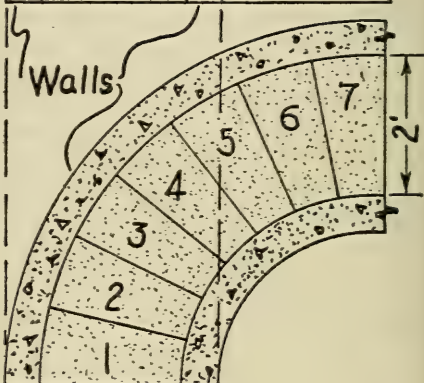
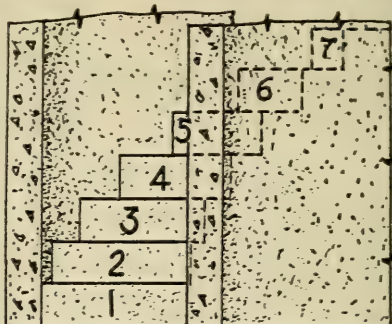


Fig. 3

usually accompany circular or winding stairs. This is true because the narrowness of the stair keeps the traffic always on the traffic line, where the steps have the normal size.

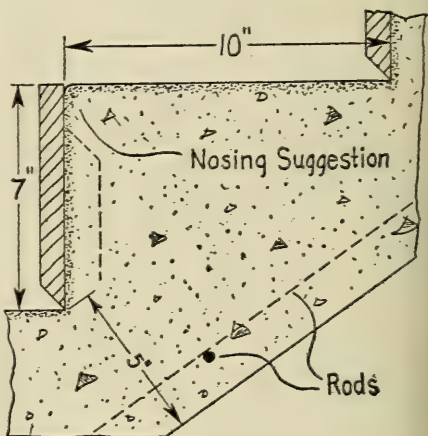


Fig. 4

Fig. 5 shows a plan of a self-supporting circular stair with 9 steps. The arrow shown is on the traffic line and points up. The ninth step joins the second floor landing.



The dotted lines show how the stair can be built within a staircase, or how it can have a staircase built around it after it has been constructed. An elevation of this stair is shown by a sort of diagram, in Fig.

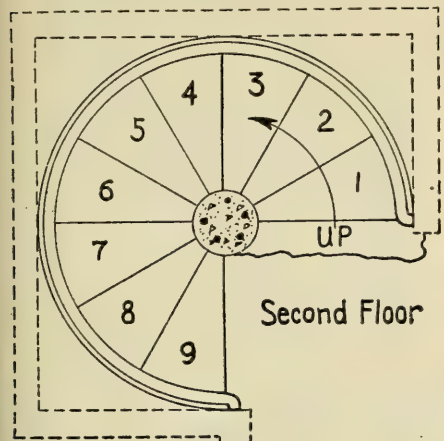


Fig. 5

6. The steps, handrail, and column should be studied and compared with Figs. 5 and 7. Fig. 7 shows the full second floor view of the same plan. Here the arrow points down, and the wall shown by dotted lines,

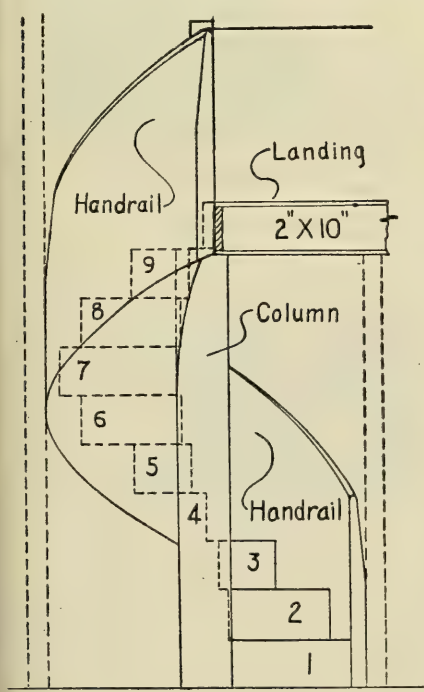


Fig. 6

joins the reduced column that projects above the second floor.

Detail of Column and Step Reinforcing.— Fig. 8 shows a section of the column. This

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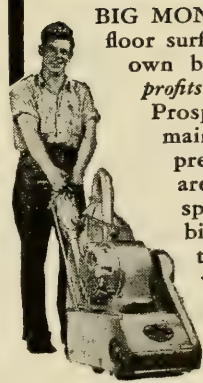


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column is poured into a metal form after the reinforcing rods for the steps are placed, by running them through holes that are

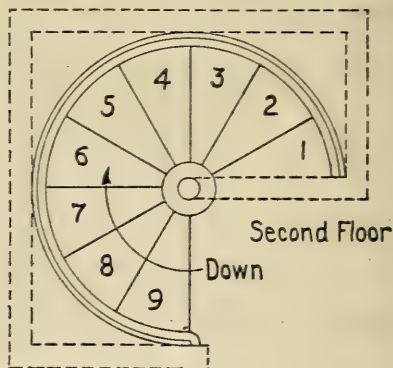


Fig. 7

made in such a way that the rods will come right for the steps. When the rods are in, the column form is filled with a rich mixture of concrete. Before the concrete has had time to set, the reinforcing rods for the steps should be adjusted so that they will radiate from the center of the column—

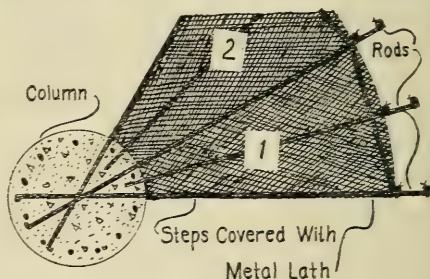


Fig. 8

they should also be kept on a level. The rods for steps number 1 and 2 are shown to the right, covered with metal lath. How the rods for the risers and for the railing should be placed is shown by Fig. 9. Here a part of the column and one riser are shown in elevation—also the bottom and top of one railing rod. The inset drawing, on a much smaller scale, shows the same layout with the railing rod in full. In both of these drawings a part of the column is cut out, showing how the rods are anchored to the column. The horizontal rods for the risers are the rods that are shown in Fig. 8 for the steps, over which the metal lath is placed. The center rods of steps 1 and 2, shown in the detail of these steps, do not run through the column. The heavy dots shown to the right in Fig. 8 indicate how the railing rods are to join the reinforcing rods of the steps. The rods are shown wired, but if they can be welded it will



hold them much firmer until the cement mortar is in place and set. Fig. 10 shows a detail of the risers for steps 1 and 2, and of the bottom part of the handrail, covered with metal lath. To the left the column is

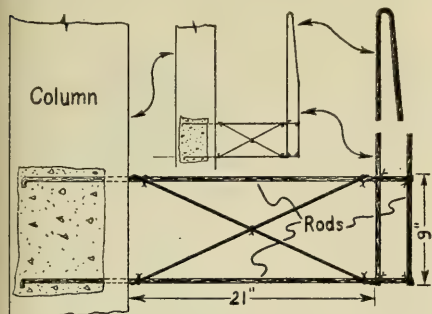


Fig. 9

cut out, showing how the rods are bent in order to anchor them to the column. Study and compare Figs. 8, 9, and 10.

**Finishing the Stairs.**—When the concrete in the column is thoroughly set, then the metal form can be removed, either entirely or only where the steps will join the column, whichever is desirable. This done, the rods should be wired or welded and covered with metal lath, both for the steps and for the handrailing. Then a rich cement mortar should be used to cover the metal lath and reinforcing completely, leaving it rough. When this has set enough to thoroughly hold its own, it should be back plastered under the steps with the same kind of cement mortar. After that metal lath should be fastened to the bottom of the steps, with wires that were placed before the back plastering was done, and then plas-

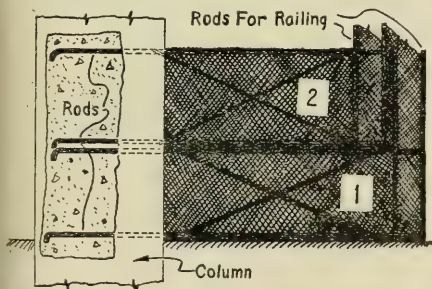


Fig. 10

tered with the same kind of mortar, as a soffit for the stair. When the rough plastering has had time to set, the railing and the soffit should be finished first. Then the steps can be finished with cement. If this is all done in a workmanlike manner, you will have a serviceable, self-supporting winding stairs that will have a pleasing appearance.

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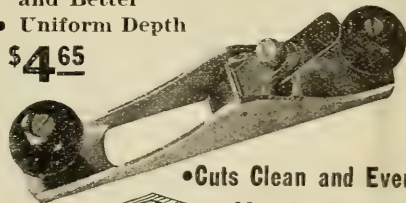
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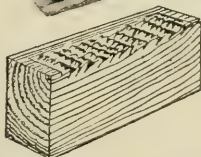
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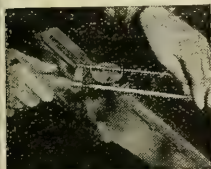
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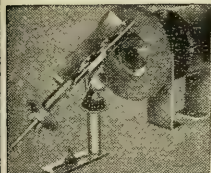
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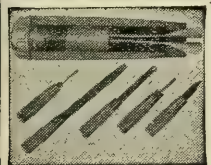
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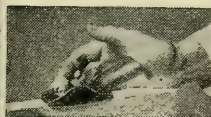
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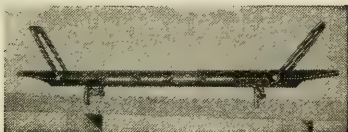
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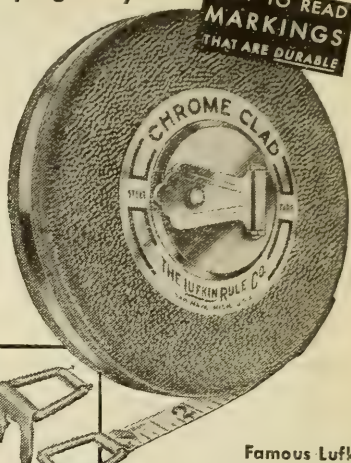
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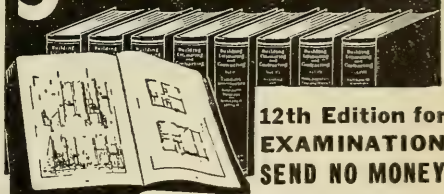
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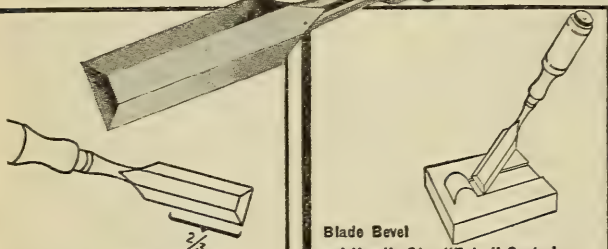
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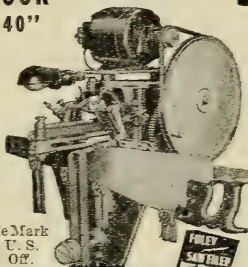
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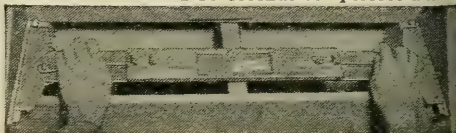
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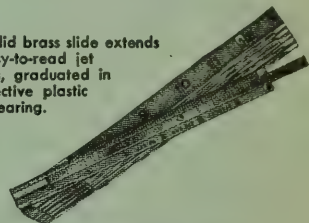
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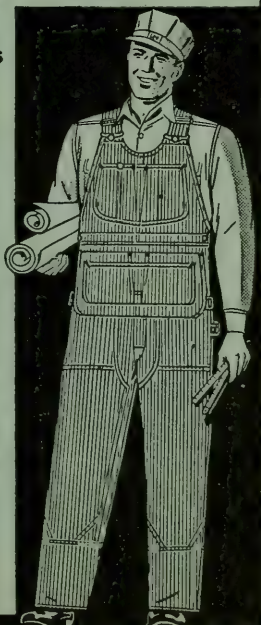
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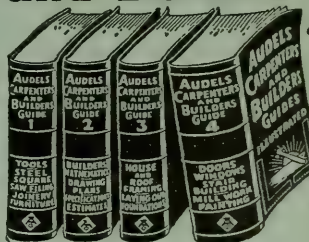
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# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the  
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LET US BE THANKFUL

NOVEMBER, 1951

**H** **A shortage of scrap** metal is seriously threatening adequate steel production. Steel cannot be made without a good percentage of scrap. Without sufficient steel, the whole defense program stands in jeopardy. So does the anti-inflation campaign. Steel prices set the pace for many other prices. The scarcer that steel gets, the higher the price goes. This in turn drives up many other prices.

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**L**  
**P**  
**T** In order to assist in stepping up the flow of heavy iron and steel scrap, the government, through the National Production Authority, is conducting a special program to discover and recover the dormant, heavy industrial scrap metals to be found in business, commercial, and industrial plants.

**A**  
**P**  
**T** Salvage programs are set up in whole industries, individual factories, public utilities and among the agencies of the Federal Government. Industries such as the railroads, steel, and petroleum, have set up industry salvage committees. In-plant scrap committees have been established by firms participating in the program and, on a geographical basis, scrap mobilization committees have been organized in the industrial communities.

**H**  
**E**  
**S** It is in this connection that the cooperation of local union members can be so helpful.

**C**  
**R**  
**A**  
**P** The cooperation of local union members with any request for their individual assistance from community scrap mobilization committees and from in-plant salvage committees in the firms where they are employed is of the greatest importance.



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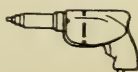
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



## — Contents —

### Beware Of Fine Print - - - - - 7

Sharecropping, which has long exploited farm labor, seems to be putting in an appearance in industry; only in industry it is disguising behind such fancy and high-falutin titles as "co-op" and "independent operator". However, the end is pretty much the same, the guy who does the sweating and paying often comes out at the small end of the horn.

### They Gave Plenty - - - - - 10

Two members of the United Brotherhood who paid dearly in Korea to halt the march of communist aggression told the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor of the need for building up the blood bank of the nation. From first hand knowledge they explained what it means to wounded soldiers to have plenty of blood available when it can mean the difference between life and death.

### Threat From Within - - - - - 13

It takes more and more courage for an honest citizen to voice an unpopular view or back an unpopular cause, because many people—often good and sincere people—are ready to pillory anyone who disagrees with them on issues involving national safety. This climate of suspicion and mistrust, fostered mostly by people with axes to grind, increases the danger of real test—when it comes—finding us wanting because of disunity.

### There's A Job To Do - - - - - 28

In a speech before the AFL convention, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin lashes out at the chislers who still infest spots in the construction industry. The answer, he points out, is for the government to take care of human specifications as carefully as it takes care of quantity and quality specifications of steel and brick and mortar.



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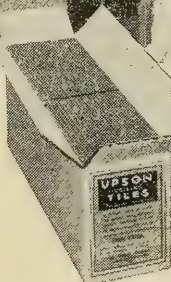
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# BEWARE OF FINE PRINT



**I**S "SHARECROPPING" about to move from the tenant farms into the industrial plants of the nation? There are many indications that the answer is "yes." In the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest, in substantial parts of the trucking industry, and even in an isolated case or two on the railroads, a glorified form of sharecropping is beginning to put in an appearance.

Following the Civil War, sharecropping swept many parts of the agrarian south. With millions of rural families too poor to buy farms of their own, land owners cooked up a fancy scheme for working their tracts. By supplying the land, credit and more often than not, tools, land owners induced landless farmers to work their acres on a percentage-of-crop basis. For the land owners it was a keen arrangement. They took very little of the risk, they did none of the work, and they took the lion's share of the profit. In this manner, they preserved most of the advantages of slavery without having to bear any of the responsibilities.

But for the sharecroppers it was something less than paradise on earth. If they worked their hearts out and the weather smiled on them and the boll weevil did not, they might wind up with a dollar or two cash. But in average years they did well to break even. Most years they wound up in debt to their landlords. Many books depicting the sad lot of the sharecropper have been written during the last fifty years.

Improvement has been gradual but slow. Sharecropping is still practiced in many parts of the nation. The tenant farmers get a better break these days but they still have a hard row to hoe in general. Mostly they still have to run as hard as they can to stay in the same place.

Now the sharecrop theory seems to be catching the fancy of industry. They do not call it sharecropping in

industry. Usually it is called a "stock cooperative" or "independent contracting" or something equally highfalutin', but the principle is pretty much the same. The employees do a considerable percentage of the investing, they do all of the sweating, and in return they get "jobs" and a percentage of the "profits," if any.

Throughout a good deal of the middle west, during recent years, sharecropping has popped up in the trucking industry. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that "sharecropping" is one of the major problems facing the Teamsters Union today. Hundreds of trucking concerns have "sold" their trucks to individual drivers. The drivers then become "independent" operators.

The gimmick is that the trucking company always owns the franchise to operate over certain routes. Without coming under the franchise, the "independent" trucker cannot operate over scheduled runs. So the trucker who becomes the "independent" operator remains under the thumb of the trucking company. For becoming an "independent" he assumes the ob-

ligation for making payments on the truck. He assumes responsibility for keeping it in good running condition and profitably occupied. But the company maintains the franchise upon which his ability to stay in business depends. If he does not like the treatment he is getting from the company, the only alternative he has is to make a deal with another trucking company that owns a franchise.

In too many instances the independent gets a rude awakening after a year or two. For awhile he thinks he is making good money—enough to take care of truck payments and truck upkeep, plus enough to give him a fair living wage.

But pretty soon the truck is worn out. And then the shoe begins to pinch. Industry always sets aside a percentage of all earnings to take care of depreciation, so that when a piece of machinery is worn out there is sufficient money in the bank to replace it. Unless the independent trucker does likewise he wakes up one day with a useless truck and no money with which to buy a new one. Then he realizes that the “good” money he made was merely a delusion. However, truckers are still going for the “independent” proposition every day.

For the trucking companies it is a fine setup. They pay nothing for the trucks that keep them in business, yet, because they own the franchise, they maintain control of the business. If a depression comes along, they do not have to worry about truck payments. The truckers have to make them or lose their trucks. What the whole proposition amounts to is that the trucking companies sit back and make money out of owning a franchise to use certain highways.

In the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest, “co-op” mills are springing up in some sections. These “co-op”

mills are stock selling propositions. A man has to invest three or four thousand dollars in company stock in order to assure himself of a job in the plant. In return, he “participates” in the profits of the company, if any.

Like the independent trucker, the mill worker who buys co-op stock ties himself down irrevocably to the company. For better or worse, his future is tied up with the company where he invests his savings. Whether the management is honest or dishonest, whether the prospects for the company are good or bad, whether the working conditions are good or bad, he is compelled to rise or fall with the company.

Right after World War I, a rash of co-op propositions hit parts of the construction industry. Employees bought company excavating equipment and paving equipment co-operatively on the theory that that was the way to make money. Some of the biggest contracting companies in business got started that way. The men put up their hard-earned money to buy equipment, but in one way or another the companies kept control. It is sufficient to say that none of the companies are left as co-ops. The companies got free working capital and the workers got expensive lessons in higher finance.

Lately even a smaller railroad has tried to introduce a co-op proposition in maintenance of way. Exactly how the proposition operates is not known to this journal, but it is certain that in one way or another the men who do the sweating also put up the money in return for a shaky interest in what profits may accrue from operation.

So it appears that “sharecropping” is moving from the farm into industry. Strangely enough, these co-operative moves only appear when unions become strong and healthy. This merely may be coincidence, as they say in



the movies, but the thinking man may suspect a connection. The possibilities for wrecking wages and working conditions in bad times are truly appalling. Any time men are compelled by circumstances to stick with one company regardless of conditions, they are very vulnerable. In periods of depression they often are forced to take it on the chin because they cannot fight back.

This is the only free country on earth. It is the only country in which every man is at liberty to forge his own destiny. Each man has not only the right but also the obligation to do the best he can by himself and his family. That is the way it must remain.

But every time an ordinary worker involves himself in higher finance, he should realize he is stepping into fast company and a highly specialized field where even attorneys cannot always agree on the rules. The test of any business proposition comes in bad times. It takes very little managerial skill to keep things going these days, but let conditions return to what they were in 1933 and bleached corporate bones will strew the countryside.

Many an independent truck driver may find himself jobless and saddled with a truck on which he owes huge monthly payments. Co-op mill workers and railroad workers similarly may find that the fine print is just as binding as the big print. Tenant farmers have found sharecropping a one-way merry-go-round without any brass rings on it. Industrial workers must be extremely cautious they do not make the same mistake.

One thing all workers should bear in mind. Stock schemes and other schemes are started by promoters. And promoters know how to take care of themselves. They make someone else put up the money while they do the manipulating. Ten times out of ten they come out on top. But the story is not always so happy for investors.

Legitimate cooperatives that buy or sell goods on a genuinely cooperative basis should not be confused with stock-selling and job selling promotions that are appearing in industry. Undoubtedly it is the success which genuine co-ops have had that induced stock-selling schemes to pose as co-ops.

## Bigger Union Vote Means Better Congress

A program for strengthening the progressive forces in Congress was laid down by U. S. Sen. Paul H. Douglas, a member of the AFL Teachers' Union, at the 69th annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Before 1,500 delegates representing 800,000 Illinois AFL members, Sen. Douglas proposed a two-fold remedy for political reaction—in the South, unionization in the growing industries; in the North, a bigger registration of union voters.

"The same group in Congress which fought repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act is also against price control, a decent tax bill, and, with some exceptions, civil rights," said Sen. Douglas.

"It is composed of the conservative Democrats of the South and the conservative Republicans of the North, mostly of the Middle West and mountain states. It dominates Congress, and prevents progressive legislation.

"In the South, as industry expands, if we can only get unionization we can get democratization. Also needed is extension of the suffrage. Abolition of the poll tax, combined with unionization, would give us more southern senators like Hill and Sparkman."

He urged greater efforts by Labor's League for Political Education to turn out a bigger registration in congressional elections, commending Earl Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Cook County LLPE, for a "magnificent job" in the 1950 campaign.

"Labor has two arms," said Sen. Douglas, "the left arm economic and the right arm political. It shouldn't tie either arm behind its back."

# They Gave Plenty



**D**ELEGATES to the American Federation of Labor convention held in San Francisco last month, got some graphic, first hand information on the need for building up the nation's blood bank. Three wounded veterans of the Korean fighting were selected by the armed forces to tell the delegates the real story. Two of them were members of the United Brotherhood. One of them was Sergeant Henry J. Schafer, a member of Local Union No. 3119, Tacoma. He gave up his right arm, his right leg, and part of his left foot as his contribution to the fight against communist efforts to take over the world. Even at the time he was scheduled to address the convention, emergency surgery was being performed on him at Oak Knoll Hospital to keep him from becoming another statistic in the "killed in action" column. However, through Captain Gene Bradley, officer in charge of the group, he got his story over to the convention delegates.

Another United Brotherhood member, Brother Carl Reed of Local No. 2288, San Francisco, who lost one leg and had the other one badly shot up, addressed the convention from a wheel chair. In a few simple words he told how blood transfusions saved his life and how important it is that ample blood supplies always be on hand to give the wounded a chance to survive. A third soldier, a member of the Far East Air Force who administered transfusions to thousands of Korean battle casualties, also told how essential blood is in saving lives of wounded men.

No one can improve on the words of the soldiers themselves. Consequently we herewith reprint a portion of the official convention proceedings which covers their remarks:

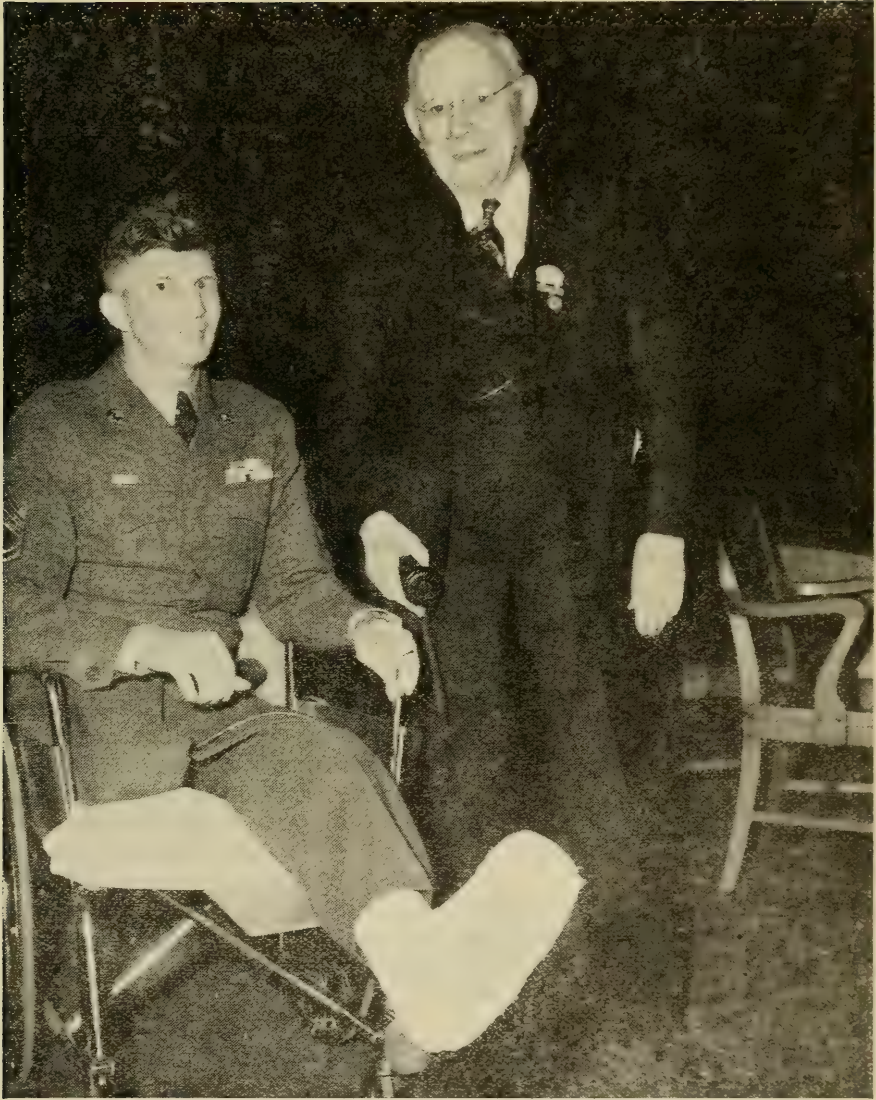
## Captain Gene Bradley

"Mr. Green and A. F. of L. members: I am not going to give a speech. My only purpose here is to introduce several men who will quickly and briefly deliver a very vital message. We were to introduce three men, two

of whom are A. F. of L. members. One was an Army man, the other a Marine, and the third man was an Air Force man. Unfortunately, the Marine cannot be here because he has just been taken into emergency surgery at Oak Knoll Hospital. All three of these men have seen what it means to get blood from A. F. of L. members, from our fellow Americans.

"I just want to tell you, before introducing the two men who are here, a little bit about this one A. F. of L. member who is now in Oak Knoll Hospital. His name is Sergeant H. J. Schafer of the United States Marine Reserves. He is a reservist, recalled to active duty, and I am sure he wouldn't mind if I make a comment or two. Sergeant Schafer has already been given 20 pints of blood, and that has saved his life. He was wounded when he was with Company G. 3rd Battalion, Seventh Regiment, First Marine Division. He received numerous wounds from shell fragments and small arms fire and also had a concussion from a grenade ex-



*One Of Our Own*

Sergeant First Class Carl K. Reed, disabled Korean veteran and member of Local Union No. 2288, Los Angeles, chats with AFL President William Green just before telling the Federation's Seventieth Annual Convention of the desperate need for building up the Red Cross Blood Bank.

plosion. To him that war in Korea is very, very real and very, very hard.

"He is one of your men, a member of the Carpenters' Union of the American Federation of Labor. He is a furniture maker in Tacoma. Washington, (Local Union No. 3119). The main difference between this Sergeant and you A. F. of L. men and others who are so patriotically joining the service from your ranks and from the other ranks throughout America is that he has given perhaps a little more than the others in the service. That includes his right arm below the elbow, his right leg below the knee, and part of his left foot, and I know that I speak for all of you when I say that we wish him God-speed in getting well. And may the future be more secure than it has been in the past.

"His one plea to you, I am sure, would be this: Please remember that that war is very, very real, and to him and to his comrades we ask that you give all the blood that you can give. I know that he would have this one request; please go back to your unions and tell them about him and his request for blood.

"Now to introduce the two gentlemen who are here representing the United States Army. First, Sergeant First Class Karl K. Reed, age 29, home address 2406 Army Street, here in San Francisco. He has a wife and a four-year-old son. He is a member of Local 2288, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Sergeant Reed is a veteran of nine year's service. He is a member of C Battery, 21st Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion, 25th Infantry Division in Korea."

**Sergeant First Class Carl K. Reed**

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, I am no speaker, and I am not here to speak. I am here to appeal to you, as

leaders in your own fields, to go back home and put the pressure on in your various locals, not only put it on, but keep it on.

"This blood situation is becoming very critical. I mean a lot of people don't think so, but it is critical today. The men in service need a lot of blood. For myself, I have had over twenty pints. They say the average is seven pints, total average. A man does not have to be seriously wounded to need blood. He may be just scratched. It is the shock that will get him.

"So I would like to ask you people to go back home and put the pressure on in your locals.

"It seems that this war in Korea, not being a declared war, makes it difficult for people to realize how high the casualties are. They say one out of every four men in Korea becomes a casualty. So this blood is very critically needed at this time."

That is the story of a couple of men, brothers of ours, who once worked at the trade and attended union meetings and cussed at high prices just like the rest of us. But it fell their lot to meet the threat of communist aggression head-on. They did their job well but at a great personal sacrifice. We salute them as the courageous and admirable heroes they are.

But saluting them is not enough. We must give blood too, so that they and their fellow wounded may live and grow strong again. For men who have given so much, an occasional pint of blood is little to ask. Giving blood is a painless and absolutely harmless procedure. It does not even take more than a few minutes time. You can prove it for yourself by contacting your nearest Red Cross Blood Bank and making a date to give a pint of blood for Brothers Schafer and Reed and untold thousands of their fellow soldiers.



# Threat From Within



**I**N ACCEPTING an award of some kind or another in New York last month, Paul G. Hoffman, president of Ford Foundation and one-time head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, in a few well-chosen words warned the nation that the fight against communism was being weakened by the use of methods that tended to make criticism socially dangerous and non-conformity with popular thinking something akin to treason. Mr. Hoffman declared that "some of our people—often good people"—were ready to pillory anyone who held an unpopular view or supported an unpopular cause. "As a result," he said, "too many of our fellow citizens have been afraid to speak out. In far too many cases, decisions, often in high places, have been influenced by fear. In short, the danger of communist penetration and disruption has been compounded by the spread of panic."

Taken by themselves, the words uttered by Mr. Hoffman have an ominous ring; but studied in the light of recent happenings, they strike fear into all people who realize that freedom of expression can be lost thoroughly from within the nation as it can be from without. It was the late Huey Long who first warned that if totalitarianism ever came to this country it would probably come in the form of anti-totalitarianism directed against some outside enemy.

Mr. Hoffman is no scare monger; it takes more and more courage to voice an unpopular view these days. Take for example, Supreme Court Justice Douglas, who recently criticised the China policy being followed at the present time. A flood of condemnation was heaped on his head not only in Congress but also in the daily paper. In fact, a Congressman even considered introducing a bill to prohibit men like Douglas from expressing views on matters not directly connected with their government jobs. Another Mr. Douglas—Senator

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Douglas of Illinois this time—broke down in the Senate last month when a colleague accused him of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, when all he was trying to do was save the taxpayers a little bit of money by squeezing what he considered non-essential items out of the budget bill.

The alarming part is that neither Mr. Douglas merely was accused of being wrong. Instead they were both accused of giving comfort to the enemy. It is conceivable that one or both of them were wrong. It is conceivable that their ideas were not in the best interests of national security. But to challenge the loyalty and patriotism of men like Justice Douglas and Senator Douglas is every bit as dangerous as Mr. Hoffman declares such tactics to be.

Last month the nation moved a step closer to totalitarianism when President Truman asked for authority to permit all branches of the executive end of the government to class-

ify information. "Classify" is just another fancy word for censor. What the president demanded was that each department head be allowed to withhold any information he cared to. National security necessitated such a move, the president said.

To our way of thinking, however, such a move can do national security more harm than any possible leaks which might result from having too much information available to the public. Thinking back over the last few years, readers of this journal will recall several stories regarding the ship transfer racket. Hundreds of American ships have been transferred to the flags of small Central and South American nations. Under these foreign flags they have traded with the enemy. So the question is, is national security better served by allowing the public to uncover and stop American ships of foreign registry from trading with the enemy, or is it safer for some bureaucrat to cover up the matter by classifying it? Is it better for newsmen to uncover the racketeering that has gone on in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Internal Revenue Department, or is it better for the chicanery to remain buried in some bureaucrat's secret files?

Technically speaking, uncovering corruption and greed in any part of our government is giving comfort to the enemy. It certainly must make him happy. But the remedy lies in getting rid of the corruption rather than in covering it up and keeping it secret. Is this journal subversive just because it has repeatedly cried out against the rotten spots in various branches of government?

Even our schools, long the pride and joy of the nation, are falling prey to the finger-pointing hysteria. The September issue of McCall's Magazine carried a startling article enum-

erating the attacks which have been made on various school systems throughout the nation. In its opening paragraph the article says:

"Public education in America is under the heaviest attack in its history. This attack is not aimed at the improvement of free education. It is aimed at its destruction. So far it has struck at school systems from Port Washington, New York, to Pasadena, California."

The article goes on to analyze the attacks that have been made on various school systems. It reveals the people who are leading the anti-school campaign, and uncovers their backgrounds. It all adds up to a very frightening picture. Says the McCall article:

"Though the nature of the attack on our schools varies somewhat from place to place, the general pattern is identical. The attackers use the same techniques, the same literature and the same sweeping charges. They accuse teachers and textbooks of being subversive; they link modern educational practices with communism; and they attempt to stampede parents into believing that our public schools are the breeding grounds of totalitarianism."

Already teachers are getting jittery. They are afraid to allow anything even remotely resembling free and open discussion—a prerequisite for any kind of education that can be considered sound and efficient. There apparently is some evidence that high school students are being coached to try to trap teachers into making statements that can be construed as incriminating.

How far afield we have wandered in our understandable efforts to protect the nation against the greatest threat in its history is disclosed by the fate of Sad Sack. Recently the Army ordered burned hundreds of



thousands of comic books in which the hero, Sad Sack, found civilian life so frustrating he re-enlisted in the army.

Almost everyone who served in the armed forces in the Second World War has reason to remember the Sad Sack. His Army history was a series of disastrous encounters with enormous and inhuman sergeants, frustrating festoons of red tape, and arbitrary decisions. He was small, slighted, oppressed, but never defeated. His expectation of good, of being fairly treated, was pathetically undamageable. However harrowing his encounter with an inscrutable and arbitrary authority, he came up in the next issue of Stars and Stripes full of confidence that this time things would be different.

He was all the disasters of all anonymous GIs; the man who could be counted on to foul-up because he lacked those qualities of aggressiveness, suspiciousness, ugly self-interest that, unfortunately, still seem necessary for survival among men. He was mild, trusting; a nice little guy. There were thousands of him in every branch of the service.

All through the war, Sad Sack had troubles in the Army. Red Tape, regulations and officers all seemed to conspire in one way or another to make his life miserable. Only to a person absolutely without a sense of humor could his antics be considered as detrimental to Army moral. In fact, if any complaints were issued against him, they did not come to the attention of this journal.

But when Sad Sack returns to civilian life and finds high prices, high rents and high taxes so frustrating he decides to return to the Army, he becomes a symbol of un-Americanism in certain minds.

Of the cult that sees a potential enemy in everyone who disagrees with its views, Senator McCarthy is the high priest. By innuendo, finger-pointing and often without any real evidence, he has besmirched the good name of sincere citizens. Instead of using a rapier to pinpoint suspicious characters, he uses a blunderbuss loaded with buckshot. He aims it in a general direction and lets her fly. How many innocent people get hit seems immaterial. By their own standards, McCarthy and Pegler are the only two 100% Americans left in the nation.

For everyone who believes in freedom, this climate of suspicion is bad, but for the labor people it is worst of all. Naturally the labor movement is militant. Naturally it believes that sacrifice should be equalized. Naturally it has enemies—many in high places—who look upon its every move with suspicion and mistrust. Already there are people demanding that labor give up all overtime provisions because overtime in periods of crisis is “un-American.” Already there are people demanding work-or-be-drafted laws in the name of “patriotism.” Are those of us who oppose such moves to be branded as communists and subversives?

All of us realize that the nation is gravely perilled. All but a few thousand real reds are determined that the national security must be assured beyond the shadow of any doubt. All of us realize that the real subversives must be ferreted out and rendered harmless. But in the process we must pay heed to the warning given by Mr. Hoffman. The danger of communist penetration is being increased rather than decreased by the people who spread panic to further their own political fortunes or serve their own selfish ends.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## NO WAY OF WINNING

Will surprises never cease! Now it turns out that Sad Sack, the likeable, long-suffering, little runt who amused millions upon millions of soldiers and sailors during the war, is really a communist or socialist or something. A new comic book put out by the armed forces to pep up enlistments has been burned because its hero, old Sad Sack, did not properly interpret the unadulterated joys of living in a free enterprise economy.

All during the war, Sad Sack appeared in a comic strip in "Stars and Stripes", official armed forces paper. Although he got kicked around in one strip after another by officers, non-coms, red tape, and general army routine, no one ever accused him of being subversive. But when he gets out of the army and finds things to gripe about in civilian life, he gets banned for being socialist or something.

It is hard to imagine Sad Sack's reaction to this latest misadventure, but we are inclined to think that he must feel something like the guy who met his doctor and said: "Doctor, that bill for my operation makes my blood boil."

"It does, eh?" replied the doctor, "then that will be another \$20 for sterilizing your blood."



94. 153 © 1951 CARL STALLING

"I wouldn't mind being a dollar-a-year man, if I could clear that much."

## DOWN TO CASES

Last month the Senate passed the Benton Amendment to the Foreign Aid bill. This amendment would insure that some of the money being appropriated to aid European nations would be used to help the common people elevate their living standards instead of all of it being spent to strengthen the financial position of the pre-war trusts. As we stated before, many unionists returning from Europe have charged that foreign aid officials up to now have followed the "horse and sparrow" theory in distributing the funds—the idea being that if you stuff the horse with enough oats the sparrows will eat too.

Maybe the Benton Amendment will get enacted into law, but we can't be blamed for having doubts. So far there has been lots of talk of taking care of the little fellow in our whole mobilization program but one way or another the little guy seems to come out on the short end of the horn every time.

It sort of reminds us of the fellow who asked one of the Senator's for support in getting a government job.

"My boy," said the Senator paternally, "let me give you some good advice. You don't really want this job. It will ruin you: it will take away your initiative, give you false security and keep you from realizing the best that is in you."

"Besides," continued the Senator after a slight pause, "I've already promised that job to my son."

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## GOOD FORMULA

Some time within the next few weeks, some American citizen will become the millionth traffic fatality. It seems incredible, but the automobile has snuffed out more lives than have enemy bullets in the last half century. Yet billions of dollars are being spent annually to try to keep another war from starting, while virtually nothing is being done to stop the awful traffic slaughter. Seems ridiculous, but that's the way it is.

And this brings to mind the recent story of the Tennessee hill billy who last August passed his hundred and tenth birthday. When reporters asked him the usual question as to what was responsible for his longevity, he replied:

"I never stole no horse; I never called no man a liar to his face; and I never rode in no automobile."



### PAUP FOR PRESIDENT AGAIN

From deep in the back room of Pete's Place where he is planning his campaign strategy for next year when he expects to run again for president on a platform of no more false bottoms in beer glasses, Joe Paup, pride of the Skidrow, gave the world the following pearly gem:

"A small town is where everyone knows whose check is good and whose husband ain't."

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### A \$64.00 QUESTION

A man on a honeymoon trip can't collect unemployment insurance because he is not able and available and actively seeking work. So the Board of Review of the Division of Employment Security ruled in the case of a Newark claimant.

However, the ruling saved the man \$52. He had received \$78, for three weeks, and under a previous decision was to have refunded the full sum. The review board ruled he had spent two weeks of that time actually seeking a job.

Far be it from us to question the wisdom of the review board, so our only comment is, Wanna bet?

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### GETTING SADDER

Within the last few weeks the government has announced an increase in the draft quotas, a decrease in steel allotments for civilian goods and higher income taxes. And for the life of us we couldn't get the story of the three convention delegates out of our mind.

After the three men had been assigned to a room on the 30th floor, they went out to dinner. Upon their return to the hotel, they were shocked to find the lobby full of people. Inquiry at the desk revealed that the elevators were out of commission.

To occupy their minds during the long climb, the men devised a plan whereby the first man would tell funny stories during the first ten flights; the second man would tell adventurous stories during the next ten flights; and the third man would tell sad stories during the last ten.

With their laughter, the first ten flights were easy. The adventure yarns kept the second ten flights from being too unpleasant. At the 21st flight the third man was silent, and he didn't say anything at the 22nd floor either.

"Hey, let's have have those sad stories," urged his two companions.

"All right," replied the man, "I might as well tell you the saddest one first. I forgot the key."

### DUAL CAPACITY

Despite several decisions by the United States Supreme Court flatly stating that all the oil under tidewater lands belongs to the nation and not to individual states, a determined group of Congressmen is Hell-bent on getting such oil put under the control of state legislatures. As we pointed out before, the oil companies are anxious to put over a deal of this kind because they feel they can handle state legislatures more easily than they can the United States government.

Some of the Congressmen pushing the deal seem to be so subservient to the wishes of the oil companies that it makes one wonder how they keep their identities straight. This being a very complicated world, every once in awhile they must get mixed up as to whether they should be representing the people or bellhopping for the oil companies on a particular issue. And this brings up an old one which might be apropos.

The chief constable of a little English village was also a veterinary surgeon. One day the phone rang and the chief constable's wife answered.

"Is Mr. Throckmorton there?" an excited voice asked.

"Do you want my husband in his capacity as chief constable or as veterinary surgeon?" the wife asked pompously.

"Both, madam," came the reply. "We can't get our bulldog to open his mouth and there's a burglar in it."



"Now you can see why good union officials must be rather thick-skinned!"

# Hospital of the Carpenters Home

By EDWARD MC ARTAR from Local No. 1104, Tyler, Texas



SEVERAL different articles in the past have been printed about the Carpenters Home in general but nothing in particular about its hospital. I am taking the liberty of describing it in a limited way since I have been a patient in it on numerous occasions, therefore, I can speak with some degree of certainty. The hospital consists of seventy beds together with its equipment was donated by the Texas State Council of Carpenters. But while it is not equipped for major operations it is well suited for ordinary ills of the aged. Unlike the standard equipment found in large hospitals it is the very best to own and operate with any degree of success.

While every and all hospital services are free to the occupants of the home such services would cost from \$3.50 to \$7.00 dollars in public hospitals per day for room rent, meals and medical service. Moreover it is a wise investment for those who had the foresight to keep up their dues in their locals before coming to the home. Those in the home now are reaping their rich rewards.

Members of the various locals who contemplate taking advantage of the home at some future date should have no hesitancy to think they will be neglected when sick, even if they should happen to be sick the first day on arrival the very best of care and service will be given them as if they had been in the home for years.

The hospital is under the supervision of Miss Celia Miller who is also the head nurse and a staff of experienced nurses and attendants who are on duty on an eight hour shift. Patients are under the ever watchful eyes of the nurses at all hours who see to it that they get plenty of sleep and rest in accordance with the best rules of standard hospitals.

Special diets are given patients who require them and warm tub baths every second day and in some cases every day. Patients who are in bed and unable to take a tub bath are given warm sponge baths whenever it is advisable. Occupants not confined in the hospital can go to the dispensary and get whatever medicine the doctor prescribed and for treatments not serious enough to be hospitalized, and an accurate record is kept of every case that comes under the doctor's observation. Therefore it must be conceded by every right thinking person that it is something to be considered that occupants would not receive the same treatment in their own homes nor homes of their children or other relatives regardless of how wealthy they happen to be.

The object of hospitals is to prolong life as long as possible and to treat disease when it is humanly possible to effect a cure and to restore patients to a normal condition. But the immortal truth that man must die, is no exception among the occupants of our home all of whom are living on borrowed time.



The following lines are dedicated to  
the hospital force of our home!

Deft hands that soothe  
The fevered brow  
And ease the body pains  
With hopes of health to bring,  
Are like hands of the Divine One.  
That is our Brotherhood at work  
With the sick and feeble  
In the sunset of their lives.

Blessed be the tie that binds  
Our Brotherhood to man.  
Man's humanity to man  
With not thought of self  
Exalts his soul to God.  
In the glory of their calling  
Their unstinted service give.  
May they find a welcome  
Up above where skies  
That bend unbroken over us  
Hide the Glories from our eyes.

### Hiring Off, Joblessness Increasing

The rate of hiring new workers has fallen to the lowest level in ten years.

"The development of pools of unemployment in a period of high economic activity and expanding job opportunities is a matter of concern to both government and private organizations," Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said.

"It signals a need for a wider distribution of defense connected job opportunities on a geographic basis," he said.

"This can be done through placement of more new procurement contracts and facilities in areas with substantial labor surpluses as well as in other areas where unemployment is rising.

"Reports from the state agencies indicate that in a few areas which have recently suffered layoffs due to material shortages and/or declining consumer demand, significant increases in defense employment are in the offing which will reverse unemployment trends in these areas.

"In others, notably Detroit, unemployment is still trending upward because of scarcity of materials for automobile production and the fact that defense connected job opportunities are not developing at a rate sufficient to offset materials cutback layoffs.

"In still other areas such as Scranton, Pa., Lawrence, Lowell, and Brockton, Mass., and Providence, R. I., fundamental economic problems are primarily responsible for substantial unemployment levels."

A new survey of recent labor market developments resulted in the classification of 174 major and 5 smaller areas according to their relative availability of labor, primarily nonagricultural, to meet essential needs.

Issued by Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Bureau of Employment Security, the new classification placed six areas in Group 1 which includes areas in which labor shortages exist or are expected to occur in the near future which will impede "essential activities." Sixty-five major areas were placed in Group 2 which includes areas of balanced labor supply in which current and prospective labor demand and supply are appreciably in balance.

Eighty-seven were placed in Group 3, which includes areas of moderate labor surplus in which current and prospective labor supply moderately exceeds labor requirements. Twenty-one, including all of the five small areas, were placed in Group 4. This category includes areas of substantial labor surplus in which current and prospective labor supply substantially exceeds labor requirements.

# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

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## THE TIFFANY FINISH

Once upon a time not so very long ago it was taken for granted that a good carpenter took a personal pride in his own work. Regardless of the opinion of anyone else no job was called finished until it passed his own particular standard of workmanship. Before he packed his tools he gave the work one final look over. All sharp arrises were taken off, unset nails were taken care of, hardware screw bolts lined up plumb, and all smudges on finished work were rubbed out. This extra touch of embellishment was known in certain localities as the Tiffany finish. It was the hall mark of a mechanic, a visible indication that the work was done by the hand of an expert carpenter, proud of his trade.

We are now working under an advanced system of utilitarianism and functional design, the principles of which are plainly evident in the radical elimination of decoration and detail towards the simplification of the building trade. All carpenters who work in large cities will readily concede that if it's simplicity they're after, by golly they've got it, and how! About all that's left is a floor to walk on and four walls to keep the weather out. The minimum suffices. If it functions that's all that's required. Attention to detail and refinement is an interruption of the productive machine, whether man or metal. So precision yields to profit, and the standard of workmanship is gauged by a measure of quantity, and not of quality. To be fair, we must state the argument of the efficiency boys.

"Tiffany finish! You're a carpenter, mister, not a jeweler. Get it up and get away. Present day wages and the bankers hours of some of your trades don't permit any finicky attention to detail. So you do throw up a job any old how. So what? You get paid, don't you? Couple of years from now it'll fall down and you'll have to build it up all over again. Perpetual motion in the building trade. What are you squawking about? You and your Tiffany finish!"

To be equally fair, we must admit that this lowering of the standards of the trade is not practiced everywhere. There are still many places where good enough is not good enough until the mechanic says it is. He is not obliged to pack his tools the instant a job is finished and beat it away fast in case the whole business falls down on top of him. To the argument of the efficiency hustlers we make a timid reply. Any job done by a carpenter should show by its appearance and its stability that it was the work of a mechanic, and not a butchering amateur. That's not too much to hope for. We'll forget the Tiffany finish if they'll only concede us that. How do you feel about it?

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## SPIRE AND STEEPLE

It is a common belief that a spire and a steeple are the same thing, which is not so. We, who follow the building line, should be in a position to know the difference. A steeple is a tower-like structure attached to a church, usually crowned by a spire. A spire is a slender, pointed erection atop a building, not necessarily a church. The Chrysler building has a spire, but the Chrysler tower is not a steeple. The top, tapering part of a steeple is the spire. So it is possible for a carpenter to work on the steeple of a church, but not the spire. He could be laid off before the job went that high.

The first church towers had a flat roof. Then for appearance sake this roof was hipped with a low pitch. The pitch was increased until it developed into its present slim, tapering form. Such towers were then called steeples, which were generally built octagonal, both for appearance and strength. If you are ever in Chicago look up the Temple Building at Clarke and Washington. This is a 21 story office building with a church entrance at street level. It has a beautiful Gothic spire 400 feet high in which are installed the tubular chimes. It is known as the Skyscraper Church, an association of the material and the ethereal. For the same price of admission we throw in this valueless information. The word steeplechase originated in England where it was once a favorite sport among the gentry to race horseback across the countryside, the finish being the conspicuous steeple of some distant church.



## THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA

This famous structure is a bell tower detached from the cathedral in the city of Pisa (peeza), Italy. Such a detached bell tower is properly called a campanile (campaneely). These towers were built apart from the churches so that the pealing of the bells would not disturb the worshippers. There is a legend to the effect that the tower was purposely designed that way by a humpbacked architect who, conscious of his own imperfection, wanted to show that a structure could be highly irregular, and yet solid and enduring. We'd like to believe this, but the true facts prove otherwise, the tilted tower being a notable example of the consequences of not starting a job right. Its history should be of interest to all building mechanics.

It was begun in the year 1173, and finally completed in 1350. It is 180 feet high, with a diameter of around 55 feet, and the wall thickness at the base is 13 feet, diminishing to about half that at the top. The material used throughout is white marble imported from the island of Elba, which is otherwise famous as the doghouse of Napoleon during the 100 days of 1815. The tower is 16½ feet out of plumb, which most carpenters will admit is quite a bit. Everyone has seen a picture of this famous building, so it is hardly necessary to go into its architectural details.

The foundations were only 10 feet deep, and no spread, or stepped footings provided for, so that the foundation did not extend over the diameter of the structure. The soil was clay and there was an additional hazard of possible water seepage. Any carpenter who knows his way around concrete foundations would say that was a crazy idea, to erect more than 1000 tons of marble 180 feet high on such a skimpy support. It certainly was, because after the work had progressed to a height of about 55 feet the whole business tilted south. In an attempt to bring it back plumb, heavier marble was used on the north side, and the sloping course was gradually worked up level all around. But nothing happened, except that it tilted still more. So the pink slips were handed out, and the job was tied up for 60 years.

When work was eventually resumed it was planned to concentrate most of the weight on the north side. Heavier marble was used on the north wall, and on the winding stairway of 300 steps, the riser height was lower on that side than on the leaning side. The seven bells, one of which weighed over 6 tons, were hung off center. Despite all this effort it was found to be out of plumb 14 feet when the job was finished, which in the course of 600 years, increased to the present 16½ feet. Experiments made in recent times showed it tilted one-third of a foot in 11 years, and previous tests showed an increased tilt of one foot in 100 years. During the regime of Mussolini measures were taken to preserve the tower's stability. 1000 tons of high grade cement were poured all around the foundation into 360 deep, 2 inch holes for the purpose of stiffening the soil. As a further precautionary measure the bells are no longer rung except on very infrequent occasions. Engineers have figured it out, that one foot more and over she goes.

What holds it up? It is a fairly well known law of physics that if the center of weight of such a structure does not project over its base it is safe. The same law applies to those tilted boulders you see in your travels, often called balanced rocks. The law is more precisely stated this way. If a plumb line hung from the center of gravity falls within the base, the object is in stable equilibrium, which means in the language we talk, it ain't going to fall. The center of gravity is the central, or concentration point of the objects total weight, and not necessarily the center of the object itself. Speaking of physics, it was from the top of the tower of Pisa that Galileo, the renowned Italian scientist, made his experiments around 1590 resulting in the law of falling bodies, which is, that regardless of weight, shape or size, all bodies fall at the same rate of accelerated speed, unless retarded by air resistance. Up to his time, it was believed that a 10 pound stone for instance, fell ten times faster than a one pound stone. We now know that an object falls 16 feet the first second, which speed is accelerated 32 feet each succeeding second. If you dropped a hammer from a building 144 feet high it would reach the ground in three seconds at this rate: 1st second, 16 feet; 2nd second, 48 feet; 3rd second, 80 feet. If you dropped your wrist watch it would fall at the same rate. Try it some lunch hour if you're up high enough. Incidentally, in a vacuum all objects fall at the same rate, air resistance not having to be considered.

Now you might never have known all this if the leaning tower of Pisa hadn't given Galileo the bright idea of climbing to its top, and experimenting to test the ancient Greek theory of falling bodies. Which proves the truth of an old saying. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

# BIG CITY MONEY MYTH



A MYTH that has persisted for many years is that the worker in a big city is better off financially than his brother worker in a smaller community. Recent figures compiled from the last census show that this simply is not so. The average worker in a huge city does not necessarily earn more than does his counterpart in a smaller one. On the other hand, his living expenses are definitely higher as Department of Labor figures on living costs invariably show.

Special studies made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census on the population characteristics of the nation's leading metropolitan areas and their variations in family income provide a significant commentary on the broad distribution of opportunity existing in the nation today.

These figures show that the size of a city does not necessarily determine the size of the income of the average family living there, and that many a smaller city is apt to offer equal or better chances for financial advancement on the average than the big ones.

For example, the New York-North-eastern New Jersey metropolitan area is by far the largest in the nation on a population basis. However it ranked 12th in median family income in 1949, the year for which the Bureau of the Census figures were compiled, and it was outranked by a number of very much smaller metropolitan areas such as Hartford, Rochester and Dayton. As a matter of fact, five of the nation's Big Ten metropolitan centers — Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Louis—were well down on the list.

The No. 1 city in median family income was Washington, with half the families in the nation's capital having incomes of \$4,130 or more in 1949. Washington currently ranks 10th in population among the metropolitan areas. Its high level of family income

largely reflects the great growth of the Federal Government over the last two decades.

Two of the nation's biggest cities, Detroit and Chicago, are in second and third position in median family income ranking, Detroit with \$4,090 and Chicago with \$4,051. The next two, however, Cleveland and Milwaukee, are not among the 10 biggest metropolitan areas, and No. 6 on the median family income list is Hartford, which the last census rated in 47th place among metropolitan areas on a population basis.

From the broad geographical point of view, half of the 12 leading cities in median family income were in the Middle West. Four others were in the East, and the remaining two were in the Far West.

In general, cities which ranked high in median family income had a larger-than-average number of families in the \$5,000 a year and over income class and a smaller-than-average number of families with incomes of \$2,000 a year and over. For example, nearly four out of every 10 families in Washington were in the \$5,000 and over



income bracket in 1949, and Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit had nearly as high a proportion.

The following table gives the 12 top ranking metropolitan centers in

median family income in 1949 of the 54 such areas reported to date by the Bureau of the Census, with the proportion of families in selected income groups:

Metropolitan Area	Median Family Income	Per Cent of Families	
		Under \$2,000	\$5,000 & Over
Washington -----	\$4,130	14%	38%
Detroit -----	4,090	13	34
Chicago -----	4,051	13	35
Cleveland -----	3,996	15	35
Milwaukee -----	3,900	12	29
Hartford -----	3,818	14	31
San Francisco-Oakland -----	3,817	14	28
Rochester -----	3,788	16	29
Seattle -----	3,775	16	30
Dayton -----	3,772	14	26
Minneapolis-St. Paul -----	3,748	16	27
New York-Northeastern N. J. -----	3,734	18	30
All U. S. (Urban) -----	3,486	18	25

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

## 850,000 Farms Without Power

More than 850,000 American farms did not have electric service on June 30, 1951, according to the annual estimate by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The estimate, compiled by the Rural Electrification Administration, shows that 84 per cent of the farms in this country were electrified—4,522,637 connected to power lines out of a total of 5,380,909 farms shown in the preliminary 1950 census reports. The annual REA estimate is required by law, and is used as a basis for allotting a portion of the REA electrification loan funds to the several states.

Michigan has the highest percentage of electrified farms, with 97.6 per cent. It is followed by Iowa with 95.8 per cent.

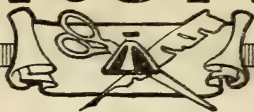
At the other end of the list are New Mexico, with 60.5 per cent, and Nevada, with 61.3 per cent. Texas has the largest number of electrified farms, 265,195; and the second largest number without service, 66,299. Mississippi has the largest number of unelectrified farms, 94,046.

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# Editorial

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## Who's The Goat?

Last month a Congressional Committee investigating ethics and honesty among government employes turned in a preliminary report. In view of the numerous scandals which have filled the papers recently, the committee's report was such as to rejuvenate the faith and trust ordinary people have in their government. The committee found that the government is staffed by hundreds of thousands of people who are honest, conscientious, and hard working. To most of us, that comes as no surprise. Like most people who work in industry, most people who are on the government payroll are honest. They try to do their job as faithfully and thoroughly as possible.

But among the political big-wigs, the appointees and plum-pickers, the situation is something else again. These are the professional leeches who make a career of feeding at the public trough. They have been in the papers quite a bit lately. The RFC and the Internal Revenue Department have had plenty of them, and the scandals we have been reading about lately are the result. Their chicaneries have reflected adversely on all government employes. The investigating committee's report should do much to clear up this misapprehension that all government employes are stinkers.

Considering the pay they get, ordinary government workers do a good job. Noted columnist Robert Ruark touched on this subject in a piece he wrote last month. He quoted a letter he received from an employe of the Internal Revenue Department. This particular employe had the job of checking income tax returns. After deductions for taxes and retirement, etc. his take-home pay amounted to \$60 per week. Yet he was responsible for seeing that millions of dollars in legitimate taxes were collected for Uncle Sam.

Under such circumstances, Ruark marvelled that there was any honesty at all in the department. For a shyster or gambler or crook who piled up hundreds of thousands of dollars from sources almost impossible to check, a \$1,000 bribe is chickenfeed. But to a harrassed and poverty-stricken tax-checker trying to keep a family clothed and fed on \$60 a week, \$1,000 looks like the key to Fort Knox. The situation is simply an unhealthy one.

With national defense demanding billions upon billions of dollars, government expenses must be kept as low as possible. No one argues with that point. But if anyone is laboring under the delusion that the government has been sawing off boondoggling projects to save money, he is sadly mistaken.

The Federal Security Administration is going to shell out something like \$782,761 next year in grants to find out such things as:

Why baby goats are less afraid when they are with their mothers; why people sweat when they are embarrassed; why two people really fall in love; why Navajo Indians chew more peyote when they are having a shindig. Over 25 such projects are already under way and 20 new ones coming up.



Mankind has inhabited the earth for at least 50,000 years. Without ever finding out why baby goats baa more when they are alone than they do when they are with their mothers, untold billions of people lived, laughed, worked and died in reasonable contentment. It is entirely possible that humanity could get along fairly well for another few years without getting the answer.

But it is a cinch that Americans will not get along very well if the government bogs down or falls to pieces because its employes fall victims to malnutrition or seek greener pastures over the hill.

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### Give-Aways Are Gimmicks

Has your town broken out in a rash of "give-away" deals? Indianapolis certainly has. On a recent week-end, no less than seven supermarkets were "giving" away automobiles, televisions, radios, etc. to the holders of lucky ticket stubs. All summer long it has been the same way. Stores and markets have been vying with each other to see which could muster the biggest list of prizes to give away to lucky ticket holders.

In addition to these "give-away" deals, Indianapolis has been flooded with "coupon" propositions—bring in your coupon and you get 10 cents off on a pound of coffee or a couple of pounds of margarine. On any shopping day many a housewife can be found at the typical food store pawing through a pursefull of coupons of one kind or another looking for one that can save her a dime. Then too there are several "phony" buck propositions floating around. Every time you buy a dollar's worth of merchandise, you get a dollar's worth of "phony" money with which you can bid against others for "free" merchandise at certain specified times.

All these schemes have one thing in common; they make people think that they are getting something for nothing. But the sad truth of the matter is that they are not. There is always a catch; and mostly the catch is that dealers and manufacturers use the various schemes to keep from cutting prices.

Take the coupon racket for instance. The company has to have coupons printed. That costs money. Then it has to hire a mailing company to address the envelopes. That costs money, too. Then a heck of a lot of bookkeeping is involved in redeeming the coupons from grocers and markets. And, last but not least, most of the coupon deals are patented; which means a promoter collects something too.

Adding all these things together, the company must easily shell out four or five cents for every coupon used by a housewife. What this all amounts to is that the company takes fourteen or fifteen cents reduction in price, of which the housewife gets ten cents, if she is "lucky" enough to get a coupon and shrewd enough to take advantage of it at the right time and place.

As far as we are concerned, all these various deals are the bunk. If the companies cut them all out and concentrated on giving people a rock bottom price, everybody would be much better off.

But the truth of the matter probably is that no one wants to cut prices actually regardless of market conditions. When goods stack up too high in the warehouses, one kind of a "deal" or another is worked out to get them off

the shelves. In that way the producer can move his surplus by reducing his profit for a short while. In the main his price structure remains unchanged. As soon as the surplus is cleaned up he continues to charge his regular price. A few people save a few cents or two on an item with a coupon, but what they get for their "bonanza" is the privilege of paying unnecessarily high prices on the item for the rest of the year.

We suppose there is nothing that can be done about the "give-away" deals. Every dime saved today is important, and little can be gained by cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. So long as the "deals" continue we may as well take advantage of them as much as we can. But it would be infinitely better if producers and retailers would be honest with the people and give them rock bottom prices day in and day out without resorting to come-ons and sucker-bait that smacks of the carnival sideshow.

However, no one has been able to beat the law of supply and demand for very long. Businessmen may be able to keep prices bolstered by stunts for awhile, but in the end the old law of supply and demand will catch up with them and prices will find their true level.

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### It Will Be Up To Us

For the last 50 years thinking people have recognized the unchecked growth of monopoly practices in American industry as one of the most serious threats to the survival of the free enterprise system and the way of life through which we have achieved so much. Away back before the turn of the century, the Sherman Anti-trust Law was passed in an effort to curb the growth of monopolies. As usual, however, enterprising lawyers found lots of loopholes. Monopolistic practices were not even slowed down.

Then in 1914, new legislation was enacted. That year Congress wrote the Clayton Act into law. The Clayton Act specifically prohibited one company from taking over a competing company through a stock transaction. Some people thought that would slow down the growth of monopolies. But the years since have proved how wrong these people were. Big companies have grown bigger and competition has dwindled year by year. For all of its good intent, the Clayton Act has accomplished little in the way of curbing monopolistic practices.

What the Clayton Act did was to prohibit one company from taking over another through purchase of enough stock to gain control. However, the Act said nothing about one company buying out another, lock, stock and barrel. And the corporations have made the most of this loophole. The monopolistic trend has not even been affected in the least.

Too much has been written about the perils of monopoly (in this journal as well as elsewhere) to require any more space here and now. Suffice it to say that monopoly threatens the very foundation stones of the free enterprise system. Competition is the very life-blood of our system. When two companies compete, they necessarily must keep their efficiency at the maximum and their price structure at the minimum. But for the last several decades it has been easier for one company to take over another and thereby eliminate competition. With competition gone, the need for efficiency diminishes and the necessity for keeping prices low vanishes. Europe, with living standards



far below those enjoyed in America, reflects the evils of monopoly, for monopoly more than any other one thing has contributed down the years to the stagnation of the wages and living conditions there.

Last year it seemed that Congress had finally plugged the loopholes in the anti-monopoly laws. It passed the Celler Bill which prohibited one corporation from buying out a competitor when such a purchase "tended to promote monopoly". Many people thought that the growth of monopoly was finally checked.

But apparently they failed to take into consideration the makeup of the present Congress. Too many errand boys for Big Business are sitting in the halls of Congress. The monopolists were not beaten.

When the budget bill was up for consideration, one item on the bill was an appropriation for \$500,000 to allow the F.T.C. to enforce the terms of the Celler Bill. The House Appropriations Committee cut this by one-third. Then the other two-thirds was knocked out in floor debate. And the strange part is that some of the people who voted for the Celler Bill so they could be on record as favoring the curbing of monopolies voted against appropriating any money so the job could be done. That is a neat gimmick Congressmen use for hiding their real intentions. They vote for a measure that seems popular and sure of keeping them in the good graces of the voters and then they nullify their vote by secretly refusing to appropriate any money so the measure can be made effective.

All this merely points up a moral we have repeatedly tried to make; namely, before the ordinary people can expect any relief either monopoly growth or the many other oppressive situations which benefit the select few at the expense of the many, the complexion of the present Congress must be radically altered. November, 1952, will afford the opportunity. Will we be alert enough and interested enough to grab it?

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### They Gave So Much And Ask So Little

Elsewhere in this issue is a story pointing up the desperate need for building up the Red Cross Blood Bank. Two of our own members who have paid a heavy price for defending America from communist aggression told the recent AFL convention first hand what it means to wounded soldiers to have sufficient blood available at the right place and right time. No citizen worthy of the name can ignore their plea.

Who's fault is it that blood donations are lagging? Probably all of us share the blame. Too many of us have been leaving it up to the other fellow. According to a Washington columnist, a plea to the Congress turned up only two donors from the Senate and twenty-two from the House. From 531 men who supposedly constitute the cream of American manhood, that is a mighty poor showing.

However, this is no time for blaming anyone or pointing the finger at anybody but ourselves. This is the time for giving a pint of blood, a painless and simple thing. It takes very little time, it costs nothing, yet it may save a life. Contact your nearest Red Cross agency and find out how true this is.

# There's a Job to Do

Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor

(From an address to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, September 14, 1951)



**I** CONSIDER it an honor and a privilege to be able to address the delegates to this, the Forty-fourth Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. I certainly have a right to feel at home, because if the records are checked it will be found that my father was a charter member of Carpenters Local No. 33 in Boston, dating back to 1890 and 1891, and he saw that Local broken three times before the turn of the century.

Fortunately, we do not need to worry in Boston, at least, about the breaking of our building trades unions any more. There are areas in the country which we do have to worry about. There have been tremendous advances in the building trades during the course of the last ten years. At the present time we have approximately 2,750,000 people working in the building and construction industry.

The men of the building trades unions are the largest related group of skilled workers in the United States. They are the aristocrats of the American labor movement. Their skill, their craftsmanship, their ability to meet and to solve the problems of modern construction have made them one of their country's greatest resources in time of peace, in time of defense, and in time of war.

This country needs the work and the skill of its building trades workers today as it has never needed them before. They must build the new plants and the military bases and the training camps that sustain our defense effort. And they must do their best to meet private construction demands that are virtually unparalleled.

In the face of these demands, both defense and civilian, employment in the construction industry has reached the highest level in history. In July of this year that industry employed more than 2,725,000 workers, or more

than a quarter of a million above the highest July employment level in World War II.

The new Occupational Outlook Handbook of the Department of Labor points out to the Nation's young people that the job outlook in the building trades is bright and promising. And it uses these expressions to describe the advantages of jobs in this field. I quote from the Handbook: "Satisfying and varied work; opportunity for development and improvement in skill; the prestige that comes from membership in a recognized, respected group of workers; much greater independence than is to be found in many other occupations; employment opportunities in all parts of the country, even for the small trades; opportunity for advancement, including a better opportunity to establish an independent business than is present in most factory occupations; and high hourly wage rates."

I want to stop a minute on that last one; because I think the unions in this building trades department had



more than just a little to do with it. As I read the figures, the building trades workers are just about the highest paid workers in America. Their pay is high because their work is hard. Their pay is high because their work is skilled. But it's high most of all because they had strong and alert and vigorous trade unions to fight for them and make it high.

Wages vary in the building trades more than they do in most other industries. To meet these special wage conditions the Wage Stabilization Board, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, has set up a special board to deal with the construction industry. That board understands the varying wage pattern that exists in the industry; and it's equipped to administer a program of wage stabilization in that industry with justice and fairness.

The figure in the current wage formula is 10 per cent. I want to point out that while 10 per cent in the textile industry can mean 12 or 13 or 14 cents an hour, in the building trades it can mean 27 or 28 or 30 cents an hour. Representatives of your unions and of the building trades employers are on this special wage board and I am confident that it will do a fair job.

The interest of the Department of Labor in the subject of wages in the building trades goes far beyond the field of wage stabilization. As you know, it is our job to set the prevailing rates that are used to pay workers on projects built, assisted or financed by the Federal Government. Setting the rates is one thing but seeing that they are actually paid to the construction worker is another. Until recently the job of enforcement, the job of seeing to it that the workers actually got the prevailing rate on a Government project was left in the hands of the agencies that sponsored the project.

And those agencies had no experience with wage or wage enforcement or the two dozen varieties of petty chiseling that the contractors could invent to pay less than the prevailing rates.

The Labor Department did know about these things. And under Reorganization Plan 14, it was given a hand in seeing to it that the worker got the wage rate determined as prevailing by the Department of Labor.

We were given no special funds to take on this job and no extra personnel. We were able to do no more than scrape the surface. But in only a little more than a year through a system of spot checks we have uncovered the worst kinds of chiseling and cheap evasion.

In only a little more than a year, through our efforts, contractors have been made to pay more than \$400,000 to workers who had been cheated out of the legal wage rate. That's \$400,000 and we have only scratched the surface. I'm sure that if we were given the money and the men to do a real enforcement job, we would find that the chiseling had run into the millions. Anyone outside of the construction industry would be amazed at the devices that were used. We found seasoned journeymen classified as apprentices so the contractor would not have to pay the prevailing journeymen's rate. And we found projects where the prevailing rates were never posted and the worker was kept in the dark about the rate he was really entitled to. We found cases where the records had been falsified. On some projects we found that when the work began to run out, the contractor forced the journeymen to accept reclassification as an apprentice even though he had worked all along as a journeyman. On one project we found 86 apprentices doing the work. There wasn't a journeyman in the project.

And when we found these things we made the contractors pay back the money they had chiseled, and building trades workers are \$400,000 richer because of it. We are going to continue this enforcement job. We are going to ask for new funds to carry it on more effectively. And we are going to make it clear to every contractor in this country that the Government will not tolerate sub-standard rates on Government projects.

If the Government makes sure of material specifications such as quantity and quality of steel and brick and mortar, we should have the organizations and the facilities to take care of the human specifications as well.

The Government does not build by exploiting labor. It wants Government construction to be carried out with the high standards of seasoned and experienced construction workers who get the rates called for by law. We're not going to stand by and see these workers cheated. I hope that Congress will give us the funds to do this enforcement job as it should be done.

I want to take this occasion to praise the unions in this building trades department for the great improvements that are being made in labor management relations. Only a few days ago I had occasion to commend the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union for the machinery that union and its employers had set up to handle industrial disputes.

I want to say here today, as I said to the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters convention only a few days ago, that good labor management relations cannot be legislated into being by the Government. And the way to industrial peace is not through action by the Government but through action by labor and management themselves. In their own way, at their own bar-

gaining table, through their own machinery, unions and employers can do more to build industrial peace than all the laws in the world.

And, in the building trades, that is what is happening. The machinery that you and your employees have created to deal with jurisdictional disputes is an example of the kind of thing I mean. The important thing about this machinery is that it's your machinery. You designed it and you can make it work.

Your machinery has settled more jurisdictional disputes in one day than the machinery set up by the Taft-Hartley Act has settled in four years. And that would be true even if the Taft-Hartley machinery had actually settled some disputes. As it is, the National Labor Relations Board has not handed down a single award in a jurisdictional dispute case in all the time since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed.

And how are most of the jurisdictional disputes settled? Why, you settle them yourselves. They are settled most of the time on the construction site. And if the ordinary negotiations fail you have a national board, which you and your employers set up yourselves, to resolve such disputes.

That is the hope of this country for industrial peace: the arrangements that emerge from free collective bargaining by free and responsible parties. I hold no brief for one kind of machinery as against another and there's no reason why you can't make changes to meet changing needs. But you and your employers know your own problems better than anyone else and you are best equipped to deal with them.

I know that your great organization will continue to render a genuine service to the better than 2 million men who are members of your respective



unions, and I am confident you will continue to render the same patriotic service on the part of your members that you have rendered during the past world war.

I want to say to Dick and the rest of you that we in the Labor Department follow an open-door policy. If you ever have a problem, come to the department with or without an appointment, and I am sure that every

effort will be made to help resolve any problem you may have.

May I say to the officers and to the President that I appreciate greatly the invitation to come here and speak to the delegates on this occasion. I think again, as I said at the outset, you are to be commended for the great job that your organization has done, not only for the workers of America, but for the United States as a whole.

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## First Strike Notice In Hieroglyphics?

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Quick, now—when was organized labor's first strike? About 1800? 1793? 1629? Keep on going back and don't stop until you're surrounded by pyramids and raven-haired beauties on the banks of the Nile. Yes, organized labor's first strike may have occurred some 3000 years ago, or in the 29th year of the reign of Egyptian Pharaoh Rameses III.

Ed Townsend comes up with this bit of information in the September 9th edition of the *Christian Science Monitor*. He says he picked it up from an article written by William F. Edgerton, University of Chicago Egyptologist, in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies*, a professional journal for archaeologists.

Edgerton in turn had uncovered the information from a newly translated papyrus written around 1170 B. C. during the reign of Rameses III. So now it comes to you as a thrice-told tale.

Rameses had ordered a vast tomb built in a hurry. He wanted it to be an ambitious monument and a temple that he hoped would insure him immortality. He hired the most skilled artisans that could be found and ordered all transport facilities to be concentrated on getting construction materials to the building site. In his haste and zeal he forgot one thing—that workers must have a place to live and something to eat.

Housing was inadequate. Food and other necessities failed to arrive. The price of grain soared to five times what it had been before.

Workers griped among themselves of the hardships. Finally, they laid down their tools and quit working. They chose negotiators to plead their case with representatives of the king.

They had risked death, of course, since disobeying the orders of a Pharaoh was outright treason and Rameses had the power to execute anyone who refused to work for him. But Rameses was a practical Pharaoh. If he ordered the workers executed he could find no replacements. Even if he punished them severely, he would risk losing the all-out effort the big job required.

So he sent negotiators, not troops, to deal with the strikers. It was agreed to send adequate food and drink to the site of the construction, plus clothing and ointment. The strike ended.

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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS  
of AMERICA

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GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT  
WM. L. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
M. A. HUTCHESON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY  
ALBERT E. FISCHER  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT  
JOHN R. STEVENSON  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER  
S. P. MEADOWS  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.  
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS  
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, O. WM. BLAIER  
988 E. Magee, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR  
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER  
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER  
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS  
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## ATTENTION

### Journeyman Certificate

When an apprentice is transferred from the classification of apprentice to journeyman, this office should be notified, and likewise a request should be made for the journeyman certificate. Some of our Local Unions are not taking advantage of the said certificate.

While we are on the subject of apprentices, the question often arises as to the issuance of a clearance card to an apprentice. The issuance of a clearance card should be fully discouraged by the officers of the Local Union, unless the apprentice can give good and sufficient reasons for the desired clearance.

To issue a clearance carelessly to the apprentice will certainly defeat our purpose, as well as the efforts of the joint apprenticeship committees in the localities. Therefore, we emphasize the importance of avoiding the issuance of clearance cards to apprentices.

### Journal

Every effort is being made by this office to see that our monthly journal, THE CARPENTER, is sent to each member entitled thereto. In this respect the local officers have responded very nicely.

We wish to emphasize, there is available from this office the change of address notices. Upon request they will be furnished free of charge.

Albert E. Fischer

General Secretary



# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

IVAN ANDERSON, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Nebr.  
ROBERT L. ANDREWS, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
E. J. ARONSON, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.  
CLEVELAND AUSTIN, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J.  
GABRIEL BALOG, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.  
JAMES M. BATES, L. U. 2261, Ft. Myers, Fla.  
O. T. BERRY, L. U. 1971, Temple, Texas  
WILLIAM BOLLES, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.  
CHARLES BOLTON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.  
C. H. BRYANT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
NICK BUCHHOLZ, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
ALFRED BUSH, L. U. 570, Gardner, Mass.  
M. J. CAILLOUET, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.  
BERT L. CARPENTER, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.  
WILLIAM E. CARPENTER, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.  
RALPH CHANDLER, L. U. 1069, Muscatine, Ia.  
BENTON E. CLARK, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.  
ROY CLARK, L. U. 2375, Los Angeles, Cal.  
HENRY CONNELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.  
DANIEL T. CORMIER, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
MANUEL J. COSTA, L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.  
D. W. CRIDER, L. U. 875, Panama City, Fla.  
JAMES H. CUTSHAW, L. U. 1273, Eugene, Ore.  
HAROLD G. DASKAM, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
THOMAS D'AU Lizio, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.  
JOHN G. DUFRENE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.  
WILLIAM DURANT, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J.  
MELVIN O. ENGELSTAD, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.  
JOHN H. ERICKSON, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
ALBERT L. FISH, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.  
JOHN O. FREDRICKSON, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa.  
PETER FREY, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.  
J. D. GADDY, L. U. 1971, Temple, Texas  
ROBERT GODWIN, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
GEORGE GORDON, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.  
FRANK GRAY, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.  
WILLIAM W. GRESSICK, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.  
WILLIAM C. HARRISON, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas

KNUTE HART, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
HEBERT HATCH, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
CHARLES IRVIN, L. U. 1732, Economy, Pa.  
WILLIAM J. KIRK, L. U. 1732, Economy, Pa.  
FRANK KUBERA, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.  
DAVID J. LANE, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
ALBERT P. LEJEUNE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.  
J. HARRY LESLIE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
FRANK LUNDSTROM, L. U. 2084, Astoria, Ore.  
RODERICK MACLENNON, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
P. D. McCORMICK, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.  
M. E. MARTIN, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.  
JOSEPH E. MILLIKIN, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.  
HAROLD MINARD, L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J.  
LAWSON W. MORRIS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
OSCAR NORLING, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
WILBUR PARKER, L. U. 316, San Jose, Cal.  
RAYMOND W. PEACH, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.  
CHARLES J. PETERSON, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
CHARLES B. PIER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.  
HAROLD E. PILAND, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.  
C. O. RODGERS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
WALTER SHAFFER, L. U. 1732, Economy, Pa.  
RAY SHEEHAN, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.  
CHARLES SHRINER, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
LESTER J. SMITH, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
ROY F. SMITH, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.  
CARL SNOW, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.  
EDWARD L. SNOW, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
JOHN SOLAR, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.  
CLAUDE F. STROUD, L. U. 1070, El Centro, Cal.  
JOHN SWITHERS, L. U. 414, Nanticoke, Pa.  
N. F. TAILLON, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.  
HOWARD L. THORPE, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.  
CHARLES E. WALTERS, L. U. 615, Brownsville, Pa.  
EARNEST R. WELDON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.  
GEORGE WIEGAND, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa.  
MAXWELL E. WINBERG, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas  
RICHARD C. ZELL, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.

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# Correspondence

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This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

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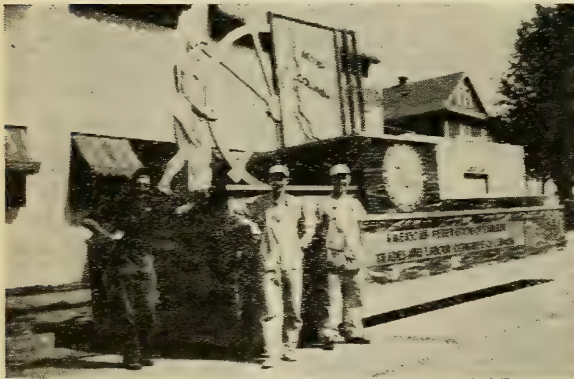
## TERRE HAUTE LOCAL HOLDS ENJOYABLE PICNIC

A highlight of the summer's activities sponsored by Local Union No. 133, Terre Haute, Indiana, was a picnic and outing held at Hullman Park on Sunday, September 23rd. Several hundred members and friends were on hand for the occasion. Starting with a splendid dinner, and plenty of ice cream and soft drinks served throughout the day, the picnic turned out to be a great success.

Games and contests of all kinds kept everyone busy and amused. Later in the evening, a fine floor show presented by Barbara Stith and Judy Ann Horn, attractive daughters of members of the organization, kept everyone entertained and happy. But talking over old times and rehashing old jobs kept most of the old timers enjoying themselves. Everyone left the picnic thanking the committee and the union for their splendid efforts and hoping that the picnic will become an annual event.

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## VANCOUVER, B. C., COUNCIL SPONSORS WINNING FLOAT



Pictured at left is the fine float entered by the Vancouver-New Westminster and District Trades Council in the Pacific National Exhibition Parade held in Vancouver on August 22nd. Also in the picture are three Brothers who helped to build the float, members of Millworkers Local No. 1928, for naturally it was built in a 100 per cent Brotherhood shop, "Bell-Craft Ltd." Left to right the Brothers are: Stan Streeter, Vernon Molsberry, president of Local No. 1928, and Frank Logan, shop steward.

On the far end of the float is a model of the fine new Labor Temple in Vancouver.

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## OAKLAND UNIONS SHOW FINE COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Recently the citizens of Oakland, California, dedicated the Leonard J. Meltzer Clubhouse amid appropriate ceremonies. Thousands were on hand for the dedication of the fine new headquarters for Oakland Boy's Clubs, which stands as a glowing symbol of what cooperation, public-spiritedness and community enthusiasm can accomplish.

In every city in the land there is at least one run-down section where families buffeted about by unkind circumstances fight against great odds to maintain personal dignity and decent surroundings. It may be called down on the flats, or up the gulch, or over the hill, or south of the slot, or the other side of the railroad tracks. But always it is the same story—low earnings and big families combine to make life hard for the residents.

Oakland is no exception. Several sections are overcrowded and lacking in the type of facilities that make for happier living. Statistics show that a large percentage of the juvenile delinquency and law breaking are spawned under circumstances of this kind.

Fifteen years ago, public spirited citizens of the community decided it was time to do something. Boys Clubs were organized in several areas. They proved to be great institutions for building character among the younger fry of the city. However, it soon



became apparent that proper supervision and shelter were needed to take care of the needs of the Boys Clubs.

Several years ago a committee began searching for ways and means of providing a decent center for housing Club activities. An appeal was made for contributions. Land was bought at 24th and Market. Plans were drawn for a great clubhouse. But the problem of financing and building the center presented what seemed an insurmountable obstacle. Not for long, however, civic groups and fraternal organizations and labor unions began fund-raising campaigns. In addition, the building trades unions of the area pledged a substantial amount of volunteer labor. Virtually all groups came through—particularly the unions.

The unions made good their pledges on voluntary labor promises. Officers of unions who had not worked actively at their trades for years donned overalls and brought their tools and pitched in with a will. Union members passed up fishing trips and week-end excursions to work on the project. Some even sacrificed their vacations to help. As a result the building went up in record time. Over 7,000 hours of free building trades' labor was donated—the equivalent of nearly four years' work for a single man.

Today the clubhouse stands bright and shiny as a symbol of what cooperation and community spirit can do.

### PORTSMOUTH, N. H., JOINS GOLDEN CIRCLE

On September 9th, Local Union No. 921, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, marked the golden jubilee of its chartering with a well-attended picnic and outing for all its members and friends at Stimpson's Pavillion. Despite the fact that the day turned out to be a little raw, a fine attendance was on hand for the occasion. A cold wind could not dampen the ardor of sports enthusiasts, and throughout most of the afternoon a ball game and various types of contests were under way. Unsuspected prowess in pitching horseshoes and stopping hot grounders was uncovered among the membership.



In the picture left to right are: Austin Kaveney, old time organizer for the Cigar Makers; Israel Schurman, charter member; Clifford W. Tobey, president; William H. Shea, president New Hampshire Federation of Labor and principal speaker; William C. Philbrick, charter member and now local contractor; Artis F. Schurman, charter member and one time president; Eugene Hutchings, chairman of anniversary committee and one time president; and Fred E. Cushman secretary of local 921 and master of ceremonies at the banquet.

A fine dinner with all the traditional trimmings put everyone in fine fettle. A four-piece orchestra under the direction of Nelson Ward kept the guests entertained all afternoon.

Following the dinner, a number of able speakers offered congratulations to the union upon its long and honorable record of achievement. Artis F. Schurman, oldest past president and charter member, recalled some of the early struggles of the union. His brother, Israel Schurman, also a charter member, spoke briefly, as did one other original member of the union—William C. Phil-

brick. Austin Kaveney, an old time organizer for the Cigar Makers traced the emergence of organized labor from a badgered and hounded group to a mighty force for justice in the life of the nation. Featured speaker, William H. Shea, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor gave a rousing speech on the value of unionism and the need for wider political action on the part of organized labor. All in all, the affair was a great success and all departed well satisfied that Local Union No. 921 is destined to flourish for many years to come.

### FORT DODGE PAYS TRIBUTE TO 16 VETERANS

Sixteen old time members of Local Union No. 641, Fort Dodge, Iowa, were specially honored on the night of October 10th with a banquet and social evening sponsored by the union and held in Treloar's Inn. Well over a hundred members, friends and guests were on hand for the occasion, and all in attendance reported having a grand time. Wonderful food, fine speaking and first rate entertainment contributed to everyone's pleasure, but the evening belonged to the 16 members who stuck with their union through thick and thin for anywhere from 27 to 50 years.

Highlight of the occasion was the presentation of 25-year badges to the old timers. Those so honored were: Berty Haney, 43 years membership; Henry Scharfenberg, 42 years; Stephen Woodbury, 42 years; Jesse Gulden, 41 years; Bergie Haugen, 41 years; John Olson, 39 years; F. M. Shives, 37 years; A. D. Swanson, 36 years; Ivar Linder, 35 years; Andy Nygaard, 33 years; Axel Sandberg, 32 years; Geo. Houghton, 30 years; William Munster, 28 years; Carl Westgard, 27 years; and William Hinsch, dean of them all with 50 years of membership to his credit.

Herb Vance, president of the union, presided at the meeting, and C. Glenn Walker, local contractor, acted as master of ceremonies. Among the guest speakers were Sid McKenzie, secretary-treasurer of the Iowa State Federation, Russ Kelso, of the U. S. Department of Labor, and Hugh D. McMahon, mayor of the city.

Following the presentation of pins, the United Brotherhood's newest motion picture, "The Carpenter", was presented. The picture was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and all left the Inn proud of not only the 16 honored old timers, but of Local 641 and the whole United Brotherhood.

### PATERSON HONORS 50-YEAR MEMBER

Recently Local Union No. 325 of Paterson N. J., paid tribute to one of its grand old timers whose loyalty, devotion and wisdom contributed much to the progress which the union has made in the past half century. The member so honored was Brother Thomas W. Ward who recently completed 50 years as an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Brother Ward was born on March 7, 1867. In October of 1901 he was initiated into the United Brotherhood and in all that time he has faithfully fulfilled every obligation imposed on him by his union. Local No. 325 is justly proud of the fine record compiled by Brother Ward and extends to him every good wish for continued health and happiness.

## Private Homebuilding Shows Gain, BLS Reports

Homebuilders throughout the Nation started 91,000 new permanent non-farm dwelling units in September, an increase of seven per cent from August, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rise was almost entirely in private homebuilding.

The strength of homebuilding activity in September may be attributed partly to the September 1, easing of credit limitations, and partly to builders' efforts to get construction under way before further materials controls are imposed. Also, there are indications of some loosening in the supply of money for the residential mortgage market, BLS reported.

The September 1 regulations permitting a lower schedule of down payments apply principally to new houses priced under \$12,000. Although information is not available for recent months, data for earlier periods show that the bulk of new housing was in price classes under \$12,000.

For the first nine months of 1951, housing activity totaled 852,000 new dwelling units, well above the 1948 and 1949 level, but 23 per cent under the record attained in 1950 for the same months. Private builders' housing volume during the third quarter of 1951 was down only 8 per cent from the second quarter, despite virtual disappearance of pre-regulation X commitments. Final estimates for the first half of 1951 indicate that 1-family houses accounted for a slightly larger proportion of private builders activity this year than in 1950.



# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## L. A. 629 RECEIVES GIFT FROM L. U. 109

The Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary 629 of Sheffield, Alabama, met September 14, 1951, for the purpose of installing the charter and electing and installing its officers. The following officers were elected: Mrs. A. B. McKnight, President; Mrs. Donald Howard, Vice-President; Mrs. Harold Jaynes, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Roy Rehberg, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Cecil Stout, Conductor; Mrs. D. C. Downing, Warden; Mrs. M. A. Goode, Chaplain; Mrs. E. G. Sewell, Mrs. F. G. Elliott and Mrs. J. W. Ligon, Trustees.



Mr. Vance Stamps, International Representative, gave an inspiring talk and presented the Auxiliary with their charter and a donation of \$50.00 from Carpenters' Local 109.

After some discussion, motion was duly made, seconded and passed that Ladies' Auxiliary 629 would meet on the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month at 7:30 P. M., in the Carpenters' hall.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Harold Jaynes, Recording Secretary.

## BUFFALO LADIES AUXILIARY ELECTS OFFICERS

The Editor:

Greetings and best wishes from Auxiliary 128 of Buffalo, New York.

Our Auxiliary, consisting of almost seventy members, is doing wonderfully.

We have donated to many charities and helped cheer our own members through our sunshine committee. We remember our older men, from Buffalo locals, who are living in Lakeland, Florida.

Our meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of the month. The hostess of the month and her committee provide us with a lovely lunch and cards or games following the meeting.

At the June meeting, we elected the following officers: Helen E. Klein, President; Emma Schaefer, Vice-President; Audrey Slimko, Recording Secretary; Laura Berns, Financial Secretary; Bonnie Bodewes, Treasurer; Louise Fage, Conductor; Cora Reimann, Warden; and Trustees, Marion Livingston, Gertrude Bockenski and Theresa Sobata.

We would appreciate hearing from other Auxiliaries in the very near future.

Fraternally yours,

Audrey C. Slimko, Recording Secretary.

## FORMER L. U. 1449 PRESIDENT IS GUEST OF L. A. 545

The Editor:

On September 13, 1951, a business meeting was held by Ladies' Auxiliary 545 of Lansing, Michigan, after which they entertained their husbands and a guest, Mr. Abe Vroegendewey, a retired carpenter. Mr. Vroegendewey is a former president of Carpenters' Local 1449 of Lansing. He now resides at the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Florida, and is spending a six weeks' leave visiting friends in Lansing and vicinity.

Fraternally yours,

Virginia Mingus, Recording Secretary.

## LADIES OF MOUNTAIN VIEW DETERMINED TO SUCCEED

The Editor:

Greetings to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary 554 of Mountain View, California.

We were organized in January, 1950, and we are a struggling few but we won't give up and we will succeed.

We are now working on fancy work for a bazaar this fall—have had good cooperation.

Our business meeting is held on the fourth Friday and our social and sewing night on the second Friday.

We enjoy reading the letters in the Carpenter very much, and we would love to hear from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Anne Briski, Recording Secretary.

## WOMEN MARK 15th YEAR

The American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor is 15 years old.

The movement, created in 1936, is making steady progress, the executive board of the AFL Union Label Trades Department reported to the 43rd annual department convention.

"The officials and members of Women's auxiliaries have been especially helpful in all campaigns for the union label, shop card and union button," the board said.

"The housewife usually spends almost all of the union-earned money in the home and thereby she becomes a very important factor in demanding union-label goods and union services.

"A strong organization of wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of AFL members would be a powerful ally in all battles for better working conditions and higher living standards for the entire labor movement."

## 75 CENT WAGE HELPS WOMEN

The 75 cents an hour minimum wage enacted by the labor-elected 81st Congress sent women's wages upward.

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics said a survey of women workers in two industries showed that after passage of the law, raising the federal legal minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents an hour, women's wages rose from 3 to 9 cents an hour between October 1949 and March 1950.

The increase in earnings from October 1949 to March 1950 was much greater for women than for men in the industries and areas covered by the survey.

## UNION LABEL OFFERS HELP

The AFL Union Label Trades Department offers the help of trained photographers and newspapermen to affiliated unions to help plan union label publicity for conventions, special ceremonies and campaigns.

The offer is part of an expanded publicity service, designed to assist affiliated organizations, Secretary-Treasurer Raymond F. Leheney pointed out.

Upon request from organizations affiliated with the ULTD, professional newspapermen and photographers will be assigned to assist in securing advance publicity for conventions, special ceremonies and union label, shop card and union button campaigns.



# Craft Problems



## Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

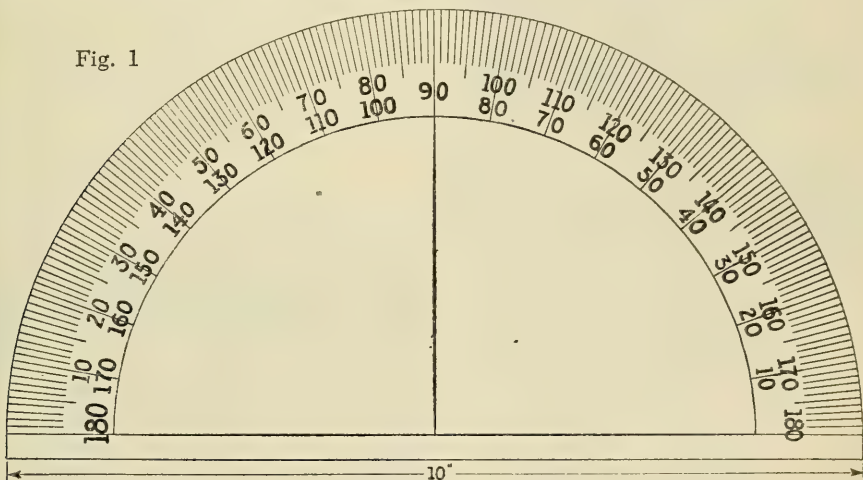
### LESSON 278

**Degrees.**—Whether or not the mechanic who handles the steel square knows it, every operation with the square involves degrees. This is true because the circle and the square are closely related. Every right-angle triangle is related to both the square

points, if you are thinking in terms of roof framing.

**Degrees and Pitches.**—Fig. 2 shows a shaded square at a much smaller scale than the scale used in drawing the protractor shown on the same drawing. This was done to bring out the points more clearly. To the left of the drawing will be found a section of 10 degrees divided into degrees. The line running from 12 on the tongue of

Fig. 1

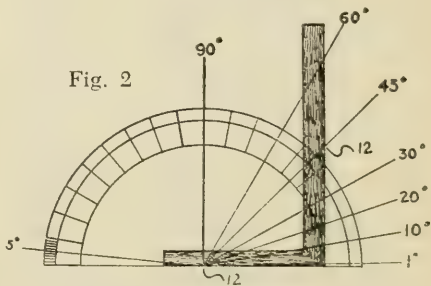


and to the circle. This is especially true with regard to roof framing. The base of the triangle represents both the run of a rafter and the radius of a circle. The altitude represents both the rise of a rafter and the tangent of a circle, while the hypotenuse represents the rafter and gives the angle between the rafter and the horizon in degrees. Of course, in these operations the degrees are not visible, but they are present just the same. The instrument that will give the degrees of any angle is a protractor, and the mechanic whose work involves the use of degrees, should have a good protractor in his kit of tools.

**Protractor.**—Fig. 1 is a drawing of a simple protractor, giving the number of degrees in a half circle, or 180 degrees: For there are 360 degrees in a circle; 90 degrees in a quarter circle, or right angle; 60 minutes to a degree, and 60 seconds to a minute,—and that is bringing it down to rather fine

the square to the left, is drawn at an angle of 5 degrees, as shown. To the right, reading from the bottom up, are shown lines radiating from 12 on the tongue of the square, at different angles: The first line

Fig. 2



is at an angle of 1 degree, the second is at an angle of 10 degrees, the third, at 20 degrees, the fourth at 30 degrees. The line drawn from 12 on the tongue through 12

on the blade is at a 45 degree angle, and gives the slope of a half pitch roof. The line drawn at 60 degrees, gives the angle of a triangle. The perpendicular line at the center is drawn at an angle of 90 degrees, or a right angle.

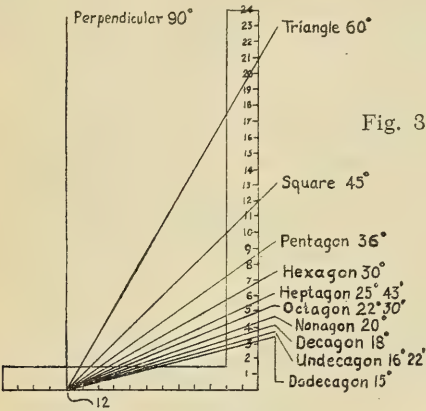


Fig. 3

**Polygons.**—Fig. 3 shows, besides the right angle, the angles for the ten most important polygons, as follows: Triangle, square, pentagon, hexagon, heptagon, octagon, nonagon, decagon, undecagon, and dodecagon, giving the degrees of each of these angles. When those angles are made with the square, take 12 on the tongue of the square and the point where the line intersects the outside edge of the blade. Any other angle

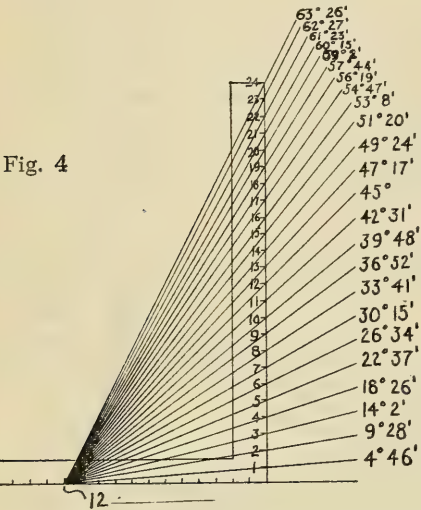


Fig. 4

described in degrees, can be made with the square, using the protractor to find the angle, as shown in Fig 2, and without showing the protractor, in Fig. 3.

**Degrees of Twenty-Four Angles.**—Fig. 4 shows a square with twenty-four lines running from 12 on the tongue to each of the twenty-four figures on the blade of the square, which represent the twenty-four inches. At the end of the lines will be found the degrees and minutes of the respective angles.

**Common Roof Pitches.**—Fig. 5 shows a square with five lines running from 12 on the tongue to the points on the blade rep-

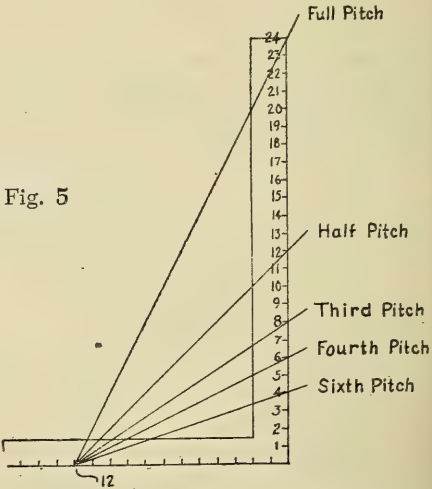


Fig. 5

resenting five of the pitches commonly used in roof framing. To find the degrees of the angles, make a drawing of the run, the rise, and the rafter of the pitch in question, and apply the protractor to get the number of degrees in the angle. In the same way, the degrees of any other roof pitch can be found.

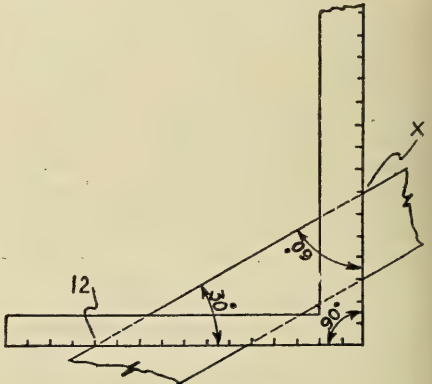


Fig. 6

**Right Angle Triangles.**—Fig. 6 shows the square applied to a timber, shown in part,



with an angle at the point of the level cut, of 30 degrees. The angle at the point of the

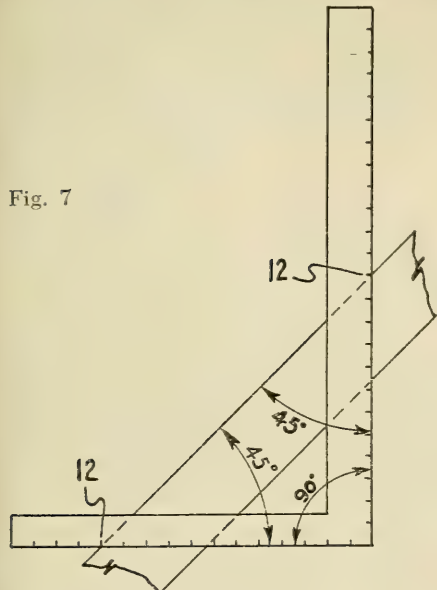


Fig. 7

plumb cut in this case is 60 degrees. The right angle where the run and rise join is,

of course 90 degrees. Now if you know the degrees of one of the two sharp angles of any right-angle triangle, you can get the other by subtracting the known angle, in degrees, from the number of degrees in a right-angle, which is 90, and that will give you the unknown number of degrees of the other sharp angle. Take the illustration in Fig. 6, which shows the degrees in the two sharp angles: Subtract 30 from 90 and you have 60, or in reverse order, subtract 60 from 90 and you have 30. These figures all

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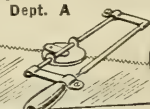
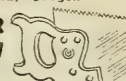
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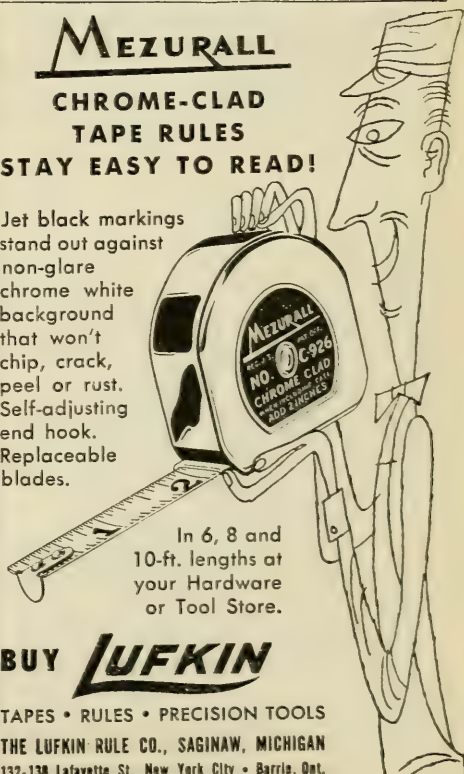
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come out even, but the results will be just as accurate when the angle is expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds. The points taken on the square are 12 on the tongue and and X (6.93 to be exact).

Fig. 7 shows the square applied to a timber shown in part, for obtaining the level and plumb cuts. In this case the degrees in the two sharp angles are the same, or 45. Add the two and you have 90, which proves that they are correct, provided that you are sure of one of them. To be sure, use the protractor.

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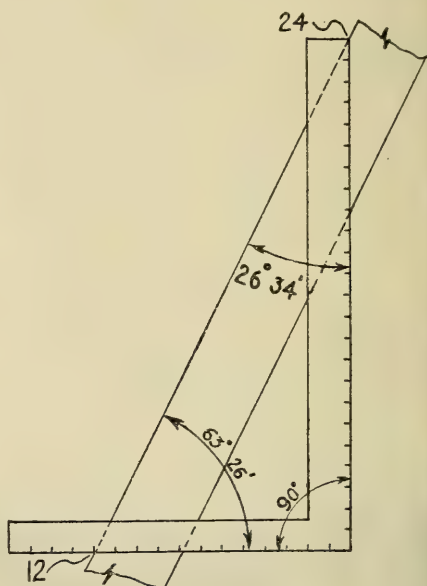


Fig. 8

are correct, that is, if you are sure of the number of degrees in one of the sharp angles.

## GOOD TO KNOW Laminated Curved Work

What I am showing by the illustrations does not apply to any particular kind of laminated work. It is equally applicable to curved walers, rafters, arch supports, etc. To simplify the explanations, however, I am going to speak of the work as rafters.

Fig. 1, D, shows a cross section of a built-up circular rafter. The quarter circle just above the cross section and curving to the right, shows a side view of the rafter, which when completed, would make a half circle. At A is shown a cross section, in a larger scale, of a 4-ply rafter made of 1x2 strips. The dotted lines show how additional strips can be used in case more strength is needed. At B and at C are shown cross sections of rafters made with 1x3½ and 1x4½ boards, respectively. The dotted lines indicate ad-



ditional boards. Those two designs are suitable for spans running from 30 to 40 feet and more, speaking of circular rafters.

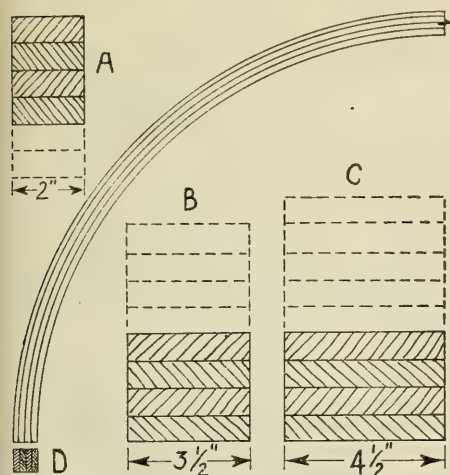


Fig. 1

Fig. 2, to the right, shows a cross section in a little larger scale, of the circular rafter shown to the left, and curving to the right. This quarter circle gives a side view, which, if completed, would be a half circle. How

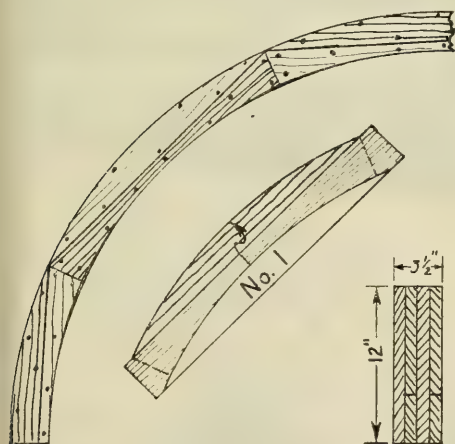


Fig. 2

the boards are cut is shown at the center. Here the unshaded piece, No. 1, is shown marked with the proper radius, ready for sawing. After the segment is sawed out, it is shifted to the other edge of the board, as pointed out with the indicator. Only one cut is necessary for each board. The pieces are then put together so as to break joints. Either nails or bolts can be used for holding

the laminated work together. Perhaps the best way is to use both nails and bolts, referring to both illustrations.

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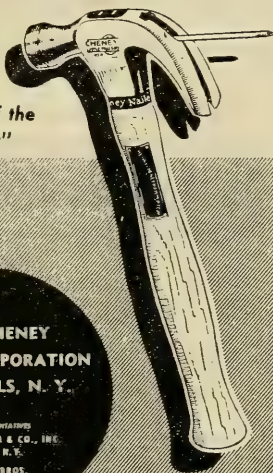
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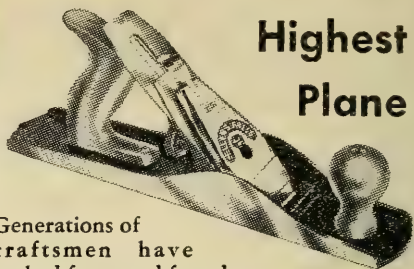
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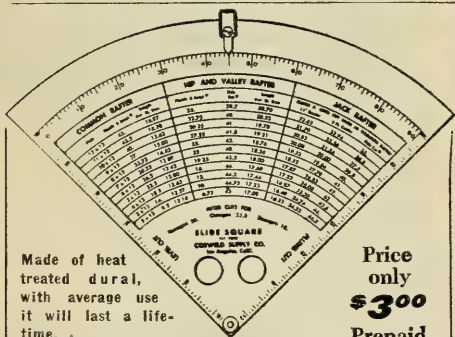
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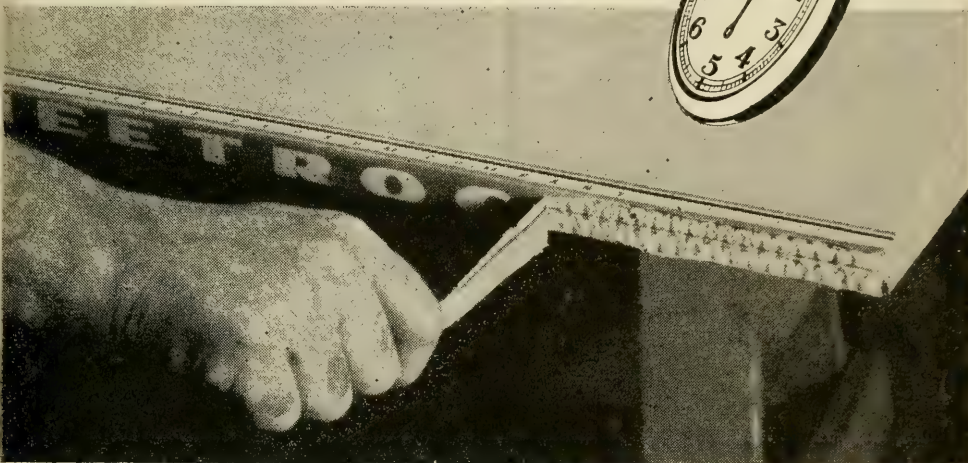
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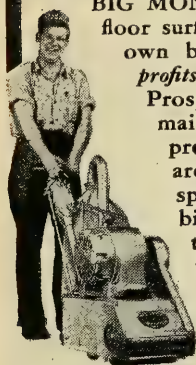


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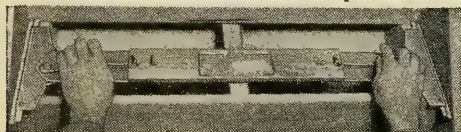
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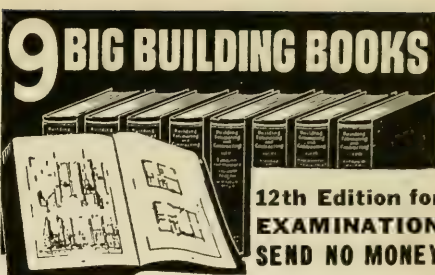
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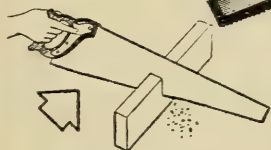
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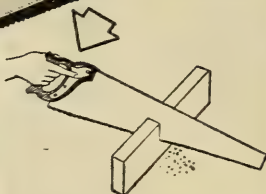
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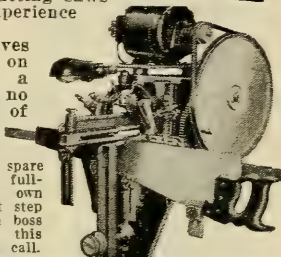
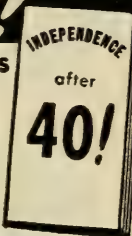
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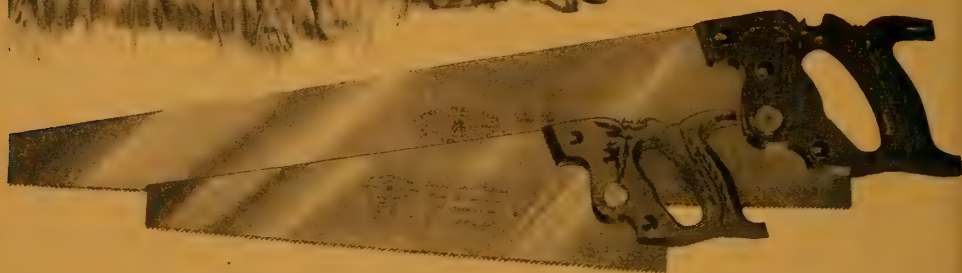
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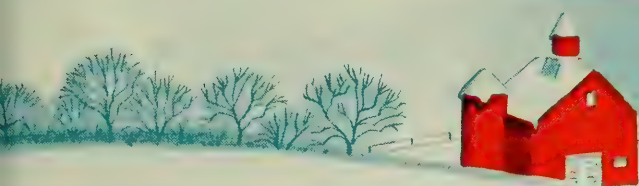


# THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

*December, 1951*



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Every Good Wish  
for a  
Joyous Yuletide  
and a  
Peaceful,  
Prosperous  
New Year

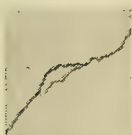


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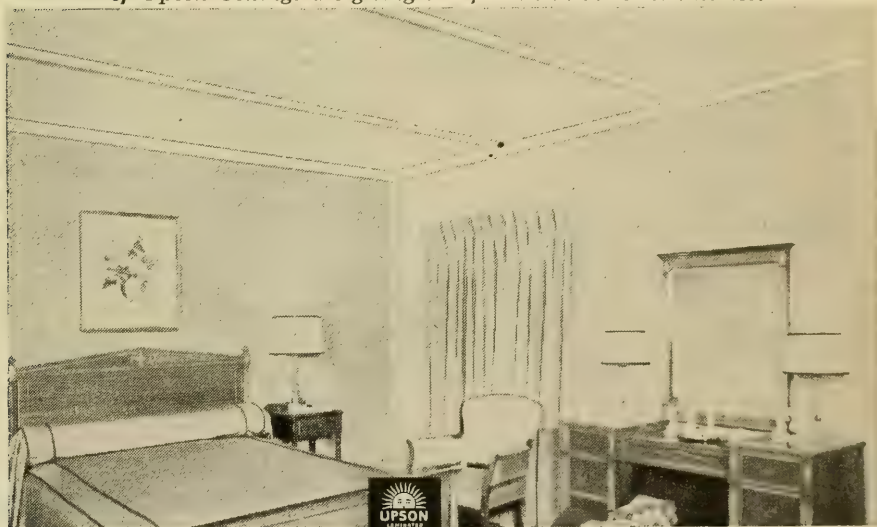
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# THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881  
Vol. LXXI—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1951

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy



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"Freedom" is the most used and abused word in the human lexicon. People are being enslaved, exploited and even butchered in the name of "freedom". What is needed is a genuine definition of freedom. Until a better one comes along, the definition worked out by Freedom House will do.

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For the first time in history, a labor man is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize despite the fact that from the very beginning the labor movement has devoted practically all its energies toward permanent peace based on free opportunity for all men to improve their living standards and achieve for themselves a little place in the sun.



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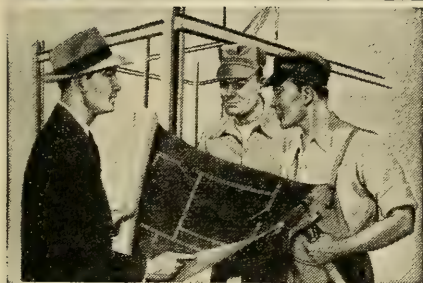


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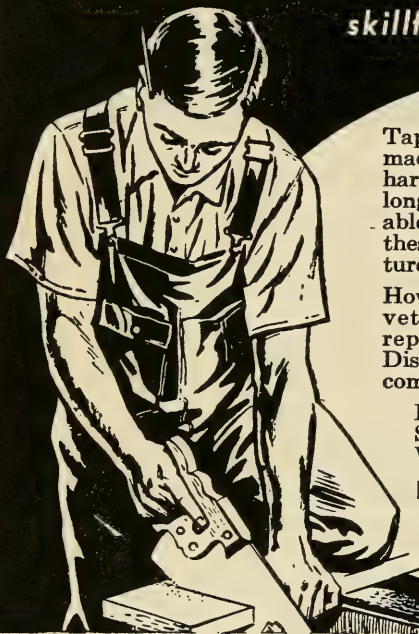
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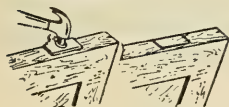
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## *Killing The Goose*



FROM TIME to time, readers of this journal have been given an occasional sample of bureaucracy at work. They may recall an incident when a government agency actually ordered western sheep raisers to postpone the lambing season so that scarce canvas tents might be conserved during World War II. Or the occasion when an Army cantonment was torn down in Alaska and the salvage lumber sent by devious routes to the States over several railroads and steamships only to wind up on a new job ten miles away from the original cantonment at several times the cost of new lumber. Or the special agency set up in World War I to spur the production of scarce spruce lumber which lived on for 25 years without producing a single stick of spruce.

These were all examples of amateur, pre-V-J Day bureaucratic fumbling. Since that time we have moved to the big leagues. We not only have many more bureaucrats of professional caliber, but also we have given them increasingly large, multi-billion dollar appropriations to play around with. And at the same time we have given them the whole world to mess around in instead of confining their efforts to the United States. The confusion and waste that resulted defies the imagination.

Paul R. Porter, United States special representative in Europe, recently lifted the curtain slightly on the kind of bureaucratic ring-around-a-rosy that is bending the backs of the taxpayers to the breaking point and threatening the nation with financial suicide. Last month Porter called into a conference the staff of the European headquarters of the Economic Cooperation Administration. He gave them a sound lecture on the subject of bureaucracy—a thing he has no use for.

"No bureaucracy has enough self-control to keep from getting heavy at the waistline," Mr. Porter told his fellow bureaucrats. In the future, he

---

said, they will have to abandon the practice of creating new offices to do every useful job that comes along. The new agency would have to redefine objectives and "very firmly sift the half important from the really important."

To illustrate his point, Mr. Porter told a fable that he said was unfortunately a composite of true stories:

The E. C. A. mission in Graustark discovers after a careful survey that Graustark's production of shoulder patches for uniforms is lagging. It sends a top secret report about this to Washington with 200 copies, including one for the Battle Monuments Commission.

Washington prepares briefing papers with annexes and refers the matter to a working party and requests a regional judgment from the European coordinating committee and the Defense Production Board in London, which in turn asks the North Atlantic Treaty Organization finance and economic board in Paris to study the economic implication.

Meanwhile, a man on his toes in the E. C. A. in Washington remembers that a League of Nations survey

in 1930 showed that consumption of aquavit was 17 per cent higher in Graustark than in any other country. He also remembers that an International Labor Organization study a few years later showed the correlation between aquavit consumption and absenteeism in factories.

The man, on his toes, therefore, writes a staff paper demonstrating that if Graustark workers could be persuaded to drink beer instead of aquavit absenteeism would go down and productivity would go up. Hence more shoulder patches. He shows, furthermore, that Graustark buys its aquavit from Upland and that Graustark already has a heavy trade deficit with Upland that contributes to the latter's unmanageable surplus with the European Payments Union.

Finally, Graustark has a surplus of hops. Obviously if Graustarkians would drink more beer a great many problems would be solved. But the man on his toes also knows from personal experience that Graustarkian beer is foul. The problem, therefore, becomes one of better beer for Graustark.

How to get better beer? The United States Government will furnish a brewmaster and approve the use of

counterpart funds, domestic currency set aside under the recovery program, for a new brewery. That is known as leverage. And what if Graustarkians do not want better beer? Well, the E. C. A. can tell them they will get less cloth for shoulder patches.

A message along these lines is sent to the office of the special representative. There other men on their toes conclude that since Graustark beer is of vital importance it is essential that there should be a brewmaster in the office of the special representative to review the work of the brewmaster in Graustark and thus help provide a regional judgment properly related to the broad economic and political considerations.

Since Graustark may have to import additional hops under the beer program and this would affect the international hops market it becomes necessary to have a hops expert in the office of the special representative. These activities are important to the productivity program and the information program. The personnel division and other administrative services have to expand to service the new functions. After all the defense responsibility is the most important job the agency now has.

### Knowing How Counts Most

Something went wrong with an important piece of complicated machinery in a certain plant. A good deal of time was spent trying to locate the trouble without success. Finally, the super gave up and called in a special service company.

The repair specialist came in, took a brief analytical look at the machine, administered a few taps with a hammer to a certain part, and departed with the machine running as smoothly as ever.

When the repair bill came, the bellows and squawks could be heard all over the plant. The bill read: "Repairing of machine—\$50.00."

The super jumped on the phone and demanded the service company tell him how the devil two minutes and five hammer taps could cost \$50.00. He was assured that a more detailed itemized statement would be sent. The next day he received the new bill. It read:

Tapping on machine part-----	\$ .50
Knowing where to tap-----	\$49.50
Total -----	\$50.00

Safety is something like that. Doing a good workmanlike job and doing it safely is worth a great deal to you and to your employers. And what makes it possible to put safety easily and smoothly into your work is **knowing how** to do it right before starting the job.—E. W. World.



# Story With A Moral



**A** CROSS the desk of THE CARPENTER thousands of pieces of mail flow each month. There are propaganda pieces from Gumboovia trying to influence another handout of U. S. funds; there are propaganda pieces from BMFBB (Big Mouths For Big Business) trying to put over the Millionaires Amendment; there are pieces from cliques and special interest groups peddling their own brand of poison; and, last but not least, there are journals and pamphlets and letters put out by sincere people honestly trying to do a worthwhile job.

Sorting through them is interesting. Separating the wheat from the chaff is the trick, since the more phony the cause the more eloquent the writing. It is not often the editor can pick out three separate pieces and thereby tell a factual story. However, one day last month the miracle happened. The following three stories tie in nicely together and point out a moral no working man can ignore.

## STORY No. I

(From AFL News Sheet)

The serious lack of coordination in the defense mobilization program is throwing thousands of workers out of jobs in textiles, building trades and hundreds of small plants.

Unemployment in the New York building trades exceeds 25,000- and the number idle in the building industry in many other centers is rising as the government's cutback in the use of materials begins to bite deeply.

In the textile industry, even though thousands are idle in the New England area alone, the U. S. Quartermaster awarded a \$12 million contract for wool blankets to the Terre Haute, Ind., Federal Penitentiary.

All of the promises of Defense Mobilization Administrator Charles E.

Wilson, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin and other government officials to channel government contracts into areas with pools of unemployed workers have so far failed to materialize.

Neither has Mr. Wilson timed cutbacks in civilian goods with the awarding of contracts for war work to prevent unemployment.

Present trends continuing, a winter of serious dislocations with needless suffering is in prospect.

## STORY No. II

By Arthur A. Elder, AFL Tax Expert  
 "APPLIANCES TO COST MORE"  
 "DEALERS WILL PASS ON TAX"  
 "SOME MARK UPS ON TAX ALLOWED BY OPS"

Members of Congress had barely returned to their homes after approving the \$5,691 billion tax boost when the above headlines appeared in local papers throughout the land.

Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen must have been particularly impressed by those headlines which told them that

the \$1,200,000,000 increase in excise tax revenue would be reflected in another bulge in their cost of living beginning Nov. 1.

And now it is with us, a 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent increase in the tax on distilled spirits, a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent boost in the tax on beer, a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent increase in the tax on wine and a 1¢ per package rise in the tax on cigarettes, a half-cent per gallon increase in the gasoline tax.

In addition a variety of new taxes on electric, gas and oil appliances, fountain pens, photographic apparatus and film and mechanical lighters were enacted.

All told, these new and additional taxes on consumers will boost the federal excise tax burden to approximately \$10 billion yearly.

The American Federation of Labor protested the adoption of these additional taxes on consumers.

In statements presented to Congress such taxes were called inflationary because when included in the cost of living they would increase the pressure for wage increases. AFL protests were made at public hearings before Congress, and in statements to the press.

But Congress disregarded history, warning and economic facts.

More excise taxes are piled on top of existing abnormally high taxes on consumers. So the headlines and daily press tell how merchants plan to pass the tax on to their customers.

In many cases mark-ups are added to the tax.

A 1¢ or 2¢ tax is often used as excuse for a 5¢ increase in price.

These facts bear out the correctness of the AFL prediction. Action by the 82nd Congress on excise taxes might be aptly styled **Promotion of Inflation.**

### STORY No. III

(Excerpts from the remarks of Senator Neely of W. Va. just before adjournment of Congress as gleaned from the Congressional Record.)

Mr. President, I want to invite the attention of those present who are not too thoroughly intoxicated with their own verbosity to try to protect themselves in the next session of Congress from the hopeless affliction which we have been suffering since the 31st day of July, when we should have adjourned, under the law, and gone home to ascertain what our constituents wanted us to do and to have an opportunity to absorb some of their wisdom and prudence and to learn how we can best serve them after the third day of next January.

Let me say, Mr. President, that while I shall point out in a moment the average number of pages consumed in this monster with the three hideous heads, irrelevance, loquacity and verbosity, the average Senator has consumed 79.1 pages. I have consumed about 15 and one-third pages, so I am not going to apologize for taking a few minutes time in suggesting that between now and next January we declare a war against the windbags of the Senate.

Their verbosity has kept the Senate chained like Prometheus to the rock since July, because in January we talked and talked, in February we talked and talked. In March and April we did the same, and in May and June we did the same. We did not start to work until in the middle of June.

I have told the Senate what the average number of pages of the average Senator is; it is over 79. Some of the greatest economists who have cut five per cent from appropriations have, by their speeches, cost us more



than would have been saved had they got all their amendments through.

Mr. President, it costs \$85 a page to print the Congressional Record. Approximately 20 Senators have consumed less than ten pages in the Record since the third of last January. More than half of the remainder have consumed fewer than twenty pages.

Approximately 20 members of this body have consumed about two-thirds of all the pages in the Congressional Record and have laid this burden on the backs of the taxpayers without a scintilla of justification. It has cost the taxpayers \$6,732 to print these pages, and the total cost of printing this monumental work of verbosity, up until last night was \$646,272.

### THE MORAL

The working people of the nation had better begin preparing themselves for the election of November 1952. The windbags have controlled the present Congress. As a result, prices have skyrocketed and will continue to do so. Taxes have reached back-breaking proportions with no relief in sight. Unemployment is on the increase despite the defense program.

All these things were brought about by the fact there have been too many windbags in Congress. It will take plenty of hard, gruelling work to vote the windbags out of Congress and replace them with sincere and understanding men interested in the welfare of all the people. But it can be done. More than that, it **MUST** be done. And the time and place to start is here and now.

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## Non-defense Jobs Shrink As Buying Power Lags

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The number of employees in industry, commerce, and government—at 46.8 million in mid-October—continued at a record high for the season, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. However, employment of production workers in manufacturing plants was 150,000 lower than a year earlier, as reductions in consumer goods industries outweighed gains in defense-connected industries.

Largest decreases in production worker employment over the year were in the consumer soft goods industries—textiles, apparel, and leather—where contra-seasonal reductions were reported between September and October. A downtrend in employment in these industries has been evident since early spring, as a result of reduced sales and high inventories. Production worker employment in the textile, leather, and apparel industries this October was the lowest for the month since the end of World War II, and over a quarter million, or 10 per cent, below the level of a year earlier.

In the consumer durable goods industries, employment reductions have resulted both from limitations on nondefense uses of metals and from slackened consumer buying during the past 6 months. Production worker employment in automobile plants this October was down by about 140,000 from a year earlier. Other consumer durable goods industries reporting relatively large over-the-year reductions included furniture, refrigerators and washing machines, toys, and jewelry and silverware.

# PLANE GOSSIP

## A POINT IN FAVOR

A certain Senator from the West whom the political writers of Washington voted to be the worst in Congress is toying with the idea of trying to get nominated for President of the United States.

Our only comment is to tell the old one about the family that had the incorrigible son. The boy was a stinker. He defied authority, refused to go to school and spent most of his time with evil companions. Nothing the family could do had any effect on the boy's behavior. Finally the mother thought that getting him a bicycle might improve his conduct. At first the father objected, but after thinking it over for awhile, he agreed to buy the boy a bike.

"It may not improve his behavior," he told his wife, "but it will spread his meanness over a wider territory."



## SO SAYS PAUP

Taking cognizance of the new rash of "scandals" emanating from Hollywood, Joe Paup, the Kefauver of Skidrow, issued the following statement for posterity:

"Movie people seem to believe in love at first sight. They marry for better or worse, but never for good."



51. © 1950 CARL STAMWITZ

"On cold nights I prefer the reactionary papers—they're so full of hot air!"

## SOMETHING IS GUMMED UP

According to a newspaper report, the prices of some 200 commodities are going to go up within the next few months. Small wonder; the control bill passed by the recent Congress makes price increases all but mandatory in many lines. The way Congress bungled price controls to insure high profits sort of brings to mind the story of the fellow in the restaurant.

A man entered a restaurant and ordered a cup of coffee.

"My that looks fine," he said.

Taking the salt shaker, he dumped in a healthy slug of salt. He did the same thing with the pepper shaker. Then he grabbed the ketchup bottle and poured in a healthy dose.

He raised the cup to his mouth and took a mouthful. Putting the cup down quickly, he said: "Say, this tastes awful!"

The waiter glared at the customer. "Well what did you expect?" he demanded. "All there is in the coffee now is salt, pepper and ketchup."

The customer nodded thoughtfully. "Maybe you're right," he agreed, "pass the mustard."



## PRAGUE

A groundswell of jokes about the Colorado beetle—that pest which destroys potato plants—is still rolling as a result of the great propaganda tempest of some time ago, when Czechs were told that American planes were depositing these insects all over the landscape to wipe out the native potato crop. But now people are whispering that things are so bad in Czechoslovakia that the American Air Force is forced to drop potatoes to feed the beetles they dropped before.

Then, this riddle is asked: "What is the difference between the Colorado beetle and the Soviet beetle?" Answer: "The American beetle eats potatoes. The Soviet beetle eats everything."

And finally, it is related that when a farmer was asked how he was getting along, he replied, "Oh, just like the Colorado beetle—eating potatoes and waiting to be picked off."

The whisper ran rapidly through the city. So-and-so, the famous painter, had been arrested. He was charged, people learned, with having painted a miniature of Stalin.—New York Times.



## THE MACHINE AGE

It happened in a Milwaukee home last Christmas eve when the family uncle dropped in as Santa. To the youngsters he was Mr. Christmas himself.

"Yes, sir!" Santa Claus boomed. "I just got here from the North Pole with my sleigh and reindeer." After he had distributed his presents to the good little boys and girls, he shouted, "Goodbye!" explaining that he had thousands more to visit. "I'll see you next Christmas. Ready, Prancer and Dancer!"

Santa left and the children listened for the tinkle of sleighbells. Instead, the doorbell rang.

"I'm sorry," a considerably subdued Santa said, "but will you please look around? I think I've lost my car keys."



## THE BEST BET

Last month the United Nations offered Russia a genuine, fool-proof plan for bringing about a gradual reduction in armaments as the first step in working out a peaceful solution to the tensions which have split the world into two armed camps and threaten to bring economic ruin to all nations.

As usual, the Russian reaction has been unfavorable. The efforts of UN to bring about lasting peace seem doomed again. And sentiment for pulling out of UN or abolishing it completely seems to be growing.

Maybe the batting average of UN is not too good so far, but what do we have to take the place of it? Our own attitude toward UN is something like that of the little girl who was saying her prayers.

"God bless Mamma and Pappa," she said, "and God bless Grandma and Grandpa; and be sure to take care of yourself or we're all sunk."



## A BIT GARBLED

In an effort to make it appear that the new tax bill has given them a much harder jolt than it did, many corporations piled up tax charges in the third quarter of this year. How it fits, we don't exactly know, but we keep thinking of the one about the couple who took the train on their honeymoon. Being somewhat modest, they tipped the porter five dollars after making him solemnly swear he would not divulge to the other passengers that they were newlyweds.

However, the next morning as the couple was walking through the train to the diner there were several snickers. So naturally they jumped the porter.

"Did you tell anyone on this train we were newlyweds?" the groom demanded.

"No, suh! no, suh," protested the porter. "I told 'em you all was just good friends."



## A STRING MIGHT HELP

What, chicken in chicken soup? That's enough to get a girl fired and be denied unemployment compensation in Michigan.

It was in the case of Florence Kuhn, a member of the AFL Restaurant Workers Union.

Miss Kuhn, a waitress in the drug store of the Hotel Detroit, was fired for "gross misconduct" because she "overserved customers."

The local office of the Michigan Employment Security Commission ruled against her, and the union went to bat. The case went to a referee.

Before the referee, management explained "overservice" was putting a piece of chicken into the soup served a customer.

A decision is pending.



## LOGICAL MISTAKES

From Chicago comes the following pearly gem:

Two carpenters on an apartment job were talking. The first said: "I hear Georgeson has gone to his everlasting rest."

"What?" replied the other, "you don't mean that dumb jerk has been elected to Congress?"



"The only advances these non-union guys ever make is when they get a hand out!"

## THIS WILL DO



“FREEDOM” is undoubtedly the most used and misused word in the lexicon. Millions of people have been and are being enslaved in the name of freedom. Stalin talks of bringing “freedom” to the Chinese at the very moment when his iron-booted storm troopers are confiscating everything in China that is worth taking, and laying waste everything that is not. Peron prates of “freedom,” at the very time his henchmen are closing down the one newspaper with enough courage and intestinal fortitude to call the shots as it sees them. Half a dozen dictators in Latin American countries have in recent years imposed the most vicious kind of tyrannies on their people—all in the name of freedom.

Even here at home freedom has garnered some strange champions; men who, under the guise of protecting freedom, are working tooth and toenail to nullify every freedom that is worth having. Consequently, one of the crying needs of the hour is a true and simple definition of freedom—a definition that spells out in everyday language the privileges and responsibilities which form an integral part of being free.

Until something better comes along, a statement on freedom made by Freedom House on the tenth anniversary of its existence will do nicely. It is well worth reading and is therefore presented here in its entirety.

\* \* \*

Free men must rededicate themselves to the cause of freedom. They must understand with a new certainty of conviction that the cause of freedom is the cause of the human individual.

Human individuality is the basis of every value—spiritual, moral, intellectual, creative—in human life. To preserve it in a world of expanding and aggressive authoritarianism there must be a determination that freedom shall be defended wherever it is attacked and under whatever color or excuse.

Those who attack freedom in the name of freedom are no less dangerous than those who attack it in the name of authority and discipline. Those who profess a belief in freedom but shirk the obligations it imposes, share the guilt of its enemies.

What is freedom?

Freedom is the right to choose the right to create for one's self the alternatives of choice. Without the possibility of choice and the exercise of choice a man is not a man but a member, an instrument, a thing.

Freedom is the right to one's soul; the right of each man to approach God in his own way and by his own means. It is a man's right to possess his mind and conscience for himself. To those who put their trust in freedom, the State can have no sovereignty over the mind and soul—it must be the servant of man's reason, not the master.

Freedom is the right to one's dignity as a man. In a free society no individual, no group is entitled to diminish the human dignity of any man regardless of his race, his creed, his color.

How shall freedom be defended?



By arms when it is attacked by arms; by truth when it is attacked by lies; by democratic faith when it is attacked by authoritarian dogma. Always, and in the final act, by dedication and faith.

On what faith does the defense of freedom rest?

On faith in man; faith in the fundamental decency of man; faith in the capacity of man to make his way by his own means to the truth which is true for him.

How can the faith in man survive in a time of human cruelty and treachery and wickedness beyond all precedent? How can it survive in a time of vast impersonal mechanisms—political and social and material—when individual human beings often feel, and sometimes say, that man has lost control of his destiny?

Faith in man can survive even in our time, because the conscience of mankind has survived and still protests. As long as the conscience of mankind survives—as long as mankind knows the “unwritten and undying laws of God”—man can believe in man.

Why should men believe in freedom now? Why should the exploited populations believe in freedom—the

victims of economic greed, the persecuted races? Why should those who crave an answer believe in freedom which is not, itself, an answer but a means of finding answers; which is not, itself an end, but a means to ends?

Men, whatever their situation, whatever their anxiety, should believe in freedom now precisely because freedom is not a preconceived answer, a predetermined end. What counts in a world of men is the beginning and the opportunity, not merely the end and the answer.

This age of ours is big with a future of infinite possibilities. Prophets of darkened vision have invoked its horrors for us. But it contains also an emerging promise of a richer, more humane and more abundant life which will not be realized unless the human mind is free. Only freedom keeps the future open.

But how can freedom stand against the monsters of unbridled authority?

Individual freedom can prevail and triumph, even against the enemies which beset it now, because the cause of freedom is the cause of man. Against that cause no enemy has prevailed for long.

#### DEFENSE CENTERS LACK HOUSING, LOSE WORKERS

Government statistics reveal that thousands of men and women are leaving the big war production centers and going home because they cannot find adequate housing for themselves and their families.

The situation was disclosed in a UP dispatch published in major daily newspapers.

The report bore out a prediction by the AFL when it appealed to Congress for a realistic defense housing program.

Congress, however, disregarded the AFL warnings and passed a bill favorable to the big-money real estate interests.

The result is that there are no homes for defense workers where they are needed.

Defense housing is a problem to mobilization authorities and private builders right now, and it threatens to become worse as rearmament increases.

The big migration to defense centers that started after the outbreak of the Korean war in June 1950, swelled to a flood tide the following spring and reached its crest last summer.

Workers by the tens of thousands flocked into Hartford, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Wichita, Kan.; Seattle, Wash.; Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Youngstown, Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; San Diego, Calif., and the new atomic installations at Paducah, Ky., and on the Savannah River in Georgia and South Carolina.

But by September, the inrush had dwindled and many of the new arrivals were starting back home. Reports to the Labor Department showed that a large majority of the workers who quit their defense jobs did so because they could not find housing.

# SAVING WAGE IS NEEDED



**A**S PRESSURE for wage increases threatens to force a new price rise, AFL members of the Wage Stabilization Board have proposed a new wage policy. This policy can solve the dilemma by giving workers a chance to advance their wages without causing a new inflation spiral, accomplishing the real purpose of wage stabilization.

Collective bargaining has traditionally compensated workers for work done. When they turn out work more efficiently, using new machinery and methods, workers rightly expect to share in the results of this improved production. Also, they have traditionally received wage increases to compensate for rising living costs, to prevent a decline in living standards. The WSB has allowed cost of living increases, but has thus far given only partial recognition to the accepted practice of sharing with workers the results of increased efficiency. Consequently, many workers are unfairly penalized and do not justly share in the increasing income they help to create. When efficiency increases, wage gains are earned and such gains do not cause price rises. AFL members of the WSB therefore propose: That the Wage Stabilization Board approve the policy of permitting wage and salary increases which result from more efficient production.

This policy will encourage workers to cooperate wholeheartedly in efforts to improve efficiency, cut costs and raise productivity, which are so vital to the defense program. By sharing the gains that result, they can earn wage increases, and can also know that such wage gains will not force price rises. Such sharing of gains has been basic Federation wage policy ever since it was adopted by the 1925 Convention. And for more than a century, increasing efficiency in American industry generally has been the basis

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for a steady rise in wages and living standards.

To permit this type of wage increase now will right a wrong. It will restore to workers their just share in the income they help to create, which is now denied them. Also it will give them a chance to solve their wage problems without breaking price ceilings. This is the way impending wage demands can be constructively met.

By improving efficiency we do not mean a pernicious "speed-up" with increased work loads. That would impair, not increase, real efficiency. Production is steadily being improved by new machinery, better methods and improved processes. Workers can contribute greatly by giving their ideas and by finding short-cuts and better ways to do things. For workers alone have the detailed know-how for their jobs. In many cases, joint union-management cooperation committees, meeting regularly every week or two, have made it possible for workers' production ideas and suggestions to be quickly adopted and put into practice, often saving thou-



sands of dollars. Perhaps such commitments can help to implement the new wage policy when it is approved by WSB.

The Defense Program, calling for huge expansion of producing capacity in basic industries, raises the question: How can these plants be kept busy after the defense peak is past? This is an immediate reason for a wage policy enabling workers to save. Comparing mid-1950 with 1953, basic steel capacity is to expand from 100 to 118 million tons yearly, electric power capacity is to rise 40%, from 68 to 97 million kilowatt hours; basic aluminum capacity is to double by mid-1954, from 750,000 to 1,500,000 tons yearly; petroleum refineries, now turning out about 6.5 million barrels of products daily, are to add capacity for another million a day by 1953, which will be 36% more than they produced in early 1950. Capacity for producing copper, chemicals and other basic products is also being expanded.

Without exception, this is the greatest peacetime expansion in our history. It is a question whether we are not overexpanding in some industries. In any case it is clear that, after defense needs have tapered off, much of this greatly expanded plant capacity will have to be kept busy producing consumer goods. Where is the buying power to create a huge new demand?

After World War II, industry converted smoothly from war to peacetime activity, avoiding a serious depression like that which followed World War I. This was chiefly because workers had accumulated an immense volume of savings. Altogether, workers and other groups with incomes of less than \$4000 yearly,

had \$64 billion of savings in 1945, a huge amount. These savings and the wage increases (before the 1943 freeze) which built up income, were the main sources of a demand for consumer goods which has kept industry busy at near capacity levels right up to the present time. But workers' savings have dwindled fast as they were spent for autos, appliances, homes, and also in very many cases for daily living necessities as families struggled to keep up with prices. The average savings of skilled and semi-skilled workers dropped fast from \$400 to \$150 in three years, and those of the unskilled were quickly cut from \$50 to zero in one year. Only in 1951 have workers been able to rebuild their savings a little. Even so, the dollar's buying power has been so reduced by price rises, that the skilled and semi-skilled workers' average savings of \$200 in 1951 will buy no more than \$174 bought in 1947; the unskilled worker's \$20 is worth \$17. So workers' average savings today are barely more than one-third what they had in 1947,—scant support for the huge new producing capacity.

Our country cannot depend on high income groups to keep this new capacity busy and workers employed. For today (1950—latest figure), people with incomes of less than \$5000 a year (chiefly wage and small salaried workers) buy 62% of all consumer goods and services sold. People with more than \$5000 buy scarcely more than one-third (38%) of the total. For the lower income groups (under \$5000 make up 80% of the population; they need more and spend more proportionately than those with higher incomes. Savings of workers must be rebuilt as rapidly as possible.

#### NO CHILD LABOR

The National Child Labor Committee opposed the use of boys and girls under 18 years old as an additional source of manpower during the present emergency.

Pointing out that census estimates reveal 1,634,000 children from 14 to 17 years old engaged in nonagricultural employment now, the committee urged that Federal and state laws governing employment of minors be strictly enforced.

# THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

## CRACKERJACK

Answers on Page 35

This being the Christmas issue of The Carpenter we mercifully abstain from intruding on your quiet enjoyment of the festive season with any provocative matter tending to disturb your mental facilities. The contents of this month's Locker are intentionally trivial. There isn't a trapezoid or a decimal point anywhere in it.

To you and to yours: A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and the best of luck with your miters.

1. The 1st odd figure is 1. What is the 66th odd figure?-----
2. Outside an inn in a small English village there hangs a sign which seems to be a combination of Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and Bashi Bazouk. See if you can make it out.

HERESTO PANDSPEN DASOCI  
AL HOU RINHAR MLES SMIRT  
HA ND FUNLET FRI ENDS  
HIPRE IGN BEJ USTAN DK  
INDAN DEVIL SP EAKOF NO NE

3. Bill can fill a hole in 9 minutes. Bob can fill it in 12 minutes. Ben, who doesn't believe in rushing a job, takes 18 minutes. How long will it take Bill, Bob, and Ben working together to fill the hole?-----
4. Riddle: What is this? The beginning of eternity, the end of time and space,  
The start of every end, the end of every place.-----
5. Problem for carpenters: The larger of 2 boards is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times the length of the smaller board. If their combined length is 11 feet, how long is the larger board? -----
6. This little puzzle in rhyme is as old as Methuselah's cat. If this is the first time you've seen it, you may have difficulty figuring out the answer.

As I was going to St. Ives  
I met a man with seven wives,  
Each wife had seven sacks,  
In each sack were seven cats.  
Each cat had seven kittens,  
Kittens, cats, sacks, and wives,  
How many were going to St. Ives? -----

7. Pencils barred in this one. A square lot is 352 ft. all around. If 2 opposite sides are fenced with posts 8 ft. apart, how many posts would be required? ----
8. What is this eight letter English word? It has eh in its middle, for its beginning, and its end.-----
9. A carpenter sold 2 chisels for 99 cents each. He made a profit of 10% on one, and lost 10% on the other. How much did he gain or lose on the deal? -----
10. The house number of a man is the same as the year of his birth. If the number reads the same turned upside down, in what year was he born?-----
11. During lunch hour two carpenters, Pete and Jake, relax playing checkers for 10 cents a game. When the whistle blew, Pete had won 3 games and Jack had won 70 cents. How many games were played? -----
12. What are the missing letters in these three very common 6 letter words?  
U U                      W W                      I I

13. Professor Einstein used up three sticks of chalk figuring this one out by algebra on a blackboard. Figure it out your simple way and you'll find it easy.

A sport with money to burn takes in four sideshows on the midway at a county fair. He follows the same procedure at each of the four shows. He pays a nickel to go in, spends half his remaining money inside, and pays a nickel to go out. When he emerged from the fourth show, wide-eyed and groggy, he had one nickel left. How much money did he start out with?-----

14. This simple looking problem is easily worked out if you are reasonably well acquainted with arithmetic. If you can figure it out by trial and error, by guess and by golly, or with a piece of string, you're a pretty bright fellow.

A farmer owns a certain number of cows and chickens. Altogether there are 100 heads and 254 legs. How many cows and how many chickens has he got? -----

15. What other very common word can be formed with the letters in CHESTY?-----



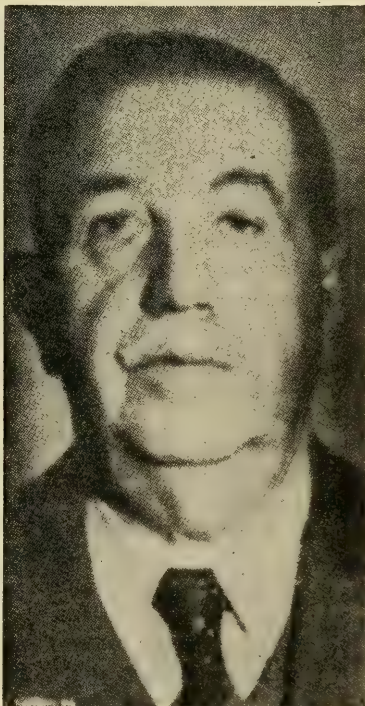
# Recognition That Was Overdue



**I**N OSLO, Norway, on December 10th a bent and weary old man will stand before a host of dignitaries from all parts of the world. He will hear many fine speeches made and he will hear many people sing his praises. With hands that have known callouses and blisters most of their life he will shake hands with ambassadors and dukes and industrial tycoons. Someone will pin a medal on his chest. In a voice that has for over 50 years cried out against man's inhumanity to man in many lands and many climates he will thank the people who are honoring him.

But inwardly he will probably be harking back to old and almost forgotten struggles; to the hundreds of unhonored and unsung heroes who battled by his side for the betterment of human existence; to wars and depressions and panics that have oppressed and squeezed the very fiber out of ordinary people from time immemorial. And through his thoughts will undoubtedly run the conviction that he is merely accepting in trust for the whole labor movement the honors which are being bestowed upon him, for as an individual he has only promulgated the ideals and philosophies devised and nurtured by the whole free labor movement of the world.

For the first time in history, a union man has won the Nobel Peace Prize. Leon Jouhaux, leader of the Force Ouvrier (Work Force) of France, is the man. From among 28 world figures whose names were advanced,



Leon Jouhaux

best typifying selfless and unswerving service to the promotion of peace and the establishment of a universal brotherhood of man on earth. And thus the labor movement of the world received a recognition that has long been lacking—a recognition that the principles and aspirations of organized labor, which revolve around a determination to wipe out all exploitation and human misery, strike at the very roots of the evils which cause wars.

Mr. Jouhaux, born in Paris July 1, 1879, left school at 12 to work in a soap factory and as a locksmith's

helper and wall paperer. He has been active in French labor for more than 50 years and helped Samuel

Gompers, founder and first president of the American Federation of Labor, to write the charter of the International Labor Organization at Versailles in 1919.

He was elected by the match workers union as representative to the General Confederation of Labor in 1906. He became secretary-general of the confederation in 1909 and held the post until December, 1947.

Then, fed up with Communist manipulation of the French unions, he led a group into the formation of the Force Ouvrier with the financial assistance and help of the AFL. This move is credited with having saved the French labor movement from the Communists.

Mr. Jouhaux is a member of the executive board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and president of the Economic Council of France. He favors a United States of Europe.

On December 10th, the 55th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, creator of the award, Mr. Jouhaux will receive the award at Oslo, Norway, together with the \$32,432 in cash that goes with it. As the inventor of dynamite, Alfred Nobel amassed a tremendous fortune. As death approached, he became appalled by the destructive purposes to which his great invention was being put by the greedy elements of the world. As a counter-measure, he created the Nobel awards. There are a number of these awards. There is a literature award and a science award, but the chief of them is the peace award, bestowed annually on the one citizen in the world "who has worked most or best for promoting brotherhood among the peoples of the world and for abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the establishment and spread of peace "congresses."

That the award had never before been bestowed upon a labor man

seems unbelievable. No organized group in modern society has worked more consistently for lasting peace and prosperity than has the free labor movement of the world. Privation, misery and exploitation are the breeders and instigators of war. Against these evils no organized group has battled as tenaciously and continuously as has the labor movement. In congratulating Jouhaux on winning the 1951 award, the United States Department of Labor said:

"The awarding of the fiftieth Nobel Peace Prize to Jouhaux is the greatest recognition free organized labor has yet gained. . . This award is not only recognition for Jouhaux's valiant struggle for peace, but it is also an appreciation of the fact that within the last 100 years labor has risen to become a mature and respected force in the society of mankind."

To a very large degree, therein lies the hope for lasting peace and prosperity. A mature and respected labor movement can eventually eliminate the privation and want that stem from human injustice. With their going will go most of the conditions that breed war.

Six years ago General President William L. Hutchesson said in an article appearing in this journal:

"The importance of organized labor to mankind's future welfare has assumed a newer and greater role—for it is through organized labor that the little people all over the world will articulate their aims and beliefs and aspirations. It is through organized labor that they will promote and foster an economic and social order capable of achieving lasting peace and prosperity."

In the light of the honor paid Jouhaux, it appears that the thinking people in the world are recognizing the validity of the words uttered by our General President.



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# Official Information

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General Officers of  
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS**  
of AMERICA

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman  
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

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## ATTENTION

Recently there was enacted a law to increase postal rates. The new law does not affect first class mail. The basic rate of three cents an ounce for first class mail and six cents an ounce for air mail remains unchanged. But, effective January 1, 1952, the penny postal card rate doubles—that is, it jumps from one cent to two cents per card.

In line with this increase, the new price on postal card notices supplied by this office will be as follows:

100.....	\$ 4.50
200.....	8.00
500.....	17.00
1000.....	29.50

Albert E. Fischer  
General Secretary

## Report of the Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Depart- ment of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Greetings:

In the City of San Francisco, California, at the St. Francis Drake Hotel in the Empire Room, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held their Forty-fourth Annual Convention, beginning September 12, 1951. In attendance were 85 delegates from 18 International Unions who are affiliated with the Department.

The officers' reports of the Department on various subjects were comprehensive. The President in his report dealt very clearly on current issues which in part are as follows:

The past year has been a fateful one, since it has seen the United States again plunged into a national emergency. The present national emergency found the country in a far different situation than it was in 1940. At that time there was a large number of unemployed and the industrial capacity of the country was far from fully used. The present emergency, on the other hand, came when the economy was already operating at a peak level, a very small number of men and women were out of work, and industrial capacity was fully in use. Such a situation has both advantages and disadvantages. On the side of advantages was the fact that our productive capacity is much greater than it was in 1940, and our labor force is much larger and more experienced. On the other hand, it becomes more difficult to find the additional manpower demanded by the defense program, and inflation is a much more immediate and pressing problem.

In any defense or war situation the building and construction industry is always the first to be called upon. It is the industry which must build the needed industrial and military facilities before other phases of the program can get under way. The past year has, therefore, been an exceptionally good one for building tradesmen who have, with few and local exceptions, been steadily employed. The prospects for the immediate future also appear very favorable.

We would be unrealistic, however, if we shut our eyes to the fact that as things are going now, the industry is threatened with a great let-down, if not stagnation, within the next year or two. Because construction is the first phase of the defense program, and must be completed before the program can get fully under way, there is always the tendency in a situation like the present to push construction at a very rapid rate, and then permit the industry to sit idle. This is what happened in World War II. In 1942 we turned out a record volume of construction, but by 1944 the industry was only partially employed and that condition continued during the War. Already the restrictions which have been imposed upon construction have begun to cause serious dislocations and strains in the industry and the question of what is to happen to the industry and all employed in it within the next two years becomes more serious each day. We have tried, and will continue to try, to get the Administration to work with representatives of all segments of the industry in the attempt to work out now the steps to be taken to prevent future dislocation and disuse.

On some of the outstanding developments of the year the President of the Department's report continues as follows:

### ECONOMIC SITUATION

Increased defense construction was imposed on the industry at a time when it was already operating at peak levels. The dollar volume of new construction in 1950 reached an all-time high of almost \$24½ billion. This was due in large part to the record break-in number of new housing starts during the year. The high rate of residential construction continued for the first three months of 1951, but began to slacken in April, when the volume of new housing starts failed to rise seasonally. Total housing starts for the first six months of 1951 amounted to 534,500, as compared to 705,700 starts in the corresponding period of 1950. Total new construction put in place continues to exceed the 1950 dollar volume. The June, 1951 preliminary total of \$2,700,000,000 is 5% ahead of June, 1950. The total for the first six months of 1951 is 16% ahead of the first six months of 1950. Atomic energy and other defense plants, military facilities and high-way work accounted for most of the increase.

The construction industry, as these figures prove, has shown adaptability and strength in the face of the drastic restrictions to which it has been subjected. The first restric-



tions imposed were those issued by President Truman shortly after the Communist invasion of South Korea followed shortly by the credit restrictions of Regulation X, which has been expanded to cover a major portion of construction. In addition, Regulation M-4 of the National Production Authority, regulating the use of materials and prohibiting outright certain kinds of construction, has meant that the industry has been operating under difficulties.

As a matter of fact there are already signs of strain and dislocation in the industry. Here and there throughout the country have already appeared a few danger spots where housing and other non-defense construction has come to a practical standstill and no defense construction has taken its place. Men are having to leave such places and go to other localities in which defense work is under way, and we can expect much more of this as the restrictions bite deeper into the industry. The problem is the longer term one of what is going to happen to building and construction in the next two or three years, when defense construction is completed. Unless we have more careful planning and scheduling of both defense and non-defense work, we are headed straight for the same kind of situation which developed in World War II. In 1942 we did \$13.5 billion of new construction and well over two million men were at work. But by 1944 new construction had fallen to \$4 billion and only a million men were employed. Present estimates of the Office of Defense Mobilization are that the volume of construction in 1952 will be not more than 80 per cent of that in 1950.

Union wage scales in the building trades rose by two per cent in the second quarter of 1951, to bring the estimated total increase in such scales for the year from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, to 6 to 6.5 per cent. This compared to a 4.4 per cent increase in the preceding year ending June 30, 1950, and to a 4 per cent rise in the 12 months ending June 30, 1949. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the average hourly wage scale of union building tradesmen on July 2, 1951, was \$2.43. Average hours of work have remained relatively unchanged during the year and so far there has been no indication of excessive overtime. The Council of Economic Advisors put the estimated average gross weekly earnings of building tradesmen at \$82.98 in April, 1951, which amounted to \$77.26 in terms of 1950 dollars.

Meantime, the Consumers' Price Index has gone up 8.8 per cent from June 15, 1950 to June 15, 1951, and predictions are that there will be still further increases in the coming months, when the full impact of the defense mobilization program is felt. This means that building tradesmen will face a still further decrease in their standard of living.

### DEFENSE PRODUCTION LEGISLATION

The Defense Production Act of 1950 and its administration have been profoundly unsatisfactory to labor. The Act tied price control and wage stabilization together in an inflexible formula, and did not permit time for wages to catch up with prices before wages were frozen. This meant great injustice and hardship to labor. Prices, when finally controlled, were permitted to remain at the highest level they had ever reached, and the control has been much more theoretical than actual. Prices have continued their increase.

Just before the Act as first written expired on June 30, 1951, Congress extended it to July 31st, with an added prohibition against rollbacks in prices during the month. Despite recommendations of the Administration, and the best efforts of organized labor and almost every other liberal group in the country, Congress in July passed a renewal of the Act for one year which makes the legislation even more meaningless. Not only is the prohibition against rollbacks continued, but in many other ways also the legislation is even weaker than was the original Act.

One of the most controversial questions in the defense program has been that of the civilian manpower program. Labor felt very strongly that the program should be handled in the Department of Labor, and that it should depend upon voluntary cooperation between labor, management, and the government. The Office of Defense Mobilization, however, reached out for this portion of the defense mobilization program, and succeeded early this year in gaining control.

This left to the Department of Labor only the function of putting into effect the policies which were determined by the Manpower Policy Committee. This Department joined with other groups of organized labor in protesting such a set-up and when labor returned to the defense mobilization program a new Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee was created, headed by the Department of Labor's Administrator of Defense Manpower and the top manpower representative in the Office of Defense Mobilization. Area and regional manpower committees have been set up, and the Secretary of Labor

has made clear many times that in his opinion there is no need for mandatory controls over manpower. It was rumored often during the year that the Office of Defense Manpower believed mandatory controls were desirable, and the President's statement on manpower mobilization policy, issued on January 17, 1951, left open a way in which mandatory controls could be established.

### WAGE STABILIZATION

Immediately after the declaration of a national emergency by the President, the Department and its affiliated national and international unions began to discuss the contribution they could make to the defense mobilization effort. Remembering the experience of the Wage Adjustment Board during World War II, we discussed with the Secretary of Labor the possibility of establishing a similar board to handle wage and other problems arising in the industry. We had met a number of times with the Secretary of Labor and the agency representatives, however, it became clear that there were such divergencies of interest and points of view between the different agencies that any kind of agreement was out of the question.

At the January, 1951, meeting of our Executive Council, after consultation with representatives of the contractors' associations, a committee composed of representatives of the Department and the associations was appointed to draw up a plan to be submitted to the Wage Stabilization Board, looking toward the setting up of a separate board or commission to handle wage stabilization problems in our industry. The Committee drew up such a plan, which was discussed a number of times with the Wage Stabilization Board.

The Wage Stabilization Board early in June created the Construction Industry Wage Stabilization Commission, and authorized it to handle problems of wage stabilization in the building and construction industry. The Board, composed of four representatives of labor, four of the contractors, and four public members, began to function on June 19, 1951. General Wage Regulation No. 12, under which the Commission was established, stated that the jurisdiction of the commission extends only to laborers and mechanics employed directly upon the site of the work, and specifically instructed the Commission to stabilize wages on the basis of areas traditionally established for collective bargaining. The Commission will operate within the confines of the decisions, regulations and policies of the Wage Stabilization Board.

In setting up the Construction Industry Wage Stabilization Commission the Wage Stabilization Board included a provision that in securing wage data, the Commission is to make the fullest practicable use of information available in the Davis-Bacon Section of the Department of Labor. At the same time the Secretary of Labor, in an exchange of letters with the Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, made it clear that he would not determine any wage rate to be prevailing in excess of the wage rate which the Commission approves for stabilization purposes in a particular area, unless special circumstances made it necessary to do so. This should go far to protecting the Davis-Bacon Act and other prevailing wage legislation.

The Committee on the President's report made a summary on the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission. In this respect the Brotherhood in previous issues of our Current Information Bulletin published a similar summary.

### TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

The results of the November, 1950, elections made it all too clear that there was no chance of relief from the Taft-Hartley Act in the 82nd Congress. This being so, again a large part of the time and attention of the Department had to go to the attempt to advise local building and construction trades councils as to how best they could proceed under the Act. There was a marked increase during the year of cases brought either against building and construction trades unions alone, or against the unions and contractors, by individual union members. In most of these cases the men making the complaints had infringed union rules or regulations and they then went to the N. L. R. B. to prevent the unions from taking any disciplinary action against them. The Act was intended to set individual members against their unions, and there are always some dissatisfied and disgruntled members who are willing to make use of anything to break down union discipline.

During the year the N. L. R. B. has made a number of decisions outlawing the customary hiring and referral practices in the industry, and has ordered contractors to cease giving effect to contracts containing any kind of union-security provisions until the unions were certified after elections. It has again been made abundantly clear that, with very few exceptions, there is not a single agreement in effect today in the industry which will



stand up against challenge, unless and until the Board finds the way to hold elections. So far the Board has not undertaken to hold an election on a single craft basis on an actual construction job. It did find that the Plumbers, as one of the shop crafts, enjoyed a considerable degree of stability of employment but this would, of course, not hold true for the crafts whose members work exclusively on the site of the job.

The Executive Council report deals further with an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act to eliminate representation and union shop election in the building and construction industry.

### JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES

The National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes continued to function throughout the year. The Board held thirty-two meetings, in a majority of which I participated.

One Hearings Panel has been established since the National Joint Plan was revised to provide for such Panels. That Panel handed down a decision on October 6, 1950, in a dispute between the Iron Workers and Boiler Makers on the installation of ash hoppers and furnace bottoms. In addition two agreements were reached during the year, one between the Carpenters and the Lathers and the other between the Carpenters and the Asbestos Workers.

No matter what the criticism of the Board has been or may be, however, it has justified its existence on one score alone. If it were not operating, the cases which have come before it would have been taken to the National Labor Relations Board and the unions involved in those cases would have been involved in long and expensive litigation. As it is, the N. L. R. B. has continued to refuse to process cases involving only building trades unions.

Time has been too short to determine how the elections held among the Plumbers and Steamfitters in Baltimore and Olean, N. Y., will affect the work of the National Joint Board.

The report of the President of the Department gave an outline also on the following subjects:

Housing

Apprentice Training Program

Department of Labor

Enforcement of Labor Standards on Government Construction

State Labor Legislation, etc.

The report of the President was adopted.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer is also very complete. In connection with the report there was submitted the following data with reference to issuance of Building and Construction Trades Council charters, total affiliates of the Department and number of delegates to Convention allowed each International Union determined by per capita tax paid.

### STATE CHARTER

South Carolina.

### NEW CHARTERS 1950-1951—BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCILS

Bartlesville, Oklahoma and vicinity.

Polk County (Lakeland), Florida.

Vicksburg, Mississippi and vicinity (Counties of Warren, Issaquena, Sharkey and Yazoo).

Albert Lea—Blue Earth, Minnesota.

Okanagan District (Kelowna, British Columbia).

Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario.

Miles City, Montana (Custer County).

Macomb, Illinois (McDonough County).

Cambridge, Ohio (Guernsey and Belmont Counties).

Dearborn and Ripley Counties (Lawrenceburg) Indiana.

Augusta, Maine and vicinity.

Gogebic and Ontonagon Counties (Ironwood) Michigan.

Oklmulgee County, Oklahoma.

### CHARTER RENEWALS

Stevens Point (Portage County) Wisconsin.

Glens Falls, N. Y. and vicinity.

Mattoon, Illinois and vicinity.

Northwestern, Michigan (Traverse City) Counties of Grand Traverse, Benzie, Leelanau, Kalkaska and Antrim.

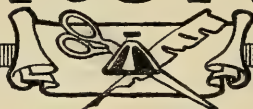
(Continued on page 28)

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# Editorial

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## Sauce For The Gander

Some 15 or 20 years ago, Aldous Huxley, one of the keen thinkers of our time, wrote a book called "Brave New World" in which he spoofed some of the stuff we call scientific progress. What Huxley did in his book was to carry to a logical conclusion the present trend toward reducing to a mathematical formula all the things which make people human beings. The world he wound up with was one in which people were strictly catalogued and classified. At the bottom of the heap was a brainless, sexless, phlegmatic group which did all the world's work without joy or sorrow or ambition or regret.

What brought to mind Huxley's satire was an article which recently appeared in a number of papers. A doctor in the middle west is advocating that all bank employes be required to take a lie-detector test twice every year to protect the banks from losses through embezzlement. The doctor points out that over 5,000 bank employes absconded with bank funds last year. He further points out that this is only the number that was caught—many others may have taken money without being tripped up. So the good doctor recommends that every bank employe be compelled to undergo a lie-detector test periodically.

No one appointed us a spokesman for the bank employes. However, voluntarily and without charge, we here and now make a counter proposal in their behalf. Every year thousands of unnecessary operations are performed by money-hungry doctors. A national magazine recently said so. Every day thousands of patients are handed stiff bills by doctors. Who knows how many of the bills are justified in the doctor's minds and how many are padded to increase the take? So before a patient pays for medical service, the doctor should be asked to answer the following questions while sitting in a lie-detector:

Was this operation necessary?

Was it done as expertly as someone else could do it?

Is the charge justifiable?

Only when the answer is a true "yes," verified by the lie-detector, should the patient be obligated to pay.

Come to think of it, there is no use stopping at the doctors. Why not include the dentists and lawyers too. Whenever an ordinary person hires the services of a professional man, he has to take the professional man's word for everything, including the fairness of the bill. The vast bulk of professional people are probably honest—no better or worse than other groups, including bank employes. It seems to us if it is fair to demand that bank employes be required to undergo a lie-detector grilling periodically, it is even more fair to require professional people to submit to a similar procedure. After all, there are bank examiners constantly checking bank employes, while no one is checking on the professional men.

All this may sound a little sarcastic; and probably it is. However, the idea of ordinary human beings being subjected to procedures which are not as yet



forced even on known criminals is downright frightening. What is happening to human dignity and human privacy? Are they to fall complete victims to the maw of super efficiency and chromium-plated "progress"?

No one wants to protect crooks and chisellers. They ought to be weeded out as completely as possible in any and all walks of life. But the weeding out process should not be bound up with taking away from the overwhelming bulk of ordinary people, which is scrupulously honest, the few shreds of dignity and privacy they still possess.

A human being ought to be a human being, the way the Good Lord intended him to be. The vast bulk of them is honest and sincere. The small percentage which is not will continue to find ways and means of stealing for all the tests and gadgets that science can devise. A million locks and burglar alarms have been invented in the last hundred years, but burglaries are increasing all the time. And the same thing will hold true of the lie-detector. Even if science succeeds in perfecting a fool-proof lie-detector—which the present one is not—crooks will invent ways and means of beating it.

Some branches of science have come to look upon human beings as nothing more or less than laboratory specimens to be probed and prodded and dissected mentally if not physically. For what? So someone can push them faster or farther or better so as to be able to profit more from their energy. If the trend continues, Huxley's "Brave New World" will not sound half as funny a generation from now.

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### 'All Chiefs—No Indians'

Our "police" action in Korea started June 25, 1950. More than a year ago, the Chinese Reds butted in to make a real war of it.

Even before Korea, we were supposed to be doing something about building up our military forces. Especially airpower.

Yet right now we are outnumbered in the air over Korea. Our forces there are desperately in need of air strength. But, in the words of Air Force Chief Gen. Vandenberg, there will be no more than a trickle "for some time."

The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee has just filed a report showing nearly as many generals and admirals in Washington as there were in World War II when the military forces were three and a half times as big. Same with civilian employees of the Defense Department.

Generals and admirals—361, just in Washington.

Civilian employees—91,081, just in Washington.

For this "high concentration of 'upper brass,'" the committee says, "there can be no justification."

At this rate, comments Chairman Lyndon Johnson, we easily could end up with Armed Forces composed of "all chiefs and no Indians."

Moreover, the committee said, a "startling" number of colonels and captains are serving as mere messenger boys for all this braid and stars.

The Senate committee issued a call for Defense Secretary Lovett to explain this abundance of top brass. But he was in Paris conferring with Gen. Eisenhower who was in Washington last week conferring with Secretary Lovett.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is in Europe for the third time since early June, meanwhile having been to Japan, Korea, Turkey, Canada and miscellaneous points in the United States. Army Chief J. Lawton Collins is just back from a month-long trip around the world. Naval Chief William M. Fechteler is just home from a tour through Europe. Air Force Chief Hoyt Vandenberg is on his way back from the Far East after his second visit there this year. He's been in Europe three times.

Chief Mobilizer Wilson made six speaking trips, one outside the country, in October. Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter has been abroad three times this year. With stabilization falling apart at the seams, Economic Stabilizer Johnston kept five speech-making dates across the country in September and then went to Europe for three weeks.

Wednesday there was only one cabinet officer in Washington and he left town Thursday.

Much of this travel, of course, is necessary. But somebody ought to stay home and do the work.

Muscling up America to defend herself is a tremendous job. It takes the highest order of skill, patience, co-ordination and, above all, leadership. It takes a minimum of high-level travel and speech-making.

A perilous lag in the defense build-up is apparent and admitted. It has created a crucial situation in Korea. It will be much more crucial if a bigger emergency develops.

The reasons may be manifold. But so many chiefs named Flying Cloud suggest some of the reasons.—Indianapolis Times

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### A Hard System But an Effective One

If you were on a quiz program and the master of ceremonies asked you which state Tigard is located in, you would probably kiss your chances of taking home the prize a quick good bye. Just so this can never happen to you, we are passing on the information that Tigard is a small town in Oregon. However, there is a good chance that you would hear about Tigard before very long anyway.

Recently the housewives of Tigard organized the Housewives Buyers Resistance Movement. As the name implies, the objective of the organization is to resist high prices by direct and effective action. Before it had been organized long, women in many other sections of the nation showed an interest, with the result that the movement is gaining national strength rapidly.

Last month the HBRM announced that members will refrain from buying several extra high priced items during Resistance Cycle No. Four, extending over a two-month period. Cooperating and member housewives decided to refrain from buying butter, vegetable oils and turkish towels during the last two months of the year. In addition, they decided to hold coffee consumption down to one pot a day and beef consumption to one day a week.

By these methods they hope to whip back into line the prices which seem most unreasonable. And there is this to be said for their systems; it is direct and it is effective. In fact it is the only system that will really work. Of the last ten years, price controls of one kind or another have been in effect for at least seven years. But today the cost of living is double what it was ten years



ago. For all the laws that have been passed, there has been no more control to them than there is in a \$1.98 girdle. That prices in many lines are not higher than they now are is due entirely to buyer resistance. In men's clothing, shoes, and some food lines, the permissible ceilings are higher than the prices merchants can get for them. It is the reluctance of buyers rather than price ceilings which is holding down the prices.

So the ladies of Tigard are on the right track. No substitute has yet been found for the old law of supply and demand. Whenever the demand goes down, the supply automatically goes up, and sooner or later the buyer gains the whip hand.

The tactics they are using are the tactics union men have used from the beginning. When union men know they are entitled to a wage increase, they try to get it by every peaceful means. When all else fails, they resort to a strike. If they stick together firmly enough and long enough they win. If they weaken and compromise they lose.

What the ladies are doing is going on strike against unreasonable prices. If they stick together firmly enough and long enough they will win. If they weaken and compromise they will lose. More power to them. The way they have chosen is the hard way; but it is the only effective way. Ten years of boondoggling and double talk from Washington have failed to stop profiteering. The movement started by the ladies of Tigard can accomplish what all the legislative brains in Washington failed to achieve.

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### The Top Place Is The Place To Start

Late last month a New York judge sentenced a number of college kids found guilty of deliberately fixing games to short terms in prison. At the same time he handed out a 16-year sentence to the greasy individual who talked the kids into participating in the fix. So, for once, at least, justice was done. The guy responsible for the crookedness got the works.

But what about the highups in the educational systems who aided and abetted the kids in their chicanery? Testimony reveals that in a number of instances kids' scholastic records were forged to get them into school. Other testimony reveals that football and basket ball players have been carried on state payrolls; that good athletes have been exempted from making honest grades; that bribery has been used in instances to get star players enrolled in the right school. However, to our knowledge, no coach or school authority has as yet faced a judge.

And in the government agency scandals the situation is even more discouraging. Tax collectors and low-paid government officials have been caught cheating. Many of them face jail sentences for bribe taking. But the guys who did the bribing appear to be going scott free. And, to our way of thinking, that is a rank injustice. The guy who does the bribing is equally or more guilty than the guy who takes the bribe. The New York judge thought so because he gave the fixer the book. The way to clean up the situation is to hit the guy who gives a bribe just as hard as the guy who takes it. If underhanded businessmen take no chances in trying to work a fix, crookedness can never be stamped out. Neither can it be stamped out by jumping on the little cockroaches and letting the masterminds go free. In sports as well as in government the place to start is at the very top where the crooked schemes develop.

(Continued from page 23)

Payne County (Cushing) Oklahoma.  
 Augusta, Georgia and vicinity.  
 Zanesville, Ohio and vicinity.  
 Ulster and Sullivan Counties (Kingston) N. Y.  
 North Central West Virginia (Consolidating three councils—Fairmont, Morgantown and Clarksburg).  
 Albany, Georgia and vicinity.

## NUMBER OF DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

(Based on Per Capita Tax Paid)

	Delegates	Sent
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers-----	2	2
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers-----	6	6
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union-----	6	6
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America-----	8	8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers-----	7	7
International Union of Elevator Constructors-----	3	3
International Union of Operating Engineers-----	7	7
Granite Cutters International Association-----	2	1
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers---	6	6
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union-----	8	8
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union-----	3	3
International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers-----	2	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America-----	7	7
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association-----	5	5
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada-----	7	*
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association-----	3	3
Sheet Metal Workers International Association-----	5	5
Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America-----	1	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers--	5	5
<b>TOTAL DELEGATES</b> -----	<b>93</b>	<b>85</b>

\* Organization having their convention.

## TOTAL AFFILIATES

Building and Construction Trade Councils-----	575
State Building and Construction Trades Councils-----	18
National and International Unions-----	19
<b>TOTAL AFFILIATES</b> -----	<b>612</b>

The Secretary-Treasurer also reported on such matters as:

Financial Reports

Pre-determinations, Davis-Bacon, U. S. Department of Labor

Minimum wage scale.

Official Directory.

Apprenticeship Graduations.

Labor Education in Colleges.

Defense Production, etc.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was adopted.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT

The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department had before it 40 cases since the Convention in Houston, Texas, in September, 1950.

The cases that were submitted dealt with numerous questions such as:

Atomic Energy Commission.

Functions of Defense Production Administration.

National Joint Board.

Restrictions of Government Order M-4.

Flood Control.

Armed Forces Situation.

National Housing Conference



Establishment of Building and Construction Legislative Committee.

Possible Relief under Taft-Hartley Act, etc.

During the fiscal year the Executive Council held four regular meetings.

The records of the Convention reveal that at the May, 1951 meeting in Chicago the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. authorized the Department to extend every effort to bring about an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act which would eliminate representation and Union Shop elections in the building and construction trades industry.

On August 9, 1951 there was introduced in the U. S. Senate a bill to that effect and designated as Senate Bill 1973. Public hearings were held—the President of the Department appeared in support of the bill and many interested groups.

The Committee on the Executive Council report heartily complimented the Council in their action and effort to eliminate some of the obnoxious features of the Act and urged everyone effected to assist the officers of the Department in every possible way to have the proposed amendment adopted as endorsed by the Building Construction Department.

The report of the Executive Council was unanimously adopted.

To the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Department there were six resolutions submitted—two were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee recommended their adoption.

Committees' report was adopted.

The resolves of these two resolutions read in part:

Resolved, that the delegates to this convention are opposed to this form of dual trade unionism as advocated by the Construction Men's Association, and be it further

Resolved, that the Construction Men's Association does not merit the support of the Building and Construction Trades Department, and be it further

Resolved, that this body strongly endorse the role of small business as a bulwark in the National Defense; and this body hereby supports the establishment of simplified procedures on regional levels and all means possible which will help Labor and Business build a greater America.

The other four resolutions were submitted on the passing of President Morrin of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, a similar resolution on the passing of Lawrence Foley, former International President of the Granite Cutters International Union and Frank A. Fitzgerald Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union of Operating Engineers, and one on the passing of Herbert Rivers, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

These resolutions were appropriately acted upon by the Convention.

The death of Secretary-Treasurer Herbert Rivers on December 6, 1950, was a great loss to the Department and the entire labor movement. He first became Secretary-Treasurer of the Department in 1934 and served in the capacity continuously since the year of 1937.

At the January, 1951, meeting of the Executive Council of the Department, Joseph D. Keenan was selected as Secretary-Treasurer of the Department, to fill the place left vacant by the death of Herbert Rivers. Secretary Keenan entered upon his new duties at once following his selection.

The officers of the Executive Council were elected by acclamation and were duly obligated by President Gray of the Department and are as follows:

L. P. Lindelof, First Vice President.

Wm. J. McSorley, Second Vice-President.

Daniel J. Tobin, Third Vice-President.

Robert Byron, Fourth Vice-President.

Wm. E. Maloney, Fifth Vice-President.

Martin P. Durkin, Sixth Vice-President.

M. A. Hutcheson, Seventh Vice-President.

Peter Fosco, Eighth Vice-President.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson

M. A. Hutcheson

Albert E. Fischer

Robert Johnson

Daniel J. Butler

E. C. Meinert

W. M. Crim

W. H. Dunham

## Report of the Delegates to the Seventieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Seventieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California and opened on Monday, September 17, 1951.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Secretary of San Francisco Labor Council; President and Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; Mayor, City of San Francisco; Honorable Governor Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California and several other dignitaries of City and State.

The records reveal 600 delegates were present as herewith shown:

	Delegates
95 National and International.....	390
4 Departments .....	4
37 State Branches .....	37
128 Central Labor Unions .....	128
42 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	38
2 Fraternal Organizations .....	3
308 Total	600 Total

### REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The report of the Executive Council was voluminous and contained matters of vast importance, some of which are herewith mentioned:

Receipts and Expenditures—fiscal year.

Charters issued, also Charters revoked, cancelled, amalgamated, etc.

Strike Benefits.

Pension Plans

United Labor Policy Committee.

World Affairs.

National Legislation.

State Labor Legislation.

Organization Activities

Housing

Developments in Social Security

Education

Economic Trends

Labor-Management Act

Wage and Hour Administration.

Research Report.

Benefit services of the National and International Unions for the year of 1950 amounts to \$77,119,235.46.

The total membership reported was 7,846,260 as of August 31, 1951. This is based on actual per capita tax received from the affiliated organizations.

Throughout the 219 page report, the Council stressed the international situation and the importance of preparations for defense. Many pages of the report were devoted to world affairs, United States foreign policies and communistic tactics.

In its introductory message the Council minced no words; they prefaced their annual report with somber warnings.

"The past year has been a fatal period in which the nature of the world wide conflict in which we are involved became crystal clear. In this conflict, there is an involved effort by totalitarian war lords to destroy Christian morality and all that Christian tradition has bequeathed to us."

The Council concludes its introductory message with the following:

In addition to shouldering moral responsibility for ideals of human relations in our global relations, we need here at home to rededicate ourselves to sound principles of



human freedom—those principles on which our forefathers established this government with the guarantee of individual rights with attendant responsibility for using these rights to promote our own betterment and the betterment of society. We need, desperately, citizens with moral courage to uphold principles regardless of consequences. Only such citizens are fit for public service and able to use wisely the great power which our economy gives to all entrusted with authority.

During the past year the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department made vigorous protest to the Executive Council against the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees organization, charging it with transgressing upon the jurisdiction of Building and Construction Trades Unions in the construction and erection of buildings on railroad properties and railroad rights of way.

The Executive Council put forth special efforts to settle the controversy at its meeting held in Chicago during the month of May, 1951. It failed to promote or reach an agreement because of the uncompromising position taken by representatives of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. As a result, the Executive Council decided that the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees is not building construction, but is the original jurisdiction of the organization when chartered and as later modified by agreements it signed with various segments of the Building and Construction Trades and which were approved by the 1922 Convention.

The Executive Council, submitted this jurisdictional dispute to the Convention for consideration and action.

The Executive Council was confirmed in its criticism of the Maintenance of Way Employees for "uncompromising position" and in its decisions that construction of buildings on properties and right-of-way did not belong to the unions jurisdiction.

During the fiscal year there were two new internationals chartered. The titles of the newly chartered international unions are—

Insurance Agents International Union.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The last named international is the 110th international union chartered and now in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

There were several changes in title as requested, which are as follows:

**Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association of the United States and Canada**

Changing their title to

**Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons' International of the United States and Canada**

Change of Title of Amalgamation

**Amalgamation of Meat Cutters and Leather Workers and the**

**Amalgamation of Boilermakers and Blacksmiths Organization**

The granting of charters mentioned as well as change in title were approved by the Convention.

A one-third increase in the per capita tax was recommended and unanimously approved. The present per capita tax now 3 cents per member per month, would be increased to four cents.

This increase will assist in general toward carrying on its work efficiently in the radio and publicity field, international labor work, and assuming full expense for the educational work of Labors League for Political Education thereby eliminating the bi-annual levying of voluntary assessments on the national and international unions as was done in 1948 and 1950.

Since the Convention date of the American Federation of Labor has been moved forward from the first Monday in October to the third Monday in September, the period of time between the ending of our fiscal year and the opening of the Convention has been inadequate for the preparations of the financial reports.

Therefore, the Executive Council recommended, and which recommendation was adopted, that Section 8 of Article VII of the Constitution be amended to change the date for the ending of our fiscal year from August 31, to the 30th day of June. In this connection the financial report to the 1952 Convention will be for a period of ten months, ending June 30, 1952.

## RESOLUTIONS

A review of the proceedings shows that there were in all 113 resolutions reported to the Convention—58 of these resolutions were reported on by the resolution committee and the balance were referred to other committees and duly reported to the Convention.

The resolutions submitted covered many subjects and a cross section would be as follows:

- Social Security.
- Union Insurance Agents
- Defense Production Act.
- U. S. Bond Program.
- Rent Control.
- Workers Education.
- Housing.
- Legislation Program.
- Postal Employees.
- Physical Handicapped.
- Unfair competition of foreign made products.
- Labor Unity.
- A. F. of L. on Defense Agencies.
- Union Label.
- Copyright Laws.

The resolution committee recommended a trial proposal which was unanimously adopted.

"That the officers of the Federation be empowered to call the Committee on Resolutions into being and into session several days prior to the opening of the convention for the purpose of considering such parts of the Executive Council's Report and resolutions presented and referred to it. By so doing the right of hearings to delegates will not be impaired in that such hearings may be had immediately upon the opening of the convention and while all other subjects dealt with by the committee may be considered by the convention.

Section 4 of Article III of the Constitution is not necessarily in conflict with this final proposal and if this experiment in procedure is found workable and advantageous, the laws of the Federation may later be amended accordingly if that be deemed essential. Then, too, if this procedure should work out successfully, it may then be applied to such other committee or committees as past experiences may have demonstrated to be in the interest of efficiency and a more adequate consideration of proposals submitted."

## LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

In a session devoted to a report on Labor's League for Political Education, over optimism was warned against in time of political victory, such as 1948 and excessive defeatism in time of setbacks, as 1950.

A comprehensive report of the Administrative Committee of the League was made.

Former Director Joseph Keenan of the League presented his final report on political action. He will devote his time to his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

The League is now headed by James L. McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor—who was credited with a tremendous victory in his state in 1948, as well as in the year of 1950.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the League reported on the finances—made reference to the 10 cent per member voluntary assessment from the internationals.

As a result of the 1 cent increase per capita per member voted by the Convention, as previously mentioned, it is hoped that it will supplement the voluntary assessment, and no doubt will be a significant step forward in developing political education as a fixed element in A. F. of L. policy.

However, the need for voluntary contribution was emphasized and will be collected for the political activity side of Labor's League for Political Education.

There was a four point program adopted by the League as recommended by the Administrative Committee.



First: A national drive for a minimum voluntary contribution of one dollar per member was recommended. This drive, as in the past, will be handled through the International Unions. However, the contributions are to be forwarded directly to the League by the local unions so that the League will assume the burden of all the bookkeeping and record keeping.

Second: State Leagues may conduct their own drives for voluntary contributions. As you know, in 1950 we asked the States to refrain from such collections since it was decided that a single drive for two dollars with one-half automatically sent back to each state would be best. Experience now seems to indicate that a national drive for one dollar, with the states left free to conduct their own fund raising campaigns, will result in larger contributions.

Third: An immediate effort by all State Leagues to seek out candidates worthy of Labor support and capable of winning election in 1952 was recommended by your committee. It's our job when we go back home to see to it that the local party leaders of both parties understand that Labor's support is not to be taken for granted. Let them know that Labor is ready to withhold its support from either candidate if none is acceptable.

Fourth: Registration drives must be commenced immediately wherever they are not now in progress. Surveys show that our record on this score is still very bad. The question of the members of the A. F. of L. casting their votes in national elections is not a very good record.

All officers of the A. F. of L. were re-elected—President William Green for the 27th time and Secretary-Treasurer Meany for the 13th. All Vice-Presidents were reelected, after being nominated in block by Frank Duffy, Secretary Emeritus of the United Brotherhood, just as he did in the St. Paul Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The officers elected for the ensuing term are as follows:

William Green, President.  
 George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer.  
 William L. Hutcheson, First Vice-President.  
 Matthew Woll, Second Vice-President.  
 George M. Harrison, Third Vice-President.  
 Daniel J. Tobin, Fourth Vice-President.  
 Harry C. Bates, Fifth Vice-President.  
 W. C. Birthright, Sixth Vice-President.  
 W. C. Doherty, Seventh Vice-President.  
 David Dubinsky, Eighth Vice-President.  
 Charles J. MacGowan, Ninth Vice-President.  
 Herman Winter, Tenth Vice-President.  
 D. W. Tracy, Eleventh Vice-President.  
 William L. McFetridge, Twelfth Vice-President.  
 James C. Petrillo, Thirteenth Vice-President.

The selection of fraternal delegates and delegates to other bodies were left in the hands of the Executive Council, to be determined by the Council when the time comes to send delegates.

New York City was selected as the Convention City for the year of 1952 for the 71st annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,  
 M. A. Hutcheson,  
 Frank Duffy,  
 Charles W. Hanson,  
 Ted Kenney,  
 John J. Cregan,  
 Kenneth Davis,  
 Clement A. Clancy,  
 Chester A. Bereman.

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# In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,  
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,  
And will forever more.

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## Rest in Peace

*The Editor has been requested to publish the names  
of the following Brothers who have passed away.*

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- ERNEST ALLEN, Jr., L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.  
ROSCOE ANDERSON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.  
JOSEPH W. ARSENAULT, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
SAMUEL BENNETT, L. U. 1508, Clyde, N. Y.  
EUGENE BLESSING, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
ARNO BOCK, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.  
PAUL BOLINSKI, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.  
ANTONIO BORRELLI, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
ROSS R. COPUS, L. U. 701, Fresno, Calif.  
THOMAS CURRY, L. U. 49, Lowell, Mass.  
EDWARD ELVIDGE, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.  
JOE FELICIANO, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.  
JAMES FISHER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
ALFRED FOISY, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.  
ROBERT VERE GARDNER, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah  
J. A. GIBSON, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.  
MATHEW S. GIDA, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.  
MARLES HARDAKER, L. U. 3039, West Lorne, Ont., Canada  
MICHAEL J. HAVERTY, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
JOHN HEALY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
HARRY HIMELFORD, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
RAY HOUL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
BLISS E. JONES, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.  
HERMAN F. KEHR, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
ADAM B. KELLER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.  
EDMUND KERN, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.  
HARVEY A. KERN, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah  
JOHN E. KIRK, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.  
ARCHIE LAMARCHE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
JAMES-LAVALLE, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.  
JEREMI LECUYAR, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.  
JOHN LIPTOK, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.  
HENRY LONIE, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.  
HARRY MACHIN, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.  
ANGUS MACISAAC, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
JAMES C. MACLEOD, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
LEWIS MC COOK, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.  
JAMES MCGRAW, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Calif.  
W. C. MCLAIN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.  
WILLIAM MCLOUGHLIN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
MEYER MELTZER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.  
CLAUDE H. MINTON, L. U. 654, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
THOMAS MOORE, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.  
GUSTAVE MORTENSEN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.  
CHARLES NICKELS, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
WILL J. PARK, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.  
HENRY PIERING, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.  
GEORGE PLUTA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.  
REINHARD REITHEBUCH, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.  
LEWIS A. RICE, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.  
GEORGE E. ROBERTS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
WILLIAM F. ROTHENBECKER, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.  
H. D. RUPLE, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.  
F. A. RYDER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
JOHN SAUNDERS, L. U. 1251, Westminster, B. C., Canada  
W. H. SCOTT, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.  
RALPH D. SPORLEDER, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.  
JOHN STABIN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.  
GEORGE STARK, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.  
JOSEPH V. SYLVIA, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Calif.  
JAMES C. TABB, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.  
RALPH C. TAYLOR, L. U. 701, Fresno, Calif.  
GUS TEMPLE, L. U. 2079, Houston, Texas  
EILER THOMPSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
ROBERT E. TYE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.  
ROBERT VANDEVER, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.  
JOSEPH VISOTZKY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
FRANK WALLER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
LEWIS WEINBERG, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.  
CHARLES WITTKER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.  
JOHN A. YUSKO, L. U. 495, Streator, Ill.  
HENRY ZWIGHAFT, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
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## *A Day to Remember*

TO THE OFFICERS OF STATE FEDERATIONS OF LABOR,  
CITY CENTRAL BODIES AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Government records show that December 15th of this year is the anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights which means so much to the working people of our nation. The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were enacted into law 160 years ago. These amendments provide for the guarantee of freedom to worship in accordance with the dictates of conscience; freedom of the press; freedom of speech and the enjoyment of the basic liberties of our free way of life. Labor regards these blessings of liberty and freedom as a priceless heritage. Their value should be emphasized through an appropriate observance of the anniversary of the establishment and adoption of the Bill of Rights. Time and experience have served to create within the minds of the masses of the people everywhere the real value and importance of the Bill of Rights.

The establishment of trade unions and the organizations of labor is based upon the exercise of these rights by governmental action 160 years ago. It seems especially appropriate and fitting at this time that a proper observance of the 160th Anniversary of the establishment and adoption of the Bill of Rights should be participated in by the workers of the nation. For that reason I respectfully call upon State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Federal Labor Unions to participate in the Celebration of the 160th Anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights on December 15, 1951. Where opportunity is accorded the workers, I urge that they join with other groups in the participation of an impressive and proper observance of the Anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights as herein set forth.

Because of the clashing of ideologies which is taking place throughout the world, it seems the time is opportune to prepare an impressive program for participation in observance of the anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights in order to demonstrate that the basic issue which is now confronted by all classes of people throughout the world is the principle of human freedom vs. human slavery and the exercise of freedom and liberty, free from governmental domination and control.

Please give the observance of the anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights on December 15, 1951, as herein set forth, special consideration and participate as fully as possible and as opportunity may permit in the proper observance of this highly important anniversary. Fraternalty yours,

WM. GREEN, President A. F. of L.

## ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

on Page 16

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|---|--|
| <p>1. 131.</p> <p>2. HERE STOP AND SPEND A SOCIAL HOUR IN HARMLESS MIRTH AND FUN.</p> <p>LET FRIENDSHIP REIGN, BE JUST AND KIND, AND EVIL SPEAK OF NONE.</p> <p>3. 4 minutes.</p> <p>4. The letter E.</p> <p>5. 9 feet.</p> | <p>6. One.</p> <p>7. 24.</p> <p>8. Forehand.</p> <p>9. Lost 2 cents.</p> <p>10. 1881.</p> <p>11. 13.</p> <p>12. VACUUM-POWWOW-SKIING.</p> <p>13. Three dollars and five cents.</p> <p>14. 27 cows and 73 chickens.</p> <p>15. SCYTHER.</p> |
|---|--|

# Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

## DETROIT APPRENTICES DO THEMSELVES PROUD

When the City of Detroit this summer celebrated the 250th anniversary of its founding, many civic, fraternal and labor organizations made contributions of various kinds to insure the success of the occasion. None, however, was more unique or interesting than the contribution made by Local Union No. 2265.

Putting in hundreds of hours of spare time, the apprentices of Local No. 2265 turned



out a huge carpet mural. Under the direction of instructor John McCreery, the apprentices pieced together various colors of carpeting to make a huge replica of the seal of the city. The accompanying photograph indicates the size and beauty of the mural as well as the intricate craftsmanship involved. Standing beside it are instructor McCreery and the apprentices whose skill and patience went into its making.

The mural, together with the following resolution, was first presented to Mayor Cobo, who in turn presented it to the newly-completed Detroit Historical Museum where it now rests.



## Resolution

Be It Resolved by the following committee . . .

Mr. C. W. Spain, *Principal of the Apprentice Training School of the Detroit Board of Education.*

Mr. John W. McCreery, *representing the Resilient Floor Decorators Apprenticeship Class of the Detroit Board of Education Vocational Training School.*

Mr. D. A. Downing, *an instructor in the Sheet Metal Apprentice Training School, apprentices fabricated the handsome frame in which this carpet is enclosed.*

Mr. Peter Belowick, *representing the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, the manufacturer who donated the carpet used in this mural.*

Mr. Harry Pulver, *Business Agent of and representing the Resilient Floor Decorators, Union, Local 2265, A.F.L., whose personal interest and cooperation has contributed largely to the success of the Resilient Floor Industry Apprenticeship School.*

Mr. Thomas J. Donahue, *Executive Secretary of and representing the Carpet and Resilient Floor Industry Association whose members and other employers of carpet trade labor through their generous financial support have contributed substantially to the success of the Resilient Floor Decorators Apprentice School;*

representing the agencies of government, manufacture, distribution, installation, and labor participating in the Carpet and Resilient Floor Industry in the City of Detroit and the Greater Metropolitan Area, meeting in joint session, as follows:

Whereas the City of Detroit on this 250th Anniversary of its founding has grown to be one of the greatest industrial and commercial centers of the world, and

Whereas such growth in industrial and commercial development demands and is the result of the efforts of government, labor, and industry working together in freedom and harmony, and

Whereas the great development and prosperity of the City of Detroit and the many communities in its environs constitutes living proof of the advantages of the American way of life, and is an outstanding example to the world of how the citizens, representing management, labor, government, industry, and diverse political affiliation, through their ability to work together, contribute to the common good, and

Whereas this mural representing the symbol of this great city and its 250th Anniversary is the handiwork of the students of the Resilient Floor Apprenticeship School, made possible by the joint and combined efforts of government, labor, and industry working together in the interests of progress and the common good;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved . . .

that this carpet mural be dedicated to the City of Detroit on its 250th Anniversary as a symbol of the pride of those elements of government, management, and labor participating in the Carpet and Resilient Floor Industry on their part in the development and growth of the City of Detroit through their cooperative efforts, and as a token of their dedication and resolve to continue their joint efforts in the spirit which has made this city great, to its continued growth and development as one of the greatest cities of the world:

### AUGUSTA LOCAL CELEBRATES 50th BIRTHDAY

Local Union No. 914, Augusta, Me., celebrated its golden jubilee with a banquet, movies and dancing on the night of October 12th. Over a hundred members, friends and guests were on hand to help make the celebration a fitting one.

Away back on October 2, 1901, some 12 carpenters in the Augusta vicinity showed up at a meeting and signed their names to a charter application of the United Brotherhood. Hours were long, wages were low and working conditions were bad at the time. To correct these evils, the men decided that their one great hope for improvement lay in joining hands with other carpenters throughout the nation through membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The splendid progress Augusta carpenters have made in the last half century is dramatic proof of the wisdom of their move.

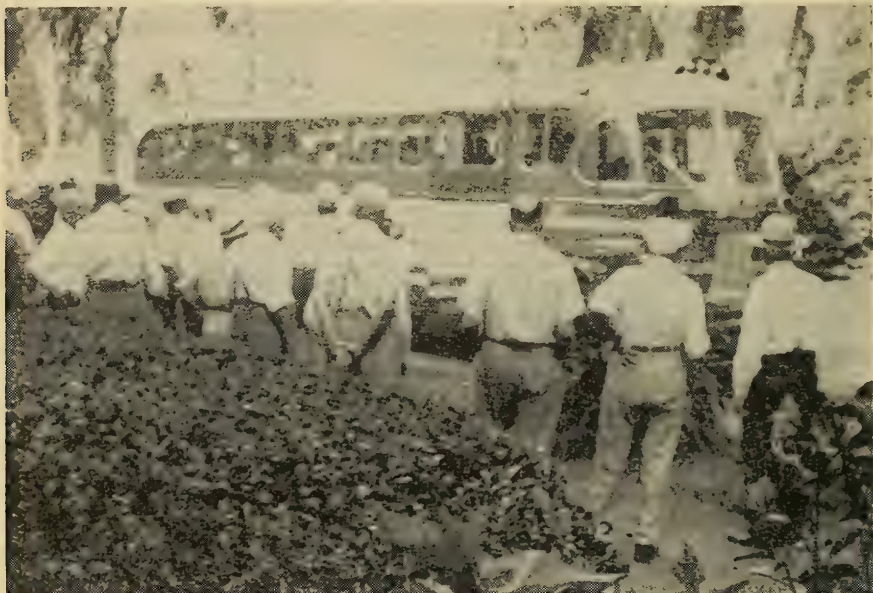
Starting out with a bean pole bean supper, a traditional New England meal that has to be tasted to be appreciated, the jubilee celebration devoted itself to keeping everyone properly entertained. After the guests had eaten their fill of beans, salads, pickles, pies, etc. the two Brotherhood movies "The Carpenters Home" and "The Carpenter" were shown. Both were greatly enjoyed. Many of the members now say that every carpenter's wife should see "The Carpenters Home" as it would be good for their morale. Following the showing of the movies, new and old style dancing was enjoyed by all until a very late hour.

From the 12 original members, Local Union No. 914 has grown to 140 members. Ten old time members—with well over 300 years in combined membership to their credit—are on the pension rolls of the United Brotherhood at the present time. They are: Austin P. Forrester, H. E. Hanks, Chas. G. Hunt, R. E. Lemieux, F. H. Littlefield, Mike Loiko, F. C. Morton, F. T. Wentworth, C. A. White, and L. A. Whitten.

One charter member, Charles Metcalf is still alive. Although he resides in California at the present time, he was in Augusta at the time of the celebration. However, illness prevented him from attending the celebration.

**OLD TIMERS LIKE EXCURSIONS TOO**

Americans, above all other people on earth, love an excursion and a day's outing. And certainly the guests at the Lakeland Home are no exception. One day last summer,



37 old timers living at the Home chartered a bus for an excursion to Tarpon Springs, one of the show places of Florida. Starting early in the morning, they really made a day of it. Advancing years slowed them down not a whit. Like a bunch of high school pupils,



they kidded and joked and took sightseeing trips. By the time the bus pulled up to the Home entrance in the evening, it was a tired but happy bunch of old timers who got off ready to hit the hay.

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**GLOUCESTER LOCAL JOINS GOLDEN JUBILEE**

Through good years and lean years, through peace and war, Local Union No. 910, Gloucester, Mass., has been serving the interests of the carpenters of the community for over half a century. On the night of October 20th, the local union celebrated its golden anniversary with a banquet and social evening at the Gordon A. Tyne Cafeteria. Some 430



members and friends of the union were present for the occasion. A delicious turkey dinner with all the trimmings, gay flower decorations on the tables and soft background music combined to add a gala atmosphere to the event.

Speakers included Richard A. Gonsalves, president of the local union, who welcomed the gathering; Joseph F. Grace, business agent of the union, toastmaster; Mayor John J. Burke, Jr.; Howard Aiken, president of the Gloucester Building Trades Council; Harold B. Geary, director of the Gloucester Vocational school; Alderman G. Elliott Carr; Oscar E. Johnson, president of the Cape Ann Contractors & Builders association; Henry J. Brides of Brockton, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Edward Thompson of Beverly, business agent of the North Shore District Council of Carpenters' Union; Mayor James P. Meehan of Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Building & Construction Trades Council; and William Francis of Newton, general representative of the General Office of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

One and all the speakers lauded the great record of achievements made by Local Union No. 910 in the last half century. A fine group of old timers who have been with the union for from 25 to 43 years were singled out for special attention.

Before presenting tie clips bearing miniature replicas of the union seal, Toastmaster Grace paid tribute to the older members, who belonged to the union when it was hard to do so; when bloodshed and tears and hard times were common experiences.

The old timers honored; and their length of membership, were as follows: Austin Musgrave, 43 years; Albert H. Clark, 41 years; Fred A. Gosbee, 40 years; Frank L. Rich, 39 years; John Somppi of Rockport, 34 years; Anthony King of Rockport, 32 years; John Favero, 29 years; Antonio Bevilacqua, 27 years; Arthur F. Rich of Rockport, 25 years.

Each person in attendance received a 20-page souvenir booklet containing the menu and a good deal of information about the union and its accomplishments. The Gloucester Daily Times, a really fair paper, devoted nearly two full columns to the event.

#### LOCAL No. 983 HOLDS 10th BIRTHDAY PARTY



Pictured above are the officers of Local Union No. 983, Detroit, Michigan, taking the obligation during the union's 10th anniversary birthday party held June 29th. A large attendance was present for the event which combined installation of officers with a fine social program to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the union's founding.

#### LOCAL No. 132 SPONSORS TECHNICAL COURSES FOR JOURNEYMEN

This fall, Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C., organized a course in "Blue Print Reading and Job Layout" for journeymen carpenters. The course was inaugurated to help those journeymen members who desire to improve their knowledge in this highly important part of the trade. While organized primarily for the benefit of members of Local Union No. 132, the course is nevertheless open to members of other local unions affiliated with the Carpenters District Council of Washington, D. C.

Three classes have been opened and are being held in Carpenters Hall, 10th and K Streets. Each class meets for two hours each week for a period of eight weeks. A half-hour before and after class is devoted to individual problems. Each class is limited to approximately sixteen in order to insure effective instructions.

The interest in these classes by members of various locals has been exceptionally good. Competent instructors thoroughly cover all phases of blueprint reading and layout techniques. The enrollment of journeymen to date has assured at least three good classes.

Local Union No. 132 recognizes its responsibility for furnishing the best possible mechanics for work in the vicinity. Inauguration of the classes was the result of a study made by a special committee consisting of H. T. Ball, chairman; Fred Johnson, secretary-treasurer; and B. B. Blackburn. This committee has been given full responsibility for conducting the entire program. Local No. 132 sponsors the classes and makes available the Carpenters Hall and meets minor expenses for supplies, printing, etc. The enrollment fee is \$15 which covers the cost of providing competent instructors. All in all, the program is proving to be a great success.

### WEST VIRGINIA FORMS STATE COUNCIL

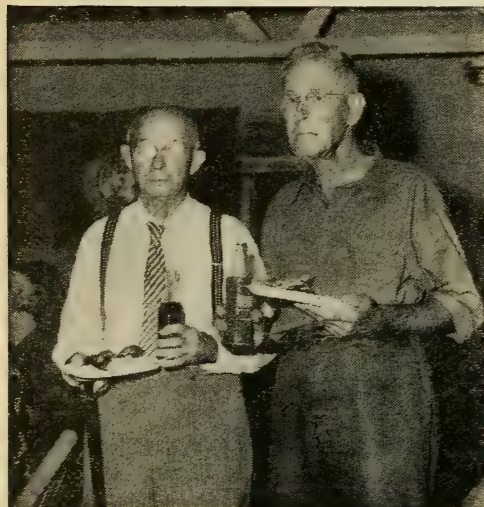
Although organized only a few months, the State Council of Carpenters of West Virginia is off to a great start. On October 16th, some 30 delegates from various local unions throughout the state met for the purpose of forming the State Council. Formation of the Council stirred up a good deal of interest throughout the state with the result that the number of affiliates is growing steadily.

Through visits and personal letters, a warm invitation is being extended to all Local Unions in the state to affiliate with the State Council. Such an organization, to coordinate the efforts of many Local Unions scattered throughout the state, has long been a necessity. Already the new Council has proved its worth in several fields.

A meeting is scheduled for December, and all locals in the state are invited to send representatives to learn about the State Council and the program it has for advancing the welfare of the trade and the men who follow it.

### PARIS, TEXAS, MARKS 42nd MILESTONE

To properly mark the 42nd anniversary of its founding, Local Union No. 1885, Paris, Texas, on the night of October 4th, sponsored a chicken dinner and social evening. Over 300 members, friends and guests gathered around the festive board for the important occasion. One and all reported having a fine time.



Highlight of the evening was the introduction of two of the union's four great old timers. To the left in the picture is Brother J. A. Burcham, a charter member of the union. Away back in October, 1909, he affixed his signature to the charter application, and ever since that time he has been a true and loyal member. For many years he served as president and for some years he served as financial secretary.

With him in the picture is Brother F. E. Griffis who became a member of the United Brotherhood in Dalheart, Texas, in 1906. He transferred into Local Union No. 1885 in 1912 and ever since that time has been a pillar of strength in the union. For many years he served as financial secretary. Two

other grand old timers were unable to be present. The contributions they have made are an inspiration to all members of Local Union No. 1885 and the work they have done will always be remembered.





# OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

## DENVER AUXILIARY CELEBRATES "SILVER" ANNIVERSARY

The Editor:

A friendly hello and best wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries from Auxiliary No. 156 of Denver, Colorado.

It has been a long time since we have given a report. We are proud of our Auxiliary (130 membership) and wish to inform you of our activities the past year.

On May 4th, approximately 100 members and their husbands attended a dinner-dance held at the Albany Hotel to celebrate our 25th Anniversary. Mrs. Grace Frey, President, gave the welcoming address. We were honored in having six charter members present. Mr. Robert Currie, who helped to organize the Auxiliary, narrated its history and praised the members for their achievements throughout the years.

A Silver Tea and Open House for all Auxiliaries and their friends was held at the Carpenters' Hall on June 20th to commemorate our Silver Anniversary. We had special entertainment at each celebration and a very good time was enjoyed by all.

Our meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Refreshments are served at the close of each meeting and the husbands are invited for a social get-together.

The past three years we have made bandages for the American Cancer Society. Our club is called the "Somebody Cares Club." Ten members have received the 100-hour award pins.

A membership drive to commemorate the late Samuel Gompers was held starting off with a picnic. We took in fourteen new members.

We are affiliated with the State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries as well as the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries.

Officers elected in June were President, Mrs. Vera M. Thomas; Vice-President, Mrs. Florence Rounds; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Flossie Ryan; Treasurer, Mrs. Rose Benton; Conductor, Mrs. Nellie Johnson; Warden, Mrs. Ed Von Bergen; Trustees, Mrs. Hazel Smith, Mrs. Delores Jones and Mrs. Kathryn Kraber; Chaplain, Mrs. Rose Buland.

We contribute to the Community Chest, March of Dimes, Red Cross, American Cancer Society, annually.

Our Auxiliary serves at the U.S.O. when needed.

We have had card parties, bingo parties, a bazaar and our annual Christmas party.

Correspondence from our Sister Auxiliaries will always be heartily accepted.

Faternally,

Mrs. Flossie Ryan, Recording Secretary.

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## Wages Lag \$3 Billion

Nathan P. Feinsinger, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, said that "wages have lagged almost \$3 billion behind the cost of living" since the WSB was set up.

He said escalator clauses in union contracts were not inflationary "because there is a four and one-half month lag" between the time increases are granted and the time the rise in the cost of living is noted. Mr. Feinsinger spoke at a regional WSB meeting at Marquette University.

# Craft Problems



## Carpentry

H. H. Siegele

Lesson 279

This is the first of a series of lessons on what I shall call, "Plan Reading, Plus." By this is meant that while plan reading will be covered from a practical standpoint, the application of what is shown in the plan, as related to the structure, will also be shown. For instance, where the architect merely shows the plan of a building, giving the various dimensions; in this work, the staking out of the building will be shown before the plan itself receives consideration. In other words, the construction of the building will be shown step by step, along with the making of the plan. Special attention will be given to the different operations that are involved in erecting a building. The plans will be supplemented whenever it seems necessary, and the details will cover, not only what is necessary to erect the building, but when it is deemed

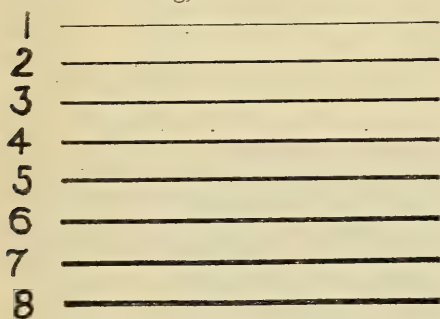


Fig. 1

helpful to the student, additional details will be included.

**Lines.**—Fig. 1 shows eight lines, running from fine to rather heavy. These lines were made by setting the ruling pen for as fine a line as possible, as at number 1. Then the regulating screw was turned one-eighth of a turn to make line number 2—another eighth of a turn was made for line number 3; and so on, giving the screw one-eighth of a turn for each line until the eighth line was made. In general these lines can be put into three classifications: Numbers 1 and 2, fine; numbers 3, 4, and 5 medium; and 6, 7, and 8, bold, or heavy. It is suggested that the student study the plans of different archi-

itects and compare them. They will probably find that the different draftsmen do not always agree on many non-essentials in the drawings, but it will also be discovered that in general they seem to be governed by

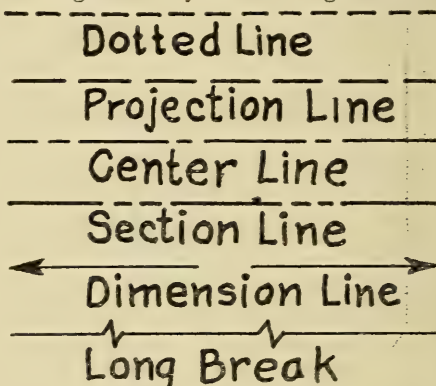


Fig. 2

a basic standard. The differences that will be detected will be largely due to the individuality and taste of the different architects or draftsmen.

**Broken Lines.**—Fig. 2 gives samples of six different kinds of broken lines; namely,

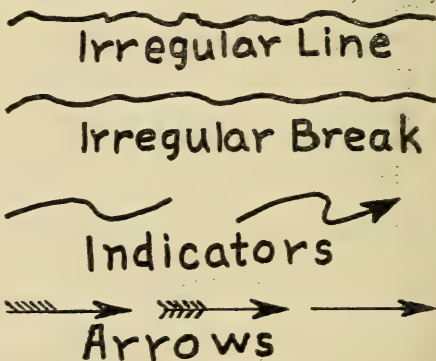


Fig. 3

dotted, projection, center, section, dimension, and long break. These are pretty well standardized. Fig. 3 shows the irregular line, the irregular break, indicators, and arrows.

**Six-Eight-Ten Squaring.**—Fig. 4 is a drawing of the 6-8-10 method of squaring. The full line is used here for drawing the right-angle triangle, whose sides are a-b, eight feet; b-c, ten feet, and c-a, six feet.



Two of the dimension lines are pointed out. Three of the indicators are just plain kinked lines, while two of them are provided with spearheads. Both of these will be used as we go on.

**Six-Eight-Ten Applied.**—The 6-8-10 triangle is shown in Fig. 5, applied to the upper left, where it was used for squaring the staking out of the building, which is 20 feet by 24 feet. The 8 foot side is held to the building line, shown from a to b. Now stretch another line from c to d, keeping it in line with the 6 foot side of the

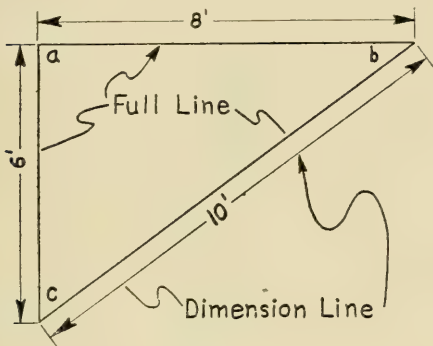


Fig. 4

triangle. The rest of the staking out can now be done by measurements, as follows: Twenty feet from and parallel with line a-b, stretch line e-f, which is shown by dotted line. In the same way, set line g-h 24 feet from the parallel with line c-d, also shown by dotted line. The full lines in this layout represent the lines that are

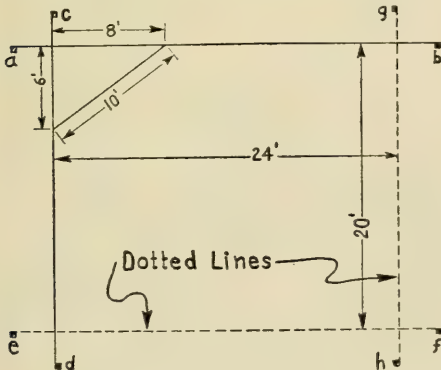


Fig. 5

necessary for squaring the established corner of the building, while the dotted lines indicate the lines that are still to be set in completing the staking out.

**Friction Hitch.**—Fig. 6 shows a stake with a cord fastened to it by means of the friction hitch. The cord is shown somewhat exaggerated in order to show how the hitch

is made. The student should practice making this hitch, either with a chalk line or with some other kind of cord. Whether the stake, or whatever it might be, is large or small, or whether the cord is light or heavy

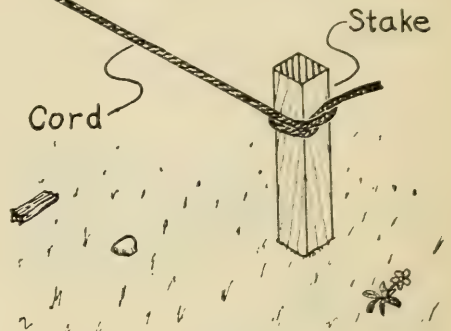


Fig. 6

does not matter. The hitch will hold if the cord is kept tight to the object while the hitch is being made. After that the cord must be kept in tension so as to hold the hitch.

**Center Line.**—Fig. 7 shows the layout that was shown by Fig. 5, with the lines all set. Here are shown the two center lines of the

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building with a symbol of a surveyor's transit set where the two lines cross at point C. With the transit set at center, it becomes an easy matter to square the building with it. It is not necessary that the lines be stretched on the two centers when the squaring is done. All that is needed is that the transit be set exactly on the center of the building in such a manner that the center lines will be in the right directions. Permanent points should be established, to

which the two center lines can be set when they are needed. All other lines should be determined from the two center lines. In the drawing, two of the building lines are set 12 feet from one center line, and the other two lines are set 10 feet from the other center line. This method of squaring is more nearly suited for squaring rather large buildings. It is shown here merely to explain it. Buildings as small as the one shown are rarely squared with a transit.

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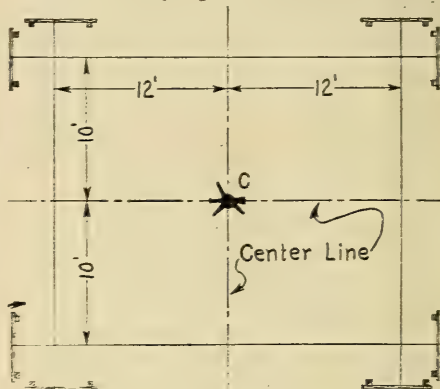


Fig. 7

**Batter Boards.**—The building lines shown in Fig. 7 are fastened to batter boards. Fig. 8 shows a batter board drawn to a larger scale. The board is fastened to two stakes, and near the center of the board a line is fastened to a saw kerf. The line shown is somewhat exaggerated. To the bottom right

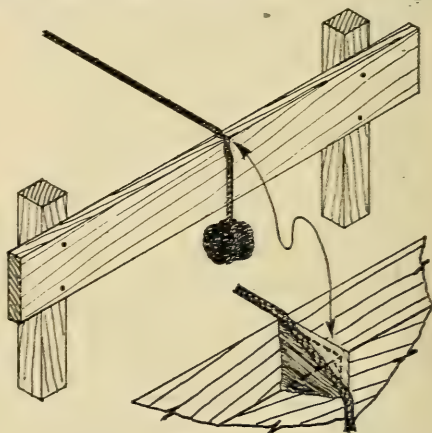


Fig. 8

is shown a detail of a part of the board with the saw kerf. The board is partly cut out so as to reveal the line. This shows how the kerf is cut on a slope. The upper part of the kerf intersects with the corner of the board, while the other part comes some-

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what below the other corner. This keeps the line up on a level with the top of the batter board.

## DRAWING SCREWS

By H. H. Siegele

In my early experience, I was helping dismantle fixtures in a clothing store. The fixtures were put together with screws. So long as the screws came out readily, all that one needed was a screw driver. Oc-

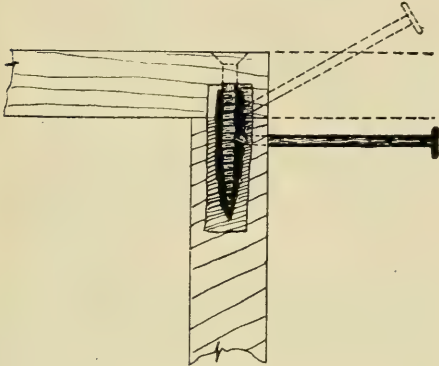


Fig. 1

asionally, though, a screw just turned, but would not come out. I came to such a screw, and when I saw that it would not draw, I took a nail and drove it in such a way that the point would hit the threads of the screw. Then I turned the screw again and it came out.

Fig. 1 shows such a screw. The heavy shading around the threads of the screw indicates broken or rotted wood, two of the principal causes of screws failing to come out when they are turned for drawing. The nail shown set at a right angle to the screw shows how to drive the nail when the screw runs parallel with a surface. But when the screw runs at a right angle to the surface,

as indicated by the dotted lines, then the nail is to be driven as shown by the dotted-line outline of a nail.

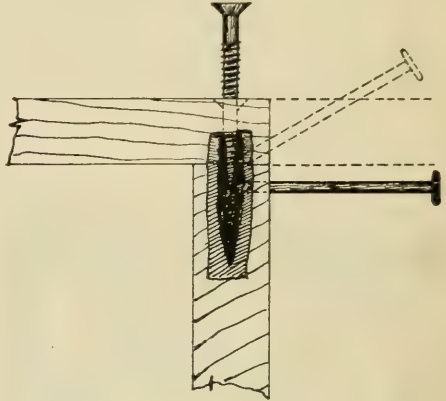


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the result. In case, after a few turns the screw again fails to draw, simply drive the nail a little and it will come out. Care must be taken so that the nail will hit the threads of the screw.

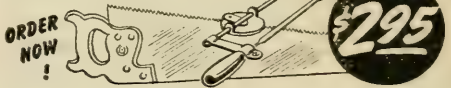
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## WANTS TO KNOW

By H. H. Siegele

A reader wants to know a good way to strip beam bottoms and supporting column sides.

Two ways of making the joint between a beam bottom and a column side are shown by Fig. 1. To the left the beam bottom butts against the upper end of the column side, as shown by both the main drawing and the detail, inset. A 2x4 ledger, as shown in the detail, supports the end of

the beam bottom. In the method shown to the right, the beam bottom rests on the end of the column side, and is reinforced with a 2x4 ledger. In this method the ends of the beam bottom and the bottom ends of the column sides can be beveled, as indicated, which sometimes helps, but it is hardly the solution to the problem. Sometimes the beam sides and the non-support-

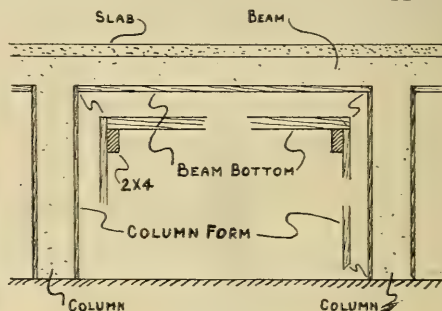


Fig. 1

ing column sides are taken off as soon as the concrete has set enough to permit this work to be done with safety. Then the beam bottoms and the supporting column sides are given time to dry out thoroughly. This will cause the form lumber to warp, opening a crack between it and the concrete. When the concrete is hard enough to permit the use of wooden wedges without damaging it, remove the column sides by driving wedges about at the center, as shown at A A, Fig. 2. Two views of three wedges are shown, inset, somewhat enlarged. In the same way remove the beam bottom by driving wedges at B. If the

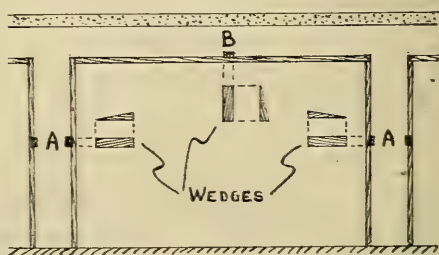


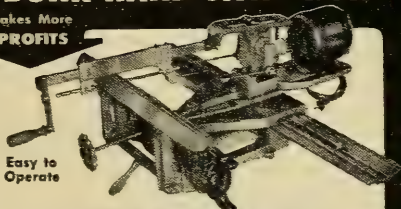
Fig. 2

first wedge does not do the job, drive a second wedge from the other side, and then a third, if needed. By driving the wedges at the center, it will bend the lumber and consequently loosen one or both ends.

If the method of construction shown to the right is used, the column sides will have to be removed first, but if the method shown to the left is used, then the beam bottom must come off first, which will necessitate the removal of the 2x4 ledgers.

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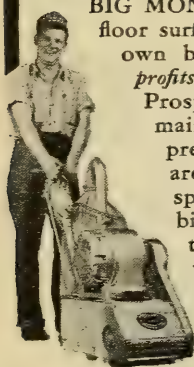
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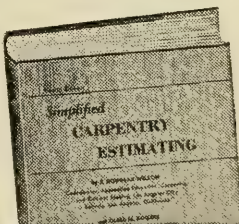
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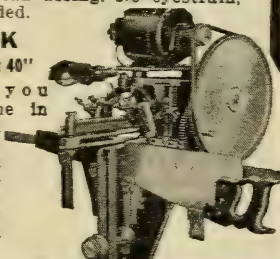
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